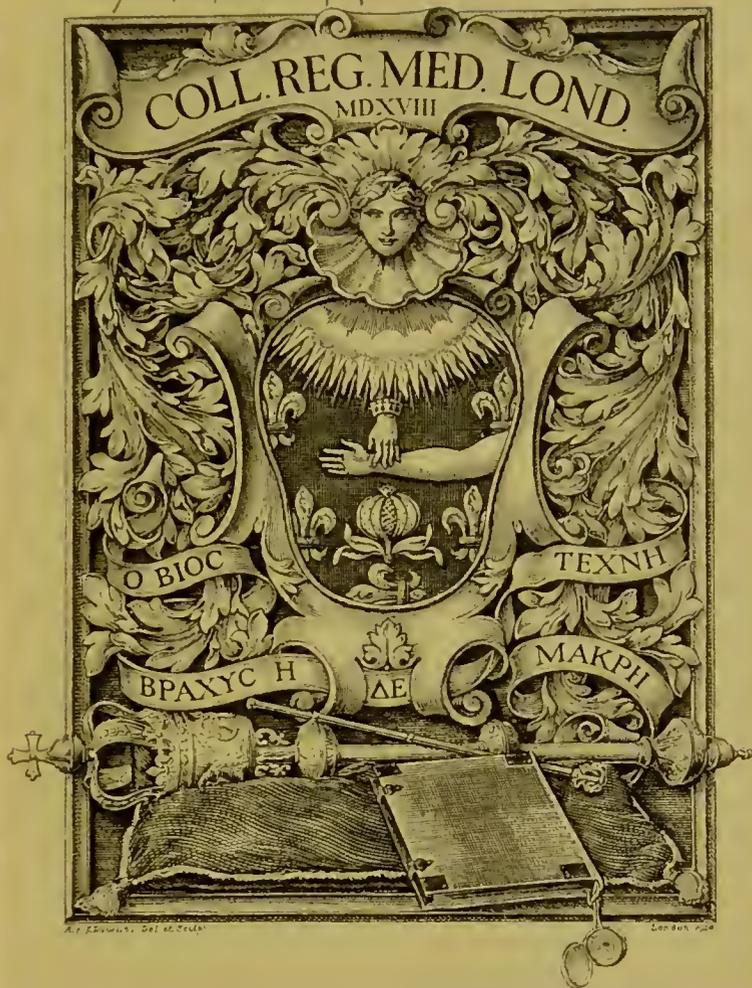


*Thomas Brooke F.S.A.
Armitage Bridge.*

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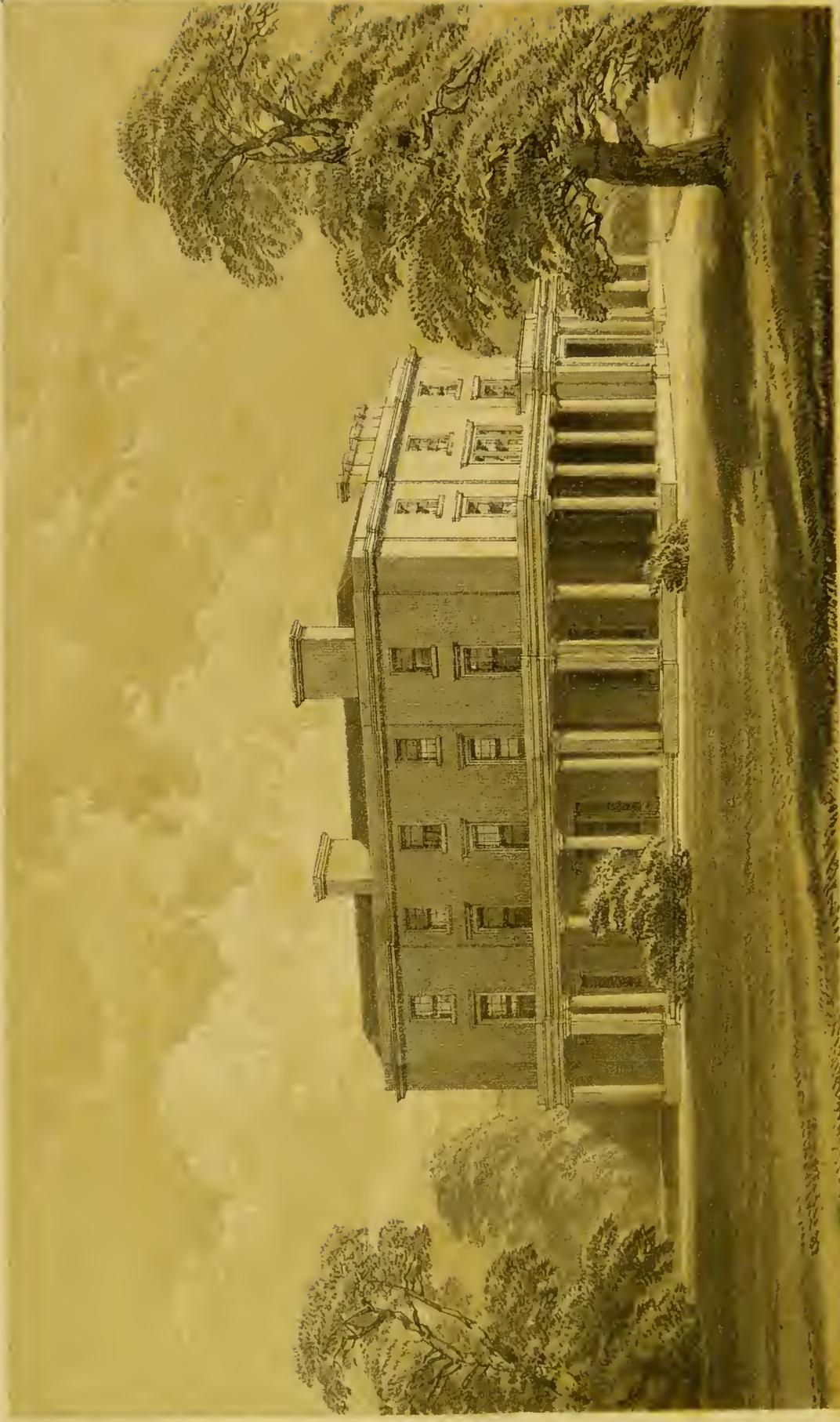


PARENTALIA.

GENEALOGICAL MEMOIRS

BY

GEORGE ORMEROD, D.C.L.



THE COLLEGE OF THE BISHOP OF BOSTON
DESIGNED BY G. B. SHREVE

PLATE 10

1851

PARENTALIA.

GENEALOGICAL MEMOIRS,

COMPILED BY

GEORGE ORMEROD, D.C.L., F.R.S.,

OF

TYLDESLEY AND SEDBURY PARK.



MDCCLII.

NOT PUBLISHED.

THOMAS RICHARDS,
PRINTER.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE FIRST PORTION of this Volume contains Memorials of six younger branches of Lancashire Families, of which its Author is representative. Its contents were compiled by him as a tribute of his personal respect and gratitude to the departed, as a Monument on a more extended scale than other materials could supply, and as one most likely to preserve for a while their memory among their successors and descendants.

To such descendants much further explanation may not be necessary; but what may be solely written for family use in the first instance, occasionally passes beyond the limit intended.

All persons versed in the History of the Northern Counties, and of the sister Palatinates in particular, know that their Families of local name trace descent and landed possessions from a very early date. Until a recent period, also, the junior but collateral branches will be found to have continued scattered round the parent seat of their greater and remote kinsmen, and to have clung with clannish feelings to such vicinity. Whitaker has combined an interesting picture of the minor, but ancient families of Whalley Parish with his Essay on local architecture; and a similar one might be drawn of those, which, branching from the greater lines, joined in the mercantile pursuits for which Lancashire was celebrated long before its present æra of crowded towns, and immigration even from foreign districts. Such offsets in earlier days, duly acknowledging the higher grade of their more elevated kinsmen, still delighted in knowing themselves to be descendants in common from one ancient line, and compatriots of one fatherland.

Of such race as the latter were the families here recorded by their

descendant; and, like many other of his compatriots, he has pleasure in remembering such descent of hereditary property, blended, under the blessing of Providence, with results of mercantile exertions and success. Local connexion by residence has ended unavoidably, from changes in the district and property referred to, but local and ancestral feeling are rarely diminished by absence from the scene to which they relate.

THE next point relates to the MATERIALS on which the accounts are founded, and to the plan pursued in the following volume.

The subjects of the *first part* are the Compiler's PATERNAL LINE, followed by that of his maternal ancestors, the JOHNSONS of TYLDESLEY. These are succeeded by deductions of WAREING, CROMPTON, and NUTHALL, whose representation by successive heirs or co-heirs ended in Johnson, and by that of a branch of NORRES, terminating similarly in JOHNSON.

The earlier part of these descents is given from Records and Public Evidences, which are invariably cited. The later portion of them, and, in the case of Nuthall nearly the whole, is founded on the evidence of Family Deeds and Charters, combined with that of Parochial Registers. Such *earlier* portion may uniformly claim the credit due to Historical Evidence, collected from the best accessible authorities, and in many parts, as noted, has the further sanction of official admission. The *later portion*, whether within the personal knowledge of the Compiler, or his immediate predecessors, or ranging upwards as far as absolute Title-deeds and evidences of possession extend, is what he not only believes to be correct, but *knows* to be so, as far as the word knowledge can be applied to the subject. To this later portion the tabulated Pedigrees contained in the first part are limited.

To these narratives relating to his own ancestors the Compiler has added, in the second Part, a brief account of his wife's family, namely LATHAM of BRADWALL. That family is continued in male line, and, of course, no *representation* is derived through her of it or its remoter ancestors; but (for the reasons alleged in p. 55) it has been thought proper to annex an account of them, drawn from original authorities. THIS APPENDIX to the *second Part* forms a distinct division, clearly marked as such, and consisting of Memorials of LATHAM (from which in various ways the Bradwall family descends), and of ARDERNE and MONTALT, the ancestors of a deceased and much-honoured Lady, co-heiress of Arderne of the Oak, from whom representation descends to Latham of Bradwall.

In this second Part the arrangement of tabulated Pedigrees and narrative, adopted in the earlier part, is inverted. The scale of the earlier deduction here requires the explanatory table, and the brief descent of the connecting link, Arderne of the Oak, is sufficiently clear in narrative.

The AUTHORITIES for the statements are cited as the Narrative progresses. Sepulchral Memorials have contributed little. Memorials of the Norres, Crompton, and Johnson families remain in the Cemetery of Bolton; and others of the Johnsons in the Derby Chapel of the Cathedral Church of Manchester; but the greatest portion of those relating to the *other* lines, and partly also to *these*, were in the church or churchyard of Bury, and perished entirely during the rebuilding of that edifice, in or about 1773.

A painted Eastern window in Tyldesley Church commemorates the successive predecessors of the Compiler, possessed of that Estate; and a monument adjacent records others of the Johnson and Wareing families combined, down to the decease of their younger co-heiress in 1839.

IT REMAINS to add something as to what portion of the descent has been recorded in the COLLEGE OF ARMS, and possesses such official confirmation of what is given at greater length, and in combination with more general matter, in the following pages.

ORMEROD of ORMEROD did not enter descent in any of the Lancashire Visitations; but Oliver Ormerod, Rector of Huntspill in Somersetshire, claiming descent from Ormerod (as in p. 5), had, by virtue of such claim, allowance of the Arms used by the parent line, in the Visitation of Somersetshire made by Camden's Deputies in 1623. A Pedigree of the parent line, brought down to the Compiler of this volume, was entered by him shortly after attaining age in 1806 (9 D. 14, p. 156), and another entry, connecting with it, was made by Col. Hargreaves of Ormerod subsequently. A continuation to the present time has been embodied with the entries mentioned below.

The Compiler also recorded a Pedigree of his maternal ancestors, on succeeding to the estates of his maternal uncle, Thomas Johnson of Tyldesley, Esq. in 1823 (Norfolk, vi, p. 4), and a more elaborate one of NUTHALL and CROMPTON, on succeeding to his maternal aunt in 1839 (Norfolk, viii, p. 61). The latter entry ascends to the points where the tabulated Pedigrees of these families commence

in this volume; and with these the descents of JOHNSON and of WAREING are therein combined.

An entry of the earlier descents of NORRES of BOLTON, recorded with the object of preserving a formal allowance of the ARMS of the Speke line to that branch of it, was added in 1849 (Norfolk, ix, p. 104).

With respect to LATHAM, and the many Cheshire and Lancashire lines from which it descends through MERE and ARDERNE, an extended Pedigree was recorded by the late Dr. Latham in 1809 (Norfolk, iii, pp. 42 and 57). An entry more minute in authentication and detail with respect to *Arderne*, was made by the Author, being the result of compilation from Deeds, in 1824, and was appended to his own Pedigree before-mentioned (Norfolk, vi, p. 8). Other particulars, with respect to collegiate claims from affinity to the issue of Sir John Port (Founder of Fellowships in Brazenose), were added in 1838 (Arundel, ii, p. 38).

WITH THIS ENUMERATION of general authorities, in addition to the more particular ones cited in the notes, this introductory explanation may close. It is unnecessary to prefix further explanatory matter to a volume which is, in itself, a series of explanations and abstracted evidences; and the Compiler closes with an humble expression of gratitude for the blessings of Providence bestowed on his predecessors and on himself, and hopes and prayer that such may be continued to their descendants.

GEO. ORMEROD.

Sedbury Park, Feb. 26, 1851.



* S. Termination of Offa's Dyke
Sidenham Chace

Seabury Park from Beachley, Gloucs. D. M. 1850

I.
ORMEROD OF TYLDESLEY AND OF SEDBURY PARK :
WITH PRELIMINARY NOTICE
OF
ORMEROD OF ORMEROD, IN LANCASHIRE.



BEFORE entering on the deduction of the younger line of Ormerod, represented by the writer of these collections, it will be proper to describe the situation of Ormerod itself, and to trace the descent of its ancient proprietors, who bore for more than six centuries its local name, and were the parent stem of many collaterals.

The mansion and demesne of ORMEROD are situated in the township of Cliviger and parish of Whalley, in Lancashire, and also within the LORDSHIP of CLITHERO and hundred of Blackburn. This lordship, parish, and hundred, once nearly coextensive, form the subject of Dr. Whitaker's *History of Whalley*. In order to understand rightly the history of any of the ancient families settled within it, it is requisite to observe that the Lascics, who were previously Lords of Pontefraet, also acquired this lordship of Clithero shortly after the Conquest, and erected the castle of Clithero as the head of the fee. To this castle and its lords all owners of property

within the fee owe suit and service. The freeholders, among whom is the owner of Ormerod, resort to the greater courts held at the castle: the copyholders, among whom is the writer, to the courts held for Acerrington, Tottington, and other dependent manors. The records of these courts are frequently cited in the following pages.

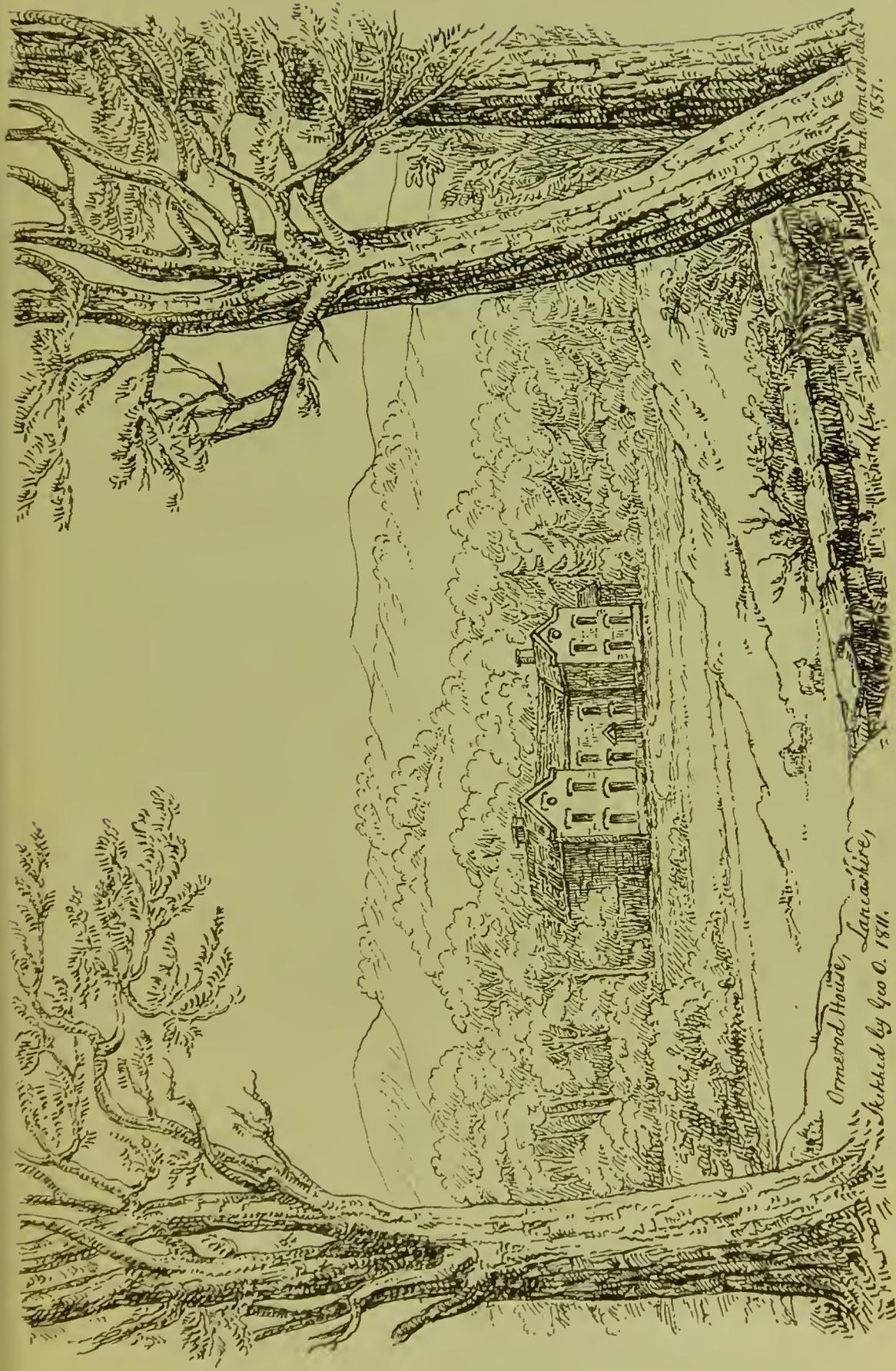
In describing the wild and mountainous character of this district, which stretches along the boundaries dividing Yorkshire and Lancashire, its late historian dwelt with interest on the scenery of CLIVIGER, in which ORMEROD is situate. He expatiated on its position in the gorge of the English Apennines, its transmission of streams to the eastern and western seas, its rocks and water-falls, shaded glens and antique farm-houses, where fairy superstition lingered towards the close of the last century.¹

In this township ORMEROD occupies an elevated situation, near the summit of Pike Law. It is excluded by rising ground in front from a most extensive prospect to the south-west, including the park of Townley in the foreground; but it is embosomed among aged elms and pines, and surrounded with numerous offices and high garden-walls of dark stone, which give a picturesque appearance to the dingle in which it is situated, at the side of a mountain stream, which rushes behind it at a considerable depth. Beyond this stream the ground again rises towards the more elevated moors, among which the wild summits of Pendle Hill and Derplay are conspicuous objects. The mansion, which has been enlarged recently, retained much of its Elizabethan character in its front, when the writer saw it, in 1810; but he was informed by the late proprietor, that the portion towards the stream behind it was of higher antiquity.

The *orthography* of the *name* has varied, but is most correct as written in the Inquisition of 1311,² and other early docu-

¹ Whitaker's "Whalley", pp. 345-355. 3rd Edition.

² See note in p. 4.



Ormerod House, Lancashire,
Sketched by Geo. C. 1841.

Wm. H. Ormerod, del.
1857.

ments, namely, as ORMERODE; and this accords with the etymology. The first syllable, ORME, is a common Saxon and Norman name; the second syllable, RODE (pronounced Royde in Yorkshire), is correctly explained by Dr. Whitaker, as the preterite of "rid", a ridding, clearing, or essart—*locus exsertus*. It occurs in the neighbourhood of English forests and chases, from Yorkshire to Devonshire; and near the Hartz forest in Germany, it will be found in Elbingerode, Blacherode, and Osterode. In Lancashire it sometimes refers to the early proprietor, as in Monkrode, sometimes to the kind of trees removed, as in Oakenrode, or in other cases to local characteristics. Numerous instances of all kinds will be found in the printed Coucher Book of Whalley abbey.

The import of the name, then, is the *Rode* of *Orme*, the land reclaimed by him, or by his predecessors, from the forest: and this name, and the other Christian names which occur in the earlier part of the pedigree, namely, Adam, Gilbert, and William, are observable as being precisely the favourite names of the family to which close affinity of armorial bearings has been supposed to refer the remote origin of the owners of Ormerod. These are the LANCASTERS, Barons of Kendal, who had detached property in Pendle forest, near Ormerod, and whose arms (two barrs and a lion passant within a canton), were borne with greater or less difference by numerous branches, which had long parted from the parent stem and changed their names as successive territorial acquisitions induced them. West, in his *Furness* (4to edit. p. xxx), and Walton, in his *Baronetage* (i, p. 16), dwell on these bearings as the absolute evidence of descent—as the *signs* whereby (to use West's words) these families "claimed connexion and alliance with the Barons of Kendal".

Be this, however, as it may, it is certain that the LOCAL NAME had been assumed in or before the reign of HENRY III,¹

¹ Pedigree in Dr. Whitaker's "Whalley", compiled by him, as stated in p. 4, note 2.

when it was borne by MATTHEW DE ORMERODE. II. In 1311, ADAM and TILLE DE ORMERODE occur in the Inquisition taken after the death of Henry de Lasey, Earl of Lincoln and Lord of Clithero, as “free tenants”, *holding of the latter lordship by certain render*, which distinction from the surrounding copyholds identifies the locality of Ormerod to the present day.¹

The next six generations, as collected from Charters, were, III. Gilbert, 1316; IV. John S. D.; V. John S. D.; VI. Laurence, 1438; VII. Adam, 1480; and VIII. Piers, 1495, father, by his wife Elizabeth, of John.²

IX. JOHN ORMERODE of ORMERODE, Gent., last mentioned, died May 4, 1525, 17 H. 8, and by Inq. p. m. taken at Wigan 22 H. 8, is found to have left issue by his wife Ellen, Peter

¹ The entire passage in the Inquisition, after the death of Henry de Lasey, relative to Cliviger, is long; but the following extract from the original, in the Tower Records (Inq. p. m, 4 Edw. II, No. 51), gives all that relates to Ormerod, and to their greater neighbour (De la Legh), at Townley. The quantities stated are the portions of each tenement that was held in free-tenure, which might be the nucleus of surrounding copyhold property then, as now. “In Clyvachre sunt lxxx acræ dimissæ diversis tenentibus ad voluntatem qui reddunt pro eisdem per annum ad festum Sancti Egidii, xxvii. viijd. . . . *Et sunt ibi quidam liberi tenentes qui tenuerunt de eodem comite diversa tenementa per certum redditum quolibet anno solvendum ad terminum Sancti Egidii, videlicet Gilbertus de Legh pro xli. acris terre xlvi. Willielmus de Midlemore pro lx. acris terre xxii.*” . . . Here follow twenty other free tenants, named in Whitaker’s “Whalley”, p. 358. . . . “*Tille de Ormerode pro xxij. acris terre ijd. Adam de Ormerode pro viij. acris terre, xlijd. et Ob. et j. libram piperis ad terminum predictum.*”

This document relates to the free tenement only, possibly then as now the nucleus of other lands held by other tenures. Doctor Whitaker has a note on the value of the pepper rendered; but it does not appear that the rent was proportioned to the estate. Margery, daughter of Benedict Gerneth, forester of Lancashire, makes the same render of pepper for two bovates in Lecke, “Testa de Neville”, 819, p. 404, col. 1.

² Arranged by the late Dr. Whitaker, from the series of charters collected by Christopher Townley, as explained by him in letters to the writer of this, and inserted in the Pedigree Roll (now at Ormerod), compiled by Francis Martin, Esq. Somerset Herald, afterwards Norroy.

Ormerode, son and heir, and to have held his lands in capite from the king, as of his Duchy of Lancaster. The *intermediate* tenure from Clithero Lordship, which was subordinate to the Duchy, was overlooked in this Inquisition.¹

x. PETER ORMERODE of ORMERODE, Gent., returned son and heir, was aged twenty-two years at the time of this Inquisition; and was father of Peter Ormerod, son and heir, and also (as is supposed) of John Ormerod, alleged to have been of Ormerod in a pedigree entered by the Somersetshire branch in 1623.²

¹ Duchy Records.

² The word *alleged* is used, as the *deduction* of the Somersetshire branch from the parent line is not altogether satisfactory; but the admission of the armorial right of the *parent line* is in no way affected thereby.

The entry was made on the occasion of a Somersetshire Visitation held by the deputies of William Camden, then Clarencieux King at Arms, on the application of OLIVER ORMEROD, M.A., sometime of Emmanuel College Cambridge, and then RECTOR OF HUNTSPILL, near Bridgwater. He describes his brother John, his father Oliver, and grandfather John, as *of Ormerod*, which was indisputably the hereditary *property* of Peter Ormerod of the parent line. It nevertheless appears from the Inquisition, after the death of Geo. Howorth, of Monton, in 1630 (preserved in the Duchy Office, see p. 8), that the said Peter (his son-in-law) was *then* non-resident, and living at Manchester, and these persons might be resident tenants at Ormerod. The rector, whose pedigree closely coincides with that of the Ormerods of Haslingden, and who describes Lancashire as his "native countrye", in his "Puritano-Papismus", was probably a near relative of those whose arms he claimed somewhat loosely, and one of his daughters (Elizabeth) was baptized at Burnley.

This rector was a profound scholar and learned theologian, as shewn by his works—THE PICTURE OF A PURITANE, which passed through two editions in 1605, THE PICTURE OF A PAPISTE, in 1606, and the tracts entitled PURITANO-PAPISMUS and PAGANO-PAPISMUS, severally appended to the two works. These obtained for the author Huntspill Rectory, given by the Earl of Bath in 1617, possibly at the instance of Elizabeth's secretary, Cecill, to whom the second work is dedicated. Further particulars of the author will be found in Chalmers's "Biographical Dictionary", and his decease may be fixed between January and June in 1626, by the dates of his will and its probate; but the parish-registers are lost, and no memorial remained, when the writer visited his venerable and interesting church and parsonage in 1839. [Some

XI. PETER ORMEROD of ORMEROD, Gent., son and heir, occurs in 1568, in a suit respecting the boundaries of Cliviger and Rossendale, as defendant along with John Townley, William Barerofte, and others.¹ He is also named in the musters of the Lancashire forces, 1574; and was buried at Burnley, July 4, 1578.

He married Mary, daughter of Simon Haydock of Hey-sandforth, by his wife Jane Stansfield, who was heiress of her grandfather, Geoffry Stansfield, Manerial Lord of

Some other collateral offshoots from Ormerod are represented by female lines, as by the Townleys of Royle, and of Hurstwood (see Whitaker's "Whalley", pp. 335, 384); and numerous male branches therefrom (as far as can be conjectured from coincidences of name and locality) are scattered over the neighbouring mountainous districts. Of the old unidentified collaterals, the most considerable were those of *Gamulside*, or *Gamblesyde*, and those of the *Lenches* and *Wolfenden*, in Rossendale.

The first, which occurs as a distinct line in Duchy Records (Pleadings, 5 Edw. VI), continued at Gamblesyde in the beginning of the present century, and produced PETER ORMEROD, VICAR OF WHALLEY from 1605 to 1631, a benefactor to that parish frequently noticed in Whitaker's "Whalley", and Assheton's "Diary". See Raines's edition, 1848, p. 69.

The second branch (occurring in the same Records, 39th and 40th Eliz.), was represented in 1634 by Oliver Ormerod of the Lenches, who then settled by will his estates in Tunsted and Wolfenden in strict tail male. Hence arose long litigations between successive lines, one of which (Ormerod of Walmersley) requires more particular notice, from having held the precise property which the writer's ancestor acquired by purchase, in or about 1708, on his first settlement in Bury. The complete extinction of male descent in these Lenches and Walmersley lines, is given in depositions made at Acerington Court by Richard Ormerod of Wolfenden, in 1762, a deponent who had entered his ninety-second year.

To one of these branches may probably be referred RICHARD ORMEROD, M.A., born of parents resident at Goodshaw in Rossendale, educated at Clithero School, and afterwards, under the benevolent patronage of Bishop Porteus, at Cambridge, and collated by him to the Prebend of Neasdon and the VICARAGE OF KENSINGTON, where he died in 1816. A monument in that church, in memory of the deceased, was erected by his parishioners, and another monument, placed by lamenting friends in the Cloisters of New College, Oxford, commemorates his second son, Thomas Holden Ormerod: "Juvenis moribus, ingenio, doctrinâ ornatissimus, inter suorum studia, academiæ plausus, immature abreptus. A. S. MDCCXVIII."

¹ Duchy Records (Pleadings).

Worsthorn,¹ and aged two years, 1499, as by Inq. p. m. The said Mary was buried at Burnley, July 4, 1578, having had issue, Laurence, John, Mary wife of Jasper Foxe of the Rhodes in Prestwich in 1613,² Peter, and William.

XII. LAURENCE ORMEROD of ORMEROD, Gent., son and heir, was baptized at Burnley, March 30, 1564, and deceased before May 2, 1614, when his son was admitted to his copyhold estates.³ He married at Burnley, March 30, 1564, ELIZABETH, daughter of ROBERT BARCROFT, of the adjacent estate of Barcroft, and had issue, Peter, Anne, John, Anne, and Laurence, who married, first, Aliee, daughter of William Sagar of Cutlow; and secondly, at Rochdale, Oct. 3, 1634, Frances, daughter of Joseph Radcliffe, and niece of Doctor Samuel Radcliffe, Principal of Brazenose College, Oxford. Mary Ormerod, daughter and heiress by this second marriage, married Robert Townley, from whom Townley of Royle.⁴

XIII. PETER ORMEROD of ORMEROD, Gent., eldest son and heir, was baptized at Burnley, Nov. 15, 1588. He was resident at Manchester, 30th Sept. 1630,⁵ and buried at Burnley, Oct. 1653.

On Jan. 30, 1609, 7 Jac. I, the said Peter (being then son and heir-apparent of Laurence Ormerod) married JOANNA HOWORTH, at Eceles. She was daughter and sole heiress-

¹ Geoffrey de Stansfield inherited Worsthorn Manor from the grant of Henry de Lasey, Earl of Lancaster, to his great grandfather Oliver de Stansfield, constable of Pontefract Castle, temp. Edward II (Whalley, p. 380). The pedigrees of Haydock and Stansfield are given in Whitaker's "Whalley" (pp. 333-381), but the time of their intermarriage is misplaced by one generation, and the descent of Ormerod drawn from a later marriage of Haydock with Grimshaw of Clayton, which would lead to high descent, but which it is not entitled to claim.

² Marr. Licence, dated January 4, 1613.

³ This and the following statements, as to copyholds, are from a series of abstracts prepared for Col. Hargreaves, of Ormerod, in 1819, by Mr. Hartley, of Clithero Castle, from records in his official custody there.

⁴ From records of these pedigrees in Coll. Arm.

⁵ As stated in Inquisition after death of Geo. Howorth, of Monton, 1630.—Duchy Records.

expectant of GEORGE and ALICE HOWORTH of Monton, in that parish, as by her marriage settlement of that date, and by the Inq. p. m. of her father, taken Sept. 30, 1630. George Howorth, dying June 29, 1628, was buried at Eeeles; and his widow Alice Howorth was also there buried July 18, 1633: and Johanna Ormerod, his daughter and heiress-expectant, dying before him, was buried at Burnley, June 8, 1621. The issue of this marriage were, Laurenee, George who died an infant, Elizabeth wife of John Butterworth of Roehdale,¹ John, Alice wife of Oliver Derbyshire of Eeeles,² Peter, Anne wife of — Walton of Carry Bridge near Colne,³ and GEORGE ORMEROD, subsequently of MONTON, as mentioned hereafter.

XIV. LAURENCE ORMEROD of MONTON, Gent., heir to his mother, was baptized at Eeeles, July 9, 1611; returned heir to his grandfather GEORGE HOWORTH of Monton, in the Inq. p. m. of 1630; described as heir-apparent to his father Peter Ormerod, Nov. 14, 1637, and Jan. 15, 1638; described as late of Maunton, and deceased, in a copyhold surrender with reference to his son and heir Peter Ormerod of Ormerod, March 12, 1656, and seemingly deceased before his father.⁴

From this Laurenee Ormerod the later generations of the parent stem descended, in direct male line, down to the time of LAURENCE ORMEROD of ORMEROD, Esq., who died in 1793, having married Martha Anne, daughter and finally heir of the Rev. Ashburnham Legh, a younger brother of Lyme, by his wife Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Holland Egerton of Heaton, Bart. By her he had issue, Charlotte Anne Ormerod, sole daughter and heiress, wife of Col. John Hargreaves,⁵ in whose eldest daughter and co-heir, Eleanor Mary, and her husband the Rev. William Thursby, M.A., Ormerod is now vested, 1850.

¹ Royton MS. Ped.

² Eeeles. Register, 1635.

³ Royton MS.

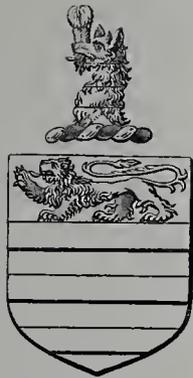
⁴ From Clithero Records, as before.

⁵ See Pedigree in Whitaker's "Whalley" (which is recorded in Coll. Arm.), and also Raines's Gastrell's Not. Cestr., p. 314.

THE DESCENT OF ORMEROD OF TYLDESLEY AND

DRAWN FROM EXISTING TITLE-DEEDS, OR PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE

ARMS OF ORMEROD



CREST.—On a wreath, a wolf's head couped at the shoulders.

These ARMS were allowed in the Visitation of Somersetshire, 1623, by the deputies of William Cavendish, Esq. by the College of Arms. The Crest (which is founded on that of Viscountess Anne) is the same as that of the Ormerods of Walmersley.

Dorothea, relict of John Wood of Walmersley, in the parish of Bury, second wife; died March 28, buried at the parish church of Bury, April 1, 1749. O. S. P. — Oliver Ormerod of Walmersley, co. Lanc. from Ormerod of Ormerod through the Coll. Arm: and purchaser of Walmersley, on which last he resided testate at Bury, March 31, buried at Bury, Inq. as to his copyhold estate taken at Bury, June 29, 1789; buried at St. John's chapel there; will dated Feb. 28, 1789; proved at Chester, July 23 following.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Elizabeth, eldest daughter, married at Bury (parish church), Oct. 28, 1725, to John Openshaw of Pimhole, near Bury. | Rachael, second daughter, married at Bury (parish church) Nov. 27, 1739, to Robert Booth of Bury. | Alice, third daughter, born Dec. 12, 1708; baptized at Bury, Dec. 19; married there Jan. 31, 1730, to James Openshaw of Walmersley. | Anne, fourth daughter, born and baptized at Bury, April 10, 1716; died young, and S. P. | George Ormerod of Bury, merchant, only son and heir, born March 4, baptized March 6, 1718-19; died at Bury, June 29, 1789; buried at St. John's chapel there; will dated Feb. 28, 1789; proved at Chester, July 23 following. |

George Ormerod of Bury, merchant, only child and heir-apparent, born there April 20, and baptized May 19, 1757; died intestate, Oct. 7, 1785; buried with his wife's family in the Derby chapel of Manchester Coll. church; administration granted at Chester, Nov. 2, 1786, to his widow.

George Ormerod of Tyldesley, in the co. of Lancaster, and of Sedbury Park, Gloucestershire, D.C.L., F.R.S. and F.S.A., heir to his grandfather, born Oct. 20, 1785, and baptized at St. Mary's in Manchester, Nov. 1, 1785; co-heir of, and successor to, the estates of his maternal uncle in 1822 and sole heir to his maternal aunt in 1839; a Magistrate for the county of Chester, Gloucester, and Monmouth; living 1850.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--|--|---|--|
| Thomas Johnson Ormerod, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, Archdeacon of Suffolk, and Rector of Redenhall with Harleston in Norfolk, eldest son and heir apparent; born at Great Missenden, Bucks, July 27, 1809, bapt. Aug. 20. Living 1850. | Maria Susan, eldest daughter of Joseph Bailey, Esq. (M.P. for the co. of Brecon), of Belgrave-square, London, and Glanusk Park, Brecon; born at Nant-y-glo, Monmouthshire, May 14, 1813; married at Llangattock, Brecknocksh., Jan. 25, 1838; marr. sett. executed day preceding. Living 1850. | George Wareing Ormerod, M.A., F.G.S.; born at Tyldesley, in Lancash., Oct. 12, 1810; bapt. at Astley; residing, as a Solicitor at Manchester, 1850. | John Arderne Ormerod, M.A. and Fellow of Brasenose Coll., Oxford; born at Chorlton, co. Cest., June 8, 1813; bapt. at Backford; living 1850. |

George Thomas Bailey Ormerod, eldest son and heir apparent, born in the parish of St Giles, Norwich, April 1, 1846, and there baptized; living 1850.

Joseph Arderne Ormerod, born at Starston, Norfolk, April 7, 1848; baptized at Redenhall; living 1850.

SEDBURY PARK (PREVIOUSLY OF BURY IN THE CO. PAL. OF LANCASTER),

LEDGE, FROM THE POINT WHERE DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND INHERITANCE COMMENCE.

—Or, three bars and a lion passant in chief, *gules*.

lders, barry of four pieces, *or* and *gules*, in the mouth, an ostrich feather erect, *argent*.

den, Clarencieux, to a branch of the family then resident at Huntspill, and have been again duly allowed to Ormerod of Tyldesley, reing) was confirmed in 1814 to George Ormerod, Esquire, heir general of Wareing of Walmersley.

merchant, a collateral descendant—Alice, daughter of — Howorth of branch of Monton, as by pedigree the parish of Bury; married there, f estates in Bury, Tottington, and February 19, 1704; died June 23, in or shortly before 1704; died in buried at the parish church of Bury, parish church there, April 2, 1768. June 25, 1740; first wife. plcome, April 23, in the same year.



Anne, daughter of William Hutchin- son of Bury, merchant, baptized at Bury, May 14, 1719; married at Bury, Dec. 28, 1743; died Dec. 23, 1788; buried at St. John's chapel in Bury.

Susanna, daughter and co-heir of Sam. Wareing of Wal- mersley, born 1720, died 1798; second wife.

Thomas Johnson of Tyldesley and Man- chester, Esquire, born 1711; died 1763; will proved at Chester.

Anne, daughter and co-heiress of William Sudall of Blackburn, merchant, died 1739; first wife.

Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Johnson of Tyldesley, Esq., born at Manchester, Oct. 22, 1752; mar- ried at the Coll. church of Manchester, Oct. 18, 1784; marriage settlement dated Oct. 14; died April 13, 1822; buried in the Coll. church of Manchester April 20; will dated Feb. 24, 1818; proved in London, May 13, 1822.

Thomas Johnson of Tyldesley, Esq., only surviving son and heir, born 1745, died 1823, unmarried.

Susanna, died unmarried, 1814.

Mary, died unmarried, 1839.

Other children, died infants.

Anne, wife of Charles Ford, of Claremont, co. Lancast., Esq., only child and heir of her mother.

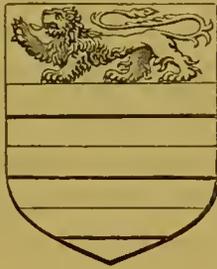
7—Sarah, eldest daughter of John Latham, M.D. (Fellow and some time President of the Royal College of Physicians), of Harley- street, London, and Bradwall Hall, co. Cest.; born at the vicarage Prestbury, co. Cest., Dec. 28, 1784; married at Sandbach, Aug. 2, 1808; marriage settlement dated same day; living 1850.

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| Ormerod, street, 1816; parish church of St. Marylebone; living 1850. | William Piers Ormerod, Fellow of the Royal Coll. of Surgeons, London; born in Welbeck-street, London, May 14, 1818; baptized at the parish church of St. Marylebone; living 1850. | Edward Latham Ormerod, M.B. of Caius College, Camb., Fellow of the Coll. of Physicians; born in Welbeck-street, London, Aug. 27, 1819; bapt. at the parish church of St. Marylebone; living at Brighton, co. Sussex, 1850. | Arthur Stanley Ormerod, M.A. of Exeter Coll., Ox- ford; born at Salcombe- Regis, co. Devon, Aug. 14, 1821, and bapt. at the parish church there; curate of Harleston, co. Norfolk, 1850. | Susan Mary, born at Chorlton, co. Cest., Aug. 7, 1814; bapt. at Backford; living 1850. | Georgiana Elizabeth, born in Welbeck-st., London, Decem. 23, 1822; bapt. at the parish church of St. Marylebone; living 1850. | Eleanor Anne, born at Sed- bury Park, Gloucest., May 11, 1828, and bapt. at Tidenham; living 1850. |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Elizabeth Mary, born at Llansanfraed House, co. Monmouth, January 25, 1839; baptized at Crickhowell, co. Brecon. | Gertrude Susan, born at Porthmawr House, co. Brecon, January 20, 1842, and baptized at Crickhowell. | Alice Catherine, born at Redenhall Rectory, Norfolk, June 28, 1850, and there baptized, |

ORMEROD OF MONTON,

IN THE PARISH OF ECCLES AND HUNDRED OF SALFORD,
LANCASHIRE.



THE narrative now turns to GEORGE ORMEROD of MONTON, within Barton-on-Irwell, in Eccles parish, youngest of the sons of Peter Ormerod of Ormerod, by his first wife, JOANNA, daughter and heiress of GEORGE HOWORTH of MONTON, as already stated.

He was baptized at Burnley, November 30, 1620, being registered as "son of Peter Ormeroide of the Ormeroide", and occurs in his father's will (dated 1650, and proved January 9, 1656) as son, co-executor, and joint residuary legatee, and also as joint legatee of an interest, for a term of fifty years, in the Law House tenement in Cliviger, a copyhold part of the Ormerod estate.

In March 1657-8, after some family arrangements consequent on his nephew coming of age, and voluntary surrender of his interest in the Law House, he occurs, in the Clithero Records, as trustee of that tenement for the life of Susanna, wife of his said nephew, Peter Ormerod of Ormerod, agreeably to covenants with her father, Thomas Barcroft of Bareroft. In the copyhold surrender he is described as George Ormerod of Monton, gentleman; and the same local

description of him occurs in register of his burial at Eccles, October 5, 1696; and in his will, dated July 29, 1694, and proved at Chester, November 21, 1696.

The recorded pedigree in the College of Arms names five children, as issue of him, by his wife Anne Pilling, married at Burnley, November 3, 1669, of whom Laurence died young. Four children only are named as surviving in his will, namely, Peter, OLIVER ORMEROD, co-executor and joint devisee of personalty with his sisters, wife of John Allred (the other co-executor) and Elizabeth.

Through this Oliver Ormerod, the collateral descent of Ormerod of Bury has been deduced in Records of the College of Arms.¹ The writer confides in descent of the Bury branch from the parent line, but here thinks it right to limit his notice of it, in narrative, as well as in tabulated arrangement, to the points supported by the direct evidences of hereditary estates, existing title deeds, or personal knowledge.²

ORMEROD OF BURY.

It may be premised that OLIVER ORMEROD, the founder of this collateral branch, became permanently resident at Bury shortly after the close of the seventeenth century, having married his first wife, Alice Howarth, there on February 19, 1704-5; and about the same time he acquired a leasehold estate in Walmersley, which has been already mentioned as the previous residence of *another branch* of Ormerod, originally from the Lenches in Rossendale. This last mentioned branch was connected with the parent line by intermarriage, left Walmersley on becoming heirs to Ormerod of Tunsted and Wolfenden, and became extinct in the male

Reg. Coll. Arm. 9 D. 14, p. 156.

² See Introduction, p. ii.

line in or about 1757, but were only connected with the writer's line by preceding it in possession of this part of its acquired property.¹

Alice Howarth was eldest daughter of Charles Howarth, a younger son (agreeably to the documents of her own family) of John Howarth, of Chatterton Hey, in Tottington, and sister of Edmund Howarth,² the progenitor of a well known and widely spread Lancashire race. These Howarths, or Howorths (as the name is variously written), were proprietors, previously, of Horncliffe Hall, a stone-built mansion on the bank of the river Irwell within Tottington in Bury parish, and, apparently, kinsmen of the Howorths of Monton before mentioned.

The said OLIVER ORMEROD died intestate, and in extreme age, at his son's house in Bury, March 31, 1768; and an inquisition as to his copyhold estate in Tottington was taken at Holcome, April 23, following. He was interred with his wife, at the parish church of Bury, where his and most of the sepulchral memorials perished, at the rebuilding of the church in 1773.

GEORGE ORMEROD of BURY, merchant, only son and heir of the said Oliver, was baptized at Bury, March 6, 1718-19, and dying June 29, 1789, was interred at St. John's there, where his wife (Anne Hutchinson) had been previously buried, under an altar-tomb still remaining.

¹ See note, p. 6.

² Edmund Howarth had three sons, from the third of whom, Jonathan Howarth, by his wife Mary, daughter of John Pilling of Siss Clough in Rossendale, descended the Howarths of Sale in Cheshire, and also (by purchase) of Thurcroft in Lancashire, once the seat of an elder branch of Howarth, the descent of which is recorded in Dugdale's Visitation of the last mentioned County.

His eldest daughter, Elizabeth (married at Blackburn, August 28, 1744), was wife of Robert Peel of Oswaldtwisle, and mother of the first baronet of that name and family. From the MS. Pedigree of Howarth of Sale.

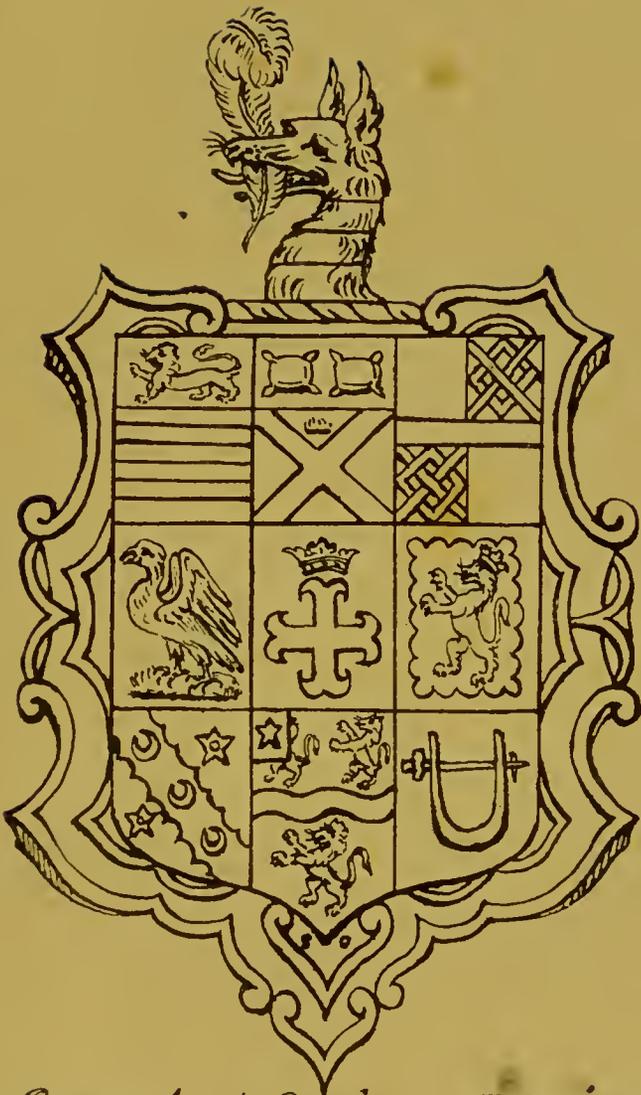
These particulars will sufficiently identify the branch of Howarth here mentioned.

GEORGE ORMEROD, the sole issue of this marriage, had died *previously*, on October 7, 1785, before the birth of George Ormerod, his only child, the writer hereof, who thus became heir to his grandfather, in 1789, and from whom the descent is continued in the pedigree following.

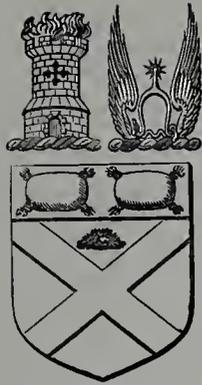
He was interred in the grave of his wife's family, within the Derby chapel of the collegiate church of Manchester, now the Cathedral of the diocese.

In closing this family memorial, it would be improper to omit all allusion to the testimony borne by lamenting friends to the Christian excellencies of predecessors, limited to private life, but honoured in their generation, and long remembered. To this must be added a tribute of heartfelt gratitude, in commemorating the maternal kindness of the widowed parent of the writer. Her own connexions will be found in the account of JOHNSON of TYLDESLEY.





| | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Omerod. | 4. Erneis. | 7. Wareing |
| 2. Johnson. | 5. Molyneux. | 8. Crompton. |
| 3. Norres. | 6. Gernet. | 9. Nuthall. |



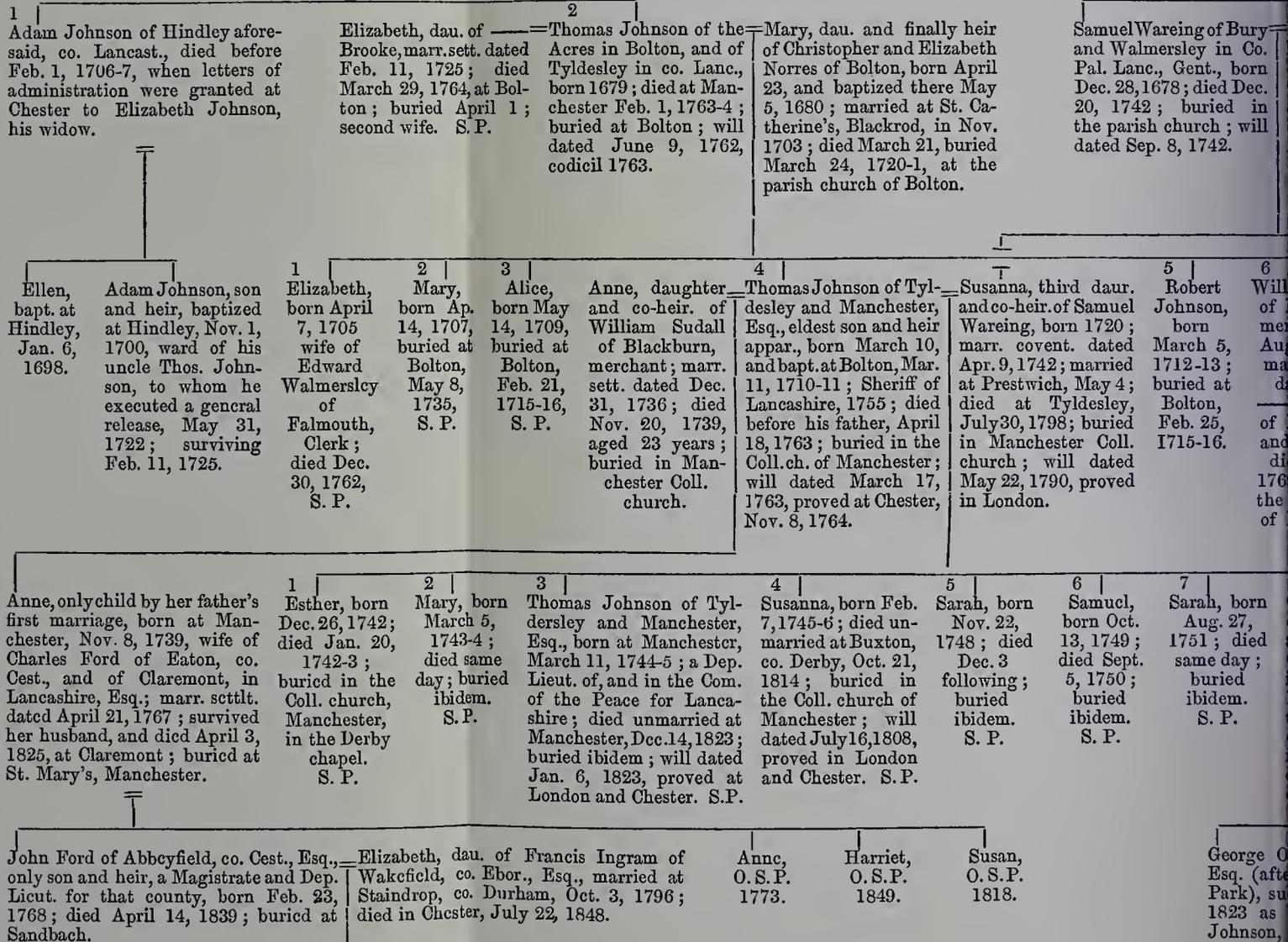
THE DESCENT OF JOHNSON OF TYLDESLEY, A
DRAWN FROM EXISTING TITLE-DEEDS OR PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE, FROM THE P

ARMS OF JOHNSON OF TYLDESLEY.—*Argent*, a saltier, *sable*; on a
(CRESTS borne with these Arms,—I. on a wreath, a tower in

ARMS OF WAREING OF WALMERSLEY.—*Argent*, on a bend engrai
(CREST borne with these Arms, on a wreath, a wolf's head coupé a
The ARMS were confirmed to GEORGE ORMEROD,

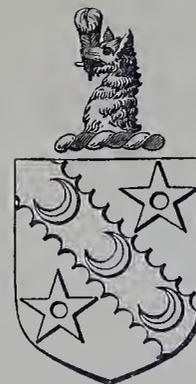
John Johnson of Hindley, in the parish of Wigan, and the
Co. Pal. of Lancaster, born about 1645.

Samuel Ware
Wareing of C
1645-6; died
May 28; will



FORD OF ABBEYFIELD.

OF WAREING OF BURY AND WALMERSLEY,
 WHERE INHERITANCE OF ESTATE AND DIRECT REPRESENTATION COMMENCE.



Chief, *gules*, two cushions, *or*. In the honour point, a mount, *vert*.
 (armed, proper; II. on a wreath, a spur erect and winged, *or*.)
 d, *azure*, between two mullets, pierced, *sable*, three crescents, *or*.
 the shoulders, proper, in the mouth, an ostrich feather erect, *argent*.
 sq., as quarterings, in right of the above families.

g of Bury, co. Lanc., merchant, youngest son of William = Alice, daughter of John Cope of Ashenbottom, in Tottington,
 orley, in the same county, bapt. at Chorley, Jan. 28, Gent., by his second wife, Mary Wareing of Chorley, unmarried at
 ay 26, 1717; buried in the parish church of Bury, the date of his will, Jan. 15, 1664, living as co-exccutrix of her
 ated Jan. 31, 1716, proved at Chester, Oct. 19, 1717. husband, 1717.

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| <p>sther, eldest dau. and co- heir. of Joshua Crompton Old Hall in Pilkington, ent., born July 2, baptized July 5, at Prestwich in said county, 1683; married there ug. 22, 1710; marr. sett. ated Aug. 17, 1710, and will eb. 7, 1753; died May 18, 1753; buried at Prestwich.</p> | <p>John Wareing, born Jan. 16, 1680.</p> | <p>Adam Wareing, born Feb. 18, 1683; O. S. P. June 4, 1687.</p> | <p>Jane, born Aug. 10, 1686; O. S. P. Aug. 23, 1687.</p> | <p>Robert Wareing of = Bury, merchant, born Oct. 27, and baptized Nov. 27, 1688; mentioned in wills of his father and brother, 1716 and 1742.</p> | <p>Mary, sister of Esther Crompton before-mentioned, born Sep. 18, 1688, and bapt. at Prest- wick; marr. sett. dated Sep. 30, 1715; married Oct. 13 at Ringley.</p> | <p>Richard Wareing, born June 28, 1690; buried at Bury, Nov. 25, 1691. S. P. Joshua, born July 1, 1691; buried at Bury, July 14, 1691. S. P. Mary, born August 10, 1692; buried at Bury, Oct. 14, 1692. S. P. Alice, born April 11, 1695; buried at Bury, June 12, 1696. S. P.</p> |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|

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|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|
| <p>am Johnson Manchester, hant, born 13, 1715; died Ellen, daughter of Rawstorne Manchester, had issue; d May 19, ; buried in Coll. church Manchester.</p> | <p>7 Alice, baptized April 19, 1717; died the day fol- lowing; buried at Bolton. S. P.</p> | <p>8 John, born Oct. 16, 1718; buried at Bolton, Oct. 15, 1725; S. P.</p> | <p>Richard Nangreave of Netherton, co. Cest., Esq., barrister at law.</p> | <p>= Anne, eldest daur. and co-h., born Sept. 15, 1717; marr. settlement dated Dec. 21, 1745; died Dec. 21, 1756; buried at Bury, Dec. 24.</p> | <p>Hester, 2nd daur. and co-h., born Feb. 27, 1718-19; died Sept. 11, 1743, unmarried; buried at Bury. S. P.</p> | <p>Mary, 4th daur. and co-h., born July 22, 1722; died Sept. 7, 1743, unmarried; buried at Bury. S. P.</p> | <p>Henry Lonsdale, of Field House and Nuthall Hall, had issue Anne, wife of Richard Formby of Formby, LL.B. second husband.</p> | <p>Elizabeth, daur. of = Hampson, 2nd wife, married in 1742, at Bury.</p> | <p>Joshua Wareing, = only son & heir, had issue by his second wife Elizabeth, wife of R. H. Rough- sedge, M.A., Rector of Liverpool.</p> | <p>=, first wife, had issue Robert Wareing of Leeds, only son, who died S. P.</p> |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|

FORMBY OF FORMBY. ROUGHSEGE OF FOXGHILL.

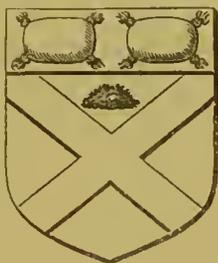
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|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| <p>George Ormerod, eldest son and heir apparent of George Ormerod of Bury, co. Lanc., born 1757; died intes- tate, 1785; admin. ated 1786; buried in the Derby chapel of the Coll. church of Manchester.</p> | <p>8 Elizabeth, born at Man- chester, Oct. 22, 1752; marr. settlt. dated Oct. 14, 1784; marr. at the Coll. ch., Oct. 18, 1784; died April 13, 1822; buried at the Coll. ch. in the Derby chapel; will dated Feb. 24, 1818, proved in London, May 13, 1822.</p> | <p>9 Samuel, born Jan. 21, 1755; died same day; buried ibidem. S. P.</p> | <p>10 Alice, born July 3, 1756; died Nov. 7, 1757; buried ibidem. S. P.</p> | <p>11 Mary, born June 20, 1758; died unm- marr. at Ardwick, June 21, 1839; buried in the Derby chapel; will dated July 11, 1827, proved in London and Chester. S. P.</p> | <p>Richard Nangreave of Netherton and of Pype Hill, near Lichfield; died unmarr. about 1803; will proved at Lichfield. S. P.</p> | <p>John Nangreave, second son, a Captain in the army; died unmarried about 1810. S. P.</p> | <p>Samuel Wareing Nangreave, a Lieut.-Colonel in the E.I.C. service; born 1756; died at Bath, 1815, unmarried; will dated Jan. 24, 1814. S. P.</p> | <p>Mary, died an infant, July 30, 1756.</p> |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|

Ormerod of Chorlton in co. Cest., = Sarah, dau. of John Latham, M.D., of
 wards of Tyldesley and Sedbury Harley-street, London, and Bradwall
 succeeded to his maternal uncle in Hall, co. Cest., married at Sandbach,
 co-heir, and to his aunt, Mary Aug. 2, 1808.
 839.

II.

JOHNSON OF TYLDESLEY,

IN THE PARISH OF LEIGH, AND HUNDRED OF WEST DERBY,
LANCASHIRE.



THE lineal descent of the JOHNSONS of TYLDESLEY, so far as it is proved by the precise evidence of existing deeds, is traced from the close of the reign of Charles I; but it may be added, that previous generations of the family, or such as there is every reason for considering previous generations of it, may be shewn by Records and other evidences to have resided in the contiguous parishes of Winwiek, Dean, and Wigan, from the commencement of the fifteenth century.

Tradition also may be briefly adverted to, supported as it is, to a certain extent, by a document preserved among the Tyldesley papers, which affirms their origin in Scotland, and intermediate residence in Cumberland, and gives the arms and crest borne by them during the two last centuries; both of which are in exact accordance with those of the Johnstons of Elshields, in the shire of Dumfries, as given in Dugdale's *Yorkshire Visitation* of 1665.

Leaving this tradition as such, and returning to Lancashire, it is shewn by pleadings in the Duchy Office, that in 26 Henry VI, a family bearing the name of Johnson was repre-

sented by THOMAS JOHNSON of LOWTON, in Winwiek parish; and descent from him to an heir general, living in 25 Elizabeth, was exhibited by two successive claimants.¹

From other records in the same office, and MS. collections at Sedbury, it further appears, that a race of landed proprietors, seemingly collaterals of the earlier line of Johnson of Lowton, were resident simultaneously in Lowton, in Culeheth, and in Bedford; and that the Culeheth Johnsons, established in Manchester in the time of Henry VIII, became connected with the Culeheths, the Chethams, the Heyricks, and other families of local consideration.²

With respect to the Lowton branch, it is clear that the two sons of Thomas Johnson of Lowton, living in the time of Hen. VIII, changed their names, agreeably to a custom common in West Derby hundred then and much later, and severally assumed those of Thomason, and of Widdowson or Widdowes;³ and although, from the impossibility of referring to deeds, no precisely continuous pedigree of either of these lines can be drawn, it is certain that both lines continued in the class of gentry, as is shewn by their intermarriages with Winstanley of Billinge, Worthington of Croshaw, Worthington of Snydale, in West Houghton, and Blackburne of Newton.⁴

¹ Pleadings, vol. xiv (No. 4) 5 Eliz., and clxii (No. 9) 44 Eliz.

² Vol. xxix (No. 1) Pleadings, 9 Eliz.; xxvi (No. 17) Eliz.; xxix (No. 24) Charles I; and Pedigrees of Chetham and Heyrick.

³ Petition of John Thomason, *alias* Widdowes, of Lowton, relative to lands of Thomas Johnson, his father, therein, 43 Elizabeth, and other pleadings to be found in the Calendar, Ducat. Lancast. vol. iii.

⁴ Will of Esther Johnson of West Houghton, as to Worthington of Snydale; and Dugdale's "Vis. of Lanc." as to the others.

Allusion is not made merely to changes in Charters, like that of Filius Alani to Alanson (see "Coucher Book of Whalley", iii, 381), but to permanent changes of ancient names to patronymics or to alterations of patronymics in successive generations. An instance of the first is given in Wood's "Ath. Oxon." ii, 797, where the Robinsons of Gwersylt are deduced from Henry *Robinson*, son of *Robin Norreys*, a younger brother of Speke; and of the second in an Inquisition taken after the death of

Finally, it appears from evidences of property, and the Dean Registers, that either the main line of this family, or a principal branch of it, acknowledged as collaterals of Johnson of Tyldesley, were represented by John Thomason of West Houghton, in and before 1691,¹ and that his children had then permanently resumed the name of Johnson; and that another branch then possessed the Castle Hill estate, in Hindley, where Thomas Johnson, afterwards purchaser of the Tyldesley property, was born in 1679.

From the omission of any entry in the Visitations, which might supply the want of deeds of the elder line, and meet the difficulties arising from change of name, it is impossible to arrange these successive generations in tabulated deduction; but there are coincidences which leave no doubt as to identity of family, or of that family including JOHN JOHNSON, the ancestor of the Tyldesley branch, born towards the close of the reign of Charles I, who had issue as follows:

1. ADAM JOHNSON. He died before February 1, 1706-7, when letters of administration were granted to his widow, Elizabeth, at Chester; and he was father of Ellen, baptized at Hindley Chapel, January 6, 1698, and of Adam Johnson, baptized there November 1, 1700.

The latter was living May 13, 1722, when he executed a release to his uncle and guardian, Thomas Johnson of Bolton; and he also survived February 11, 1725, when he was party to his said uncle's marriage settlement.

2. THOMAS JOHNSON, younger son, was born at the Castle

Richard *Johnson* of Halliwell, Gent., April 25, 13 Charles I, son and heir of *John Richardson*, deceased, son and heir-apparent of *Richard Johnson*. Such variations, of which numerous instances will be found in the Duchy Records, *temp.* Elizabeth, throw all possibility of deducing proofs from anything but title-deeds out of the question.

¹ Will of John Thomason of West Houghton, 1691; Administration of John Johnson, his son and heir, 1697; Will of Esther Johnson of Bolton, his widow, 1717; and sepulchral memorials and parish registers at Dean Church.

Hill in Hindley, in 1679; and with him the direct descent commences in the following pedigree recorded in the College of Arms, and in the personal memorials here subjoined.

II. THOMAS JOHNSON, before mentioned, born in or about 1679, married, at Blackrod, in Nov. 1703, MARY, daughter of CHRISTOPHER NORRES, of the ACRES, in Bolton, a descendant from a collateral branch of Norres of Speke. Christopher Norres, of Tonge,¹ younger brother of her immediate ancestor Raphe Norres (as hereafter mentioned), was resident at the "AKERS HALL" there, under a demise from the Mort family, in 1608; and it is probable that this was the nucleus of the successive purchases in that part of Bolton, made by her husband, in and about 1724.

In 1728, the said Thomas Johnson purchased the Banks Estate in Tyldesley: in 1736, he occurs in a demise, from William (Wake), Archbishop of Canterbury, of the improper Rectory of Blackburn, of which he had one-fourth;² and, in 1752, he had conveyance from Hugh Lord Willoughby of Parham and others of the Davenports estate in Tyldesley.³ Subsequently, he resided at Manchester, with his eldest son, whom he survived; and dying in his eighty-fourth

¹ Purchaser of the Haugh in the Wood estate in Tonge, inherited from him by Starkie of Huntroyd. See Norres Pedigree following.

² A part of this was previously the property of Elizabeth, relict of William Carter of London, Merchant, to whom Mr. Johnson was executor in 1725, and who was younger brother of Richard Carter of Blacklowe Hall, in Roby, a family connected by intermarriage with the West Derby branch of Norres. See Dugdalc's "Vis. Lane." 1665.

³ The first mentioned of these estates, the BANKS, was the property of Tyldesley of Wardley; the second, DAVENPORTS, that of the Tyldesleys of Morleys Hall, in Astley, severally descending from Thurstan Tyldesley of Tyldesley and Wardley Hall, in Wardley, whose Inquisition, p. m. was taken 1 and 2 Ph. and Mary.

THOMAS TYLDESLEY, eldest son of Thurstan, had issue Thurstan Tyldesley, who dissipated his estate, and sold it in parcels, leaving Sir Thomas Tyldesley, Attorney-General for Lancashire, his son and heir, by his wife, Margaret Norres of Speke. This Sir Thomas resided on the estate which he obtained in marriage with Elizabeth Norres, heiress of

year, was interred under an altar tomb at Bolton, where his first wife also rests, and which is adjacent to the graves of her own family, Norres of Bolton, before-mentioned.

III. THOMAS JOHNSON of TYLDESLEY, ESQ. (eldest son and heir of the preceding, by his first wife, Mary Norres), married, in 1736, Anne, daughter and co-heiress of William Sudall, of Blackburn, merchant; by whom he had one daughter, Anne, wife of Charles Ford, Esq., of Eaton, in Cheshire, and Claremont, Lancashire, as more fully stated in the pedigree following.

In 1742, Mr. Johnson married, secondly, Susannah, daughter and co-heiress of Samuel Wareing, of Bury and Walmersley, Esq., with whom he had considerable estates, inherited from the Warcings, the Cromptons of Hacking, and Nuthalls of Golyrnode. She was a lady exemplary, in the highest sense, for unaffected piety, social cheerfulness, and active charity; and Lancashire tradition still speaks of her as one of the fairest brides, mothers, and widows, that appeared at three successive returns of its periodical and once celebrated festival, the Preston Guild.¹

In a few years after this marriage, the march of Prince Charles to Manchester formed an important event in its history: and being obnoxious to his adherents, as one of the Orford. His Tyldesley property was sold to Anderton of Lostock, and passed (by successive sales) through the Astleys to Johnson.

EDWARD TYLDESLEY, the younger son of Thurstan, married Anne, sole daughter and heir of Thomas Leland of Morleys, in Astley. Their combined interest in Tyldesley descended to their great-grandson, the gallant Royalist Major-General Sir Thomas Tyldesley, and was conveyed to trustees, March 1, 1670, for liquidation of the debts of his son Edward Tyldesley. From them this passed also by successive conveyances, through Lord Willoughby, to Johnson.

With these properties is united another estate, purchased, in 1742, by Thomas Johnson the younger, from the heirs-general of Tyldesley of Garrette, being another portion of the larger estate once held under the Barony of Warrington by the Tyldesleys, from the earliest times of record.

¹ In 1742, 1762, and 1782.

five treasurers who had undertaken to receive Lancashire subscriptions in aid of the Hanoverian monarch, and as an influential local friend of the cause, Mr. Johnson suffered many hardships,¹ and was ultimately left a prisoner in his house, on parole, until released in consequence of the retreat of the rebel army, in December 1745. In 1755, he served as Sheriff of Lancashire in his father's lifetime, and dying before him, in 1763, left his widow, with an only son and three daughters, the survivors of a numerous family.

iv. The active character and prepossessing personal appearance of the mother descended to her son, THOMAS JOHNSON, Esq., who was born at Manchester in 1745, and, in 1780, received a presentation of plate from that town, for his local public services. In July 1778, on the completion of the 72nd Regiment (raised by Manchester for American service, and distinguished at the Siege of Gibraltar), he also received, for his active assistance in support of that measure, the public thanks of the local committee, consisting of Sir Thomas Egerton (afterwards Earl of Wilton), Sir Ashton Lever, and other principal inhabitants of the district.

Similar active loyalty, manifested in personal exertion, and in repeated munificent contributions, distinguished him in the war with the French Republic. At the same period, one of the principal charities of his native town (Clarke's, or the Borough-reeves Charity) was extensively increased by his superintendence. In 1789, when the trustees confided the care of the estates to himself and a few others of their body, the income fell short of £300 per annum; but, in 1832, when the writer, as his executor, delivered up to them the books and papers,

¹ It may be added, hardships softened by individual kindness. On one occasion, when the Scotch officers, who caroused in their prisoner's house, had given their usual toast, KING JAMES, and the host, on request, had followed with his, and undauntedly proposed KING GEORGE, some rose and touched their swords; but a senior officer exclaimed, "He has drank our Prince, why should we not drink his? Here's to the Elector of Hanover."--*Hist. Chesh.* i, p. 43.

which had been confided to his relative, the income of the same estates amounted to nearly £2,000.

During the same period, the population of Mr. Johnson's paternal estate, at Tyldesley, had increased from a few agricultural families to nearly four thousand souls; and Tyldesley was therefore selected for the erection of a church by the National Commissioners. The proprietor did not live to see the completion of the fabric, commenced in 1822; but the spire, which is now so conspicuous an object from the surrounding district, had began to rise from a valuable site granted by him, a few years before the time of his decease on Dec. 14, 1823.

Of his sisters, SUSANNAH, the eldest, died, unmarried, before him; as did also his second sister, ELIZABETH, widow of GEORGE ORMEROD, Esq., of Bury, in Lancashire, and mother of the author of this present memoir. MARY JOHNSON, his last surviving and youngest sister, a lady of unaffected and unobtrusive piety and active charity, survived until 1839, when the entire representation of the family vested in her nephew, the writer before mentioned.

A map of Manchester, without date, published by John Perry, about the middle of the last century, gives views of the residences of its principal local families, and, among others, one of the mansion where Prince Charles fixed his quarters, and another of that here mentioned, then the property of Mr. Bradshaw of Darcy Lever, but temporarily occupied by Mr. Johnson, during the building of his own mansion in the future High-street, which is also engraved in the same series.

The first stone of it was laid by the proprietor's infant son, in his first year, the memorable year of 1745, and the author of this memoir was born in it, forty years afterwards.

The map mentioned shews correctly its position at the period of the Survey, on the *extreme verge* of the town of Manchester; but the buildings which have succeeded to it are now nearly the *centre* of the present surrounding metropolis of commerce.

III.
 WAREING OF BURY AND WALMERSLEY,
 IN LANCASHIRE.



THE WAREINGS of BURY and WALMERSLEY were an opulent mercantile family, branching out from the Wareings of Chorley, in the time of Charles I. To this the direct evidence is limited; and the details of this, their recorded descent, are separately subjoined: but it may be proper to prefix a few lines with respect to the manner in which the general fact of the antiquity of them and of the other Wareings of Amounderness Hundred is borne out by tradition.

Tradition asserts their high antiquity in Amounderness Hundred; and one of their branches, Waring of Waringstown, in Ireland, has claimed a deduction for their house, as *Warings*, from the Norman period.¹ This is altogether unsupported, as far as can be ascertained, as is also the probability of any similar house having adopted an early and permanent patronymic from WARIN, a christian name of the Banastres, the Whittinghams, and other families of the district;² for in such

¹ See Pedigree of Holt Waring, Dean of Dromore, in Burke's "Landed Gentry", ii, p. 1522.

² The Shropshire Warings are supposed to have thus derived their

case, the supposed family must have had a known principal seat, and been traccable by intermarriages, which is not the case. Under the appellation of Waringe, the family will be sought for in vain before the time of Henry VII; but the name can be proved to be a variation of that of the Warrens, who were undoubtedly settled in Amounderness from a very early period; and the tradition, if referred to this well-known house, is perfectly consistent with general probability, and with what is contained in records.

It is certain that this knightly family, which owned POYNTON in Cheshire, and WOODPLUMPTON in AMOUNDERNESS, gained both those lordships by marriage, in the time of Edward III.¹ It is also certain (although the genealogist of Warren, Mr. Watson, denies Thoroton's assertion on the subject), that the name of Warren (which was derived from a much greater house, that assumed it from their Norman fief on the Varenne)² was changed by several branches into Waringe, and in particular by the very branch which now possesses Poynton, Warren of Thorpe Arnold.³ It is again certain, that when the Waringes of Amounderness first appear in the records of the Duchy Office, they emerge from the

name from the House of Fitz Warin. See Blakeway's "Shriffs of Shropshire", p. 131.

¹ With Cicely de Eton, the heiress of Stokeport, and wife of Sir Edward de Warren, or le Garreyn. See Watson, ii, pp. 98, 101, 102, 197.

² Stapleton's "Rotuli Seaccarii Normanniæ", vol. i, pp. ciii, exxvii; vol. ii, p. exx. The Varenne, which gave name to the Fee of Warren, is the stream which flows by Arques to Dieppe.

³ It is denied by Watson (vol. ii, p. 118); but Thoroton was correct, and proof of such usage will be found in the Records at the Rolls, with reference to the Thorpe Arnold line. William Waringe, for instance, has license of entry from the Court of Wards, 25 Eliz.; Arnold Waringe, son of William, in or about 31 Eliz.; the custody of Arnold Waringe is granted to Elizabeth Waringe, 38 Eliz.; and in a manuscript list of Knights created by Charles I (Harl. MS. 983), Sir Arnold Wareing will be found, Feb. 24, 1632. This proves the use of the varied orthography by the ancestors of the present Poynton line. The Wareings of Coventry are also deduced from Poynton in Harl. MS. 1167, p. 145.

vicinity of *Woodplumpton*, as families of local name may generally be traced from a centre where their name originated.

The supposed collaterals, of the names of Warine and Waringe, first appear at Whittingham and in Gosnargh, close to Woodplumpton, and holding lands within it, and then diverge towards Garstang, Stomynhall, Heskin, and Chorley.¹ It is not attempted to deduce *precisely* these humbler seions from the greater house whose name they bore, and from whose locality they thus diverged. Watson, with the Poynton muniments before him, is not acknowledged by the College of Arms to have succeeded in connecting its present owners, absolutely, with the former possessors. All that is attempted is to preserve the memory of traditional elannish connexion, and to shew that coineidenees, as far as they go, support it.

The WARINGES of CHORLEY, to whom the more precise account now returns, were established there in the time of Henry VIII, and divided into two branches, namely, those of Chorley, possessing lands in Heath Charnock, Brindle, Hartwood, and Standish; and those of Chorley and Heskin.² Of this latter family (to which the Walmersley branch is referred), was Richard, son of Thomas Waringe, born about 1536, which Richard died at Heskin, March 1, 1619, leaving George Waringe son and heir (as by Inq. p. m, 17, Jac. 1), then aged sixty years, and also Reginald, Elizabeth, Alice, and Jane, named in his will.

WILLIAM WARINGE of Chorley, with whom the entry in the Herald's College and the *continuous evidence* commence, had issue, between 1642 and 1652, three daughters, and also four sons, William, Henry,³ Samuel, and Thomas. With SAMUEL

¹ An extensive series of evidence on this point exists at Sedbury; but the printed Index to the Inquisitions and Pleadings in the Duchy Office will at once point to the Records, proving this ramification from the verge of Woodplumpton, and from Woodplumpton itself.

² Office Copies of Wills preserved in Chester Registry, and Duchy Records, as before.

³ These were baptized at Chorley, excepting Henry, baptized at *Leyland*, June 22, 1649, the Plague being prevalent in the towns of Lancashire.

WARINGE, the immediate ancestor of the Walmersley branch, the descent of property commences.¹

Shortly after the Restoration he settled at Bury, connecting himself by marriage with the Coupes of Ewood Bridge, his previous kinsmen, and invested the produce of mercantile pursuits in many leaseholds adjacent to Bury, and in purchases of a more permanent nature along the course of the Irwell, above it.

SAMUEL WAREING the younger (eldest son of Samuel and Alee Wareing) married Hester, eldest daughter and co-heir of Joshua Crompton, of Pilkington Old Hall, by his wife Susan, daughter and sole heiress of Richard Nuthall, of Golyrode and Walmersley. The descents of these families follow in their place hereafter.

The issue of this marriage were four daughters. Hester and Mary, the second and fourth daughters, died of military fever, in September 1743. Anne, the eldest, wife of Richard Nangreave, Esq., and Susannah, the youngest, wife of Thomas Johnson, Esq., divided the estates. After the decease of all the issue of Anne unmarried, the representation of the family, and the estates of the younger co-heiress, Susannah, finally vested in the writer hereof, her grandson, in combination with those of JOHNSON of TYLDESLEY.

The PEDIGREE will explain the descent and collateral relationships.

¹ This orthography was used by the Chorley Waringes, and afterwards by "Samuell Waringe", until 1709, when it was written Wareing, and so continued. It is locally pronounced Warine, as Leland wrote the name of the "Chestershyre" family at Poynton, about 1535. Itin. vii, Pt. I, fol. 40.

As to the ARMS, there is nothing in the bearings to illustrate the original connexion, unless the ostrich feather in the crest may relate to the plume born by the greater family. It is observable, that all the known Amounderness Waringes used a *bend*, and such an *agreement* points to an early adoption of these Arms *after* branching from the parent line, and *before* the diverging of the later lines.

IV.
 CROMPTON OF HACKING,
 WITH PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF CROMPTON OF CROMPTON,
 AND ITS COLLATERAL BRANCHES.



THE objects of the following deduction regard three points.

I. The origin and general descent of the parent line, CROMPTON, originally DE LA LEGH, of CROMPTON.

II. A brief view of the three principal supposed ramifications therefrom, namely, the STAFFORDSHIRE CROMPTONS, and the BRIGHTMET CROMPTONS, from which the Hacking line does not descend, and, lastly, those of DRIFFIELD, previously of PRESTOLEE in Lancashire, supposed to be collaterals of Hacking, and admitted by Dugdale, in his *Visitation of Yorkshire*, to be a branch from Crompton, by allowance of the arms of that family.

III. The descent of CROMPTON of HACKING from the time of Hen. VIII, with its continuation to the writer, as heir-general of its branch of OLD HALL in PILKINGTON,¹ represented by him through Wareing and Johnson.²

I. The township of CROMPTON is situated in a bleak moun-

¹ Recorded in Coll. Arm., Norfolk, vi, viii, and ix.

² See pp. 17 and 21, preceding.

tainous district, within the chapelry of Oldham and parish of Prestwich, on the borders of the counties of York and Lancaster, near the point where the lordship of Clithero and Wapentake, of Salford, approach their eastern termination. It is included in the latter, as an ancient appendage of Tottington lordship, which has long been a member of the duchy of Lancaster.¹

It is probable, from the silence of the earliest records respecting Crompton, that it was once included in Chaderton; but it is certain, from the charters undermentioned, that a separate district, possibly extending beyond the present township, was known as the "FEE OF CROMPTON" before 1245, and that it belonged to the DE LA LEGHS, who shortly afterwards assumed the local name, and who would be mesne proprietors under the Lascies, then lords of Tottington above-mentioned, and also of Clithero.²

Whether the De la Leghs were a branch of the Cheshire Leghs, of whom one line so denominated settled in Townley shortly afterwards, assuming a local name from that manor, turns on points too intricate to discuss here.³

The CHARTERS, as to Crompton itself, state as follows.

In the early part of the reign of Henry III, a dispute arose between SIMON DE LA LEGH and the monks of Roche Abbey in Yorkshire, respecting a part of the mountainous district forming the "Fee of Crompton". The suit was tried at Lancaster, at the suit of De la Legh (30 Hen. III, 1245), and again, at York, at the suit of the convent, in 31 Hen. III. These suits are specified in the first Charter, subjoined;⁴

¹ The first syllable of the name (as in Cromford, Cromhall, etc.) refers to the curved outline of the district, both in Celtic and Saxon etymology; and the wavy fesse in the Arms has, perhaps, similar allusion.

² As explained in p. 1. For Tottington, see Whitaker's "Whalley", p. 228.

³ See Hist. of Whalley, p. 273; Hist. Chesh. i, 382.

⁴ I. Omnibus hoc scriptum, etc. SIMON DE LA LEGH, DE CROMPTON, Salutem in Domino. Noveritis me reddidisse remisisse, etc., de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum Abbati et Conventui de Rupe totum jus et

whereby "SIMON DE LA LEGH DE CROMPTON" grants the previously contested premises to the convent in fee.

In the second Charter, "HUGO DE CROMPTON, FILIUS SIMONIS DE LEGH" quitclaims the same premises to the convent, under such appellation.

The remaining Charters contain similar acquittances from claims by ROBERT and Andrew, sons of ADAM DE CROMPTON, and Jordan, son of Alexander de Crompton;¹ and ROBERT,

clamium que habui vel habere potui in omnibus terris, boscis, moris, pratis, pascuis, pasturis, turbariis et omnibus aliis tenementis existentibus infra has metas, scilicet de aqua de Thame, ascendendo versus Rameselogh-heved, et de Rameselogh-heved versus Mantatelow, sicut aqua descendit versus rivulum aque de Thame et de Mantatelow per summitatem montis quamdiu mons durat, et de illo loco per antiquas et rectas divisas inter feodum de Sadelworth et feodum de Crompton, usque ad Thamesheved, sicut aqua descendit usque ad aquam de Thame, sine aliquo retenemento, Unde Nove Disseseine Assisa per me arrariata fuit et capta coram Rogero de Thurkelby, et sociis suis versus predictos Abbatem et Conventum Anno Regni Regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis xxx^{mo} apud Lancastram Justiciariis Itinerantibus, et unde predicti Abbas et Conventus resummonere fecerunt assisam illam apud Eboracum coram Henrico de Bathonia per preceptum Domini Regis Anno Regni Regis ejusdem Henrici xxxi^{mo}, ad certificandum ipsum Henricum super quibusdam articulis ipsam assisam contingentibus, habendum et tenendum, etc. Hiis testibus Roberto de Ripariis, Gaufrido de Cheteham, Roberto de Stapelton, Petro de Waddeworth, Johanne de Smitheson, Willielmo de Mirifeld, Ricardo de Stavelegh, Ricardo de Strafford, Willielmo Fornon, Roberto de Brettun, Waltero de Gairgrave, Willielmo de Brekeley, et aliis.

II. Omnibus hoc scriptum, etc. HUGO DE CROMPTON, FILIUS SIMONIS DE LEGH salutem in Domino. Noveritis me reddidisse et pro me et heredibus meis presenti Carta mea quietum clamasse de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum Abbati et Conventui de Rupe, etc. (as in the last in every particular). Hiis Testibus, Roberto de Ripariis, Roberto de Stapelton, etc.

¹ These Charters, together with one of the same period, by Robert, son of Alexander de Pilkington, relative to lands similarly circumstanced, were transcribed by the Rev. F. R. Raines, F.S.A., from the originals formerly belonging to the Holtes of Ashworth, whose estates in Crompton and Ashworth were purchased from the Byron family, in the time of Elizabeth. The names of Friar Mesne and Friar Mere, on two sides of the Thame, seem to indicate the locality.

son of ADAM DE CROMPTON (or another of his name, time, and place), is witness to a Charter relative to Schoher in Oldham (Harl. MSS. 2112, 121), along with John de Lega, Clerk, and Geoffry de Cheteham, Knight, who was sheriff of Laneashire, 1259-62.

The same Robert (it is presumed) appears as father of Peter, father of William de Crompton, in a pedigree compiled by Randle Holme, Harl. MSS. 2153, 167, b.

From this William, the descent of Crompton runs down to Thomas Crompton of Whetstone Hill and Crompton,¹ who died 20th Dec., 1607, leaving three daughters and co-heirs, Deborah, Grace, and Alice,² who severally married Hamer, Nuthall of Blakely, and Hyde of Denton.

Robert Hyde of Denton, on behalf of his wife Alice, had allowance of the arms of Crompton from Dugdale, in the *Visitation of Lancashire*, made in 1664. The arms were those which appeared on the seal of Robert Crompton of Crompton, in 35 Henry VIII, "*gules, a fesse wavy, between three lions rampant, or.*"³



This deduction establishes the locality of the name, the antiquity of the parent line from the time of Hen. III, and its admitted armorial rights.

Three distinct branches of Cromptons are referred to this parent line by heraldic evidence, more or less direct, and descent is also claimed by other families of the name near the old locality.

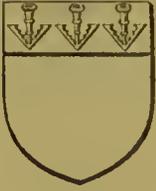
1. A line, seemingly from the borders of Yorkshire, as

¹ Pedigree drawn anew from Hyde evidences, preserved in Harl. MS. 2112, by the writer.

² Inquisition p. m. 1608.

³ Harl. MSS. 2112. They belong to the class of ancient coat armours, without crest, borne from a period when such additions were not usual even among the insignia of knightly families, as proved by the grants of crests made to Trafford and others, and recorded in the Visitation of 1567.

would appear from alliances, but settled in London in the reign of Henry VIII, divided into two branches, purchasers of the former estates of STAFFORD PRIORY and STONE ABBEY.¹ To the first of these, Vincent assigns the arms of the Lancashire family;² but both afterwards adopted other arms, namely, "a chief charged with three pheons", borne by each family, with distinction of colours.



Sir Thomas Crompton, judge of the Admiralty in the reign of Elizabeth, was representative of the first line;³ and Thomas Crompton, colonel of the local Parliamentary forces, of the second:⁴ from it also descended the Cromptons of Bache Hall, near Chester.

2. A second branch to which Randle Holme assigns the arms of Crompton of Crompton,⁵ was of BRIGHTMET, in Bolton parish. They occur at Harwood and Brightmet, in 1528 and 1552, in the person of Elys Crompton,⁶ and specify many ramifications extending thence in their wills made in and about 1594. Succeeding generations were prominent in the annals of Lancashire Puritanism and Nonconformity, and occur conspicuously in the pages of Calamy and Henry, and the life of Heywood. They were of two lines. Those of Brightmet Fold were rigid Puritans from the time of Elizabeth; those styled simply of Brightmet, were Nonconformists in the later and more limited sense.

JOHN CROMPTON of DERBY, afterwards ejected from his Rectory of Brailsford, was the principal ornament of this branch, and occurs subsequently on the occasion of his bro-

¹ From entries in the "Staffordshire Visitations", collated with Wills and Inquisitions.

² Vincent Staff., 139

³ Wood's Ath. Oxon., and Will of Sir Thomas Crompton, proved in 1608.

⁴ C. 36, 8 b. Coll. Arm.

⁵ Ordinary of Arms, Harl. MSS. 1987.

⁶ Raines's "Gastrells Notitia Cestr.", vol. ii, and Pleadings in Duchy Office.

ther's marriage with the Hacking line. He is celebrated for his almost unassisted exertions during the plague at Derby; his cooperation with Sir George Booth in aid of the Restoration; and had the veneration of those who were opposed to him in ecclesiastical principles. From him descends the line of Woodend, represented by Baroness Greenock and the other co-heirs of the late Sir Samuel Crompton, Bart.; and from him also the branches of Milford, Esholt, Chorley, and other localities.

3. The third of these lines is that generally called CROMPTON of DRIFFIELD. It had allowance of the arms of the parent line from Garter Dethick, in or about 1586;¹ and again from Sir William Dugdale, in his *Visitation of Yorkshire*, 1666.

This line commences (so far as regards direct evidence) with John Crompton, named in the *Visitation* of 1567, and stated, in ancient additions to Glover's copy thereof,² to be settled, at what would be the time of Edward IV, at PRESTOLEE, which is in Outwood, within the township of Pilkington and parish of Prestwich, in which extensive parish Crompton also lies. This place belonged, at that period, to the Pilkingtons, and shortly afterwards, by royal grant after their attainder, to the Earls of Derby. The tenure of the Cromptons under the successive owners would be leasehold only.

1. JOHN CROMPTON, first of Prestolee (according to this authority), married Catherine, daughter of Alan Hulton, of Farnworth Hall, in Dean parish adjacent.

2. JOHN CROMPTON,³ successor to the above, is described of

¹ The date of the docquet of Dethick's allowance, which is in the College of Arms, is gathered from points specified in Auditor Crompton's pedigree, hereafter mentioned, see p. 28. The crest added to the old coat armour by Dethick was a Talbot sejant, resting the dexter paw on a coiled rope; which last is omitted in "Dugdale's Allowance" of 1666. The Hacking family used simply a Talbot passant.

² Harl. MSS., 2086. The additions are evidently by a person having personal knowledge, and are confirmed in most cases by Wills and Inquisitions.

³ Of Prestolee, in the Hulton ped., Coll. Arm., and of London, in Vincent's MS. 10, p. 70, *ibidem*.

Prestolee, and also of London. Both descriptions are probably correct, as in all the later lines of Crompton here mentioned, the representatives of those lines were opulent clothiers, and in most cases residents of London as well as Lancashire, and, generally, members of the London Companies. This John married Eleanor, daughter of Raphe Assheton, of Great Lever, Esq., and had issue, John, Thomas, and Richard.¹

1. JOHN, THE ELDEST SON, appointed by patent, Steward of the Royal Manor of Beverley, under his brother's interest, and named in his will, probably died in or about 1604, when his successor was appointed. He seems to have been childless, and no will was proved.

2. THOMAS CROMPTON, the second son, married, in or about 1570, Mary, daughter of Robert Hodgson, of London and Mitcham, Esq., Auditor of the Exchequer.² As successor in this office, and a near relative of Assheton and of Braddyll of Whalley, great traffickers in crown lands, he was enabled to maintain a system of agency, of which Houndslow Priory in Middlesex, Skerne Manor in Yorkshire, and Bennington Park, Herts, with other great estates, were the fruits. The records in the Rolls, from 18 to 25 Eliz., exhibit him as an agent of nearly all the principal nobles and statesmen of the court.

By his wife, Mary Hodgson, who survived, he left a numerous family, of whom the eldest appear in a pedigree drawn about 1586,³ and the rest in his will, dated Oct., 1600, and proved on Feb. 23, 1601-2.

Of these children,—

1. SIR THOMAS CROMPTON, the eldest son, married Mericl, sister of Henry Lord Falkland; and being slain by a robber near Abbeville, in

¹ Vincent, 10, p. 70, and Harl. MSS., 1551.

² Pedigree in Harl. MSS., 1551, and Dugdale's "Visitation of Yorkshire", 1665-6, corrected from Hodgson's Will.

³ Harl. MSS., 155, and Vincent, 10, p. 70, Coll. Arm. The date of 1586 is fixed by the ages of the ten children named in it and the four omitted and seemingly born afterwards.

1606,¹ left, by her, one daughter, Catherine,² wife of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, of Frankley, a joint sufferer with him in the Royal cause, in which most of her great fortune was expended.³

2. SIR JOHN CROMPTON, the second son, of Skerne and the Inner Temple, where he was interred in 1623,⁴ left issue (by a sister of Sir Herbert Crofts) Sir Robert Crompton, husband of Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Holland, of Quiddenham in Norfolk. From Catherine, their only child, the residue of the estates passed by devise to Mr. North of Mildenhall, to whom she was on the point of marriage.⁵

3. ROBERT CROMPTON, a Clerk in the Augmentation Office, third son, was of Great Driffield in Yorkshire, married and had issue; and to his eldest son, a suffering loyalist, Sir William Dugdale made allowance of the arms of the parent line in 1666, during Visitation.

3. RICHARD CROMPTON, third son of John Crompton and Anne Assheton, remains. He is noticed as such in the pedigree of 1586. Subsequently, as already shown, his elder brother withdrew entirely from Lancashire. The family occur no longer in connexion with Prestolee; and it is likely that the lives in that leasehold had expired, as the lives subsequently did at HACKING, in DARCY LEVER adjacent, in or shortly previous to 1598, on the death of Richard Crompton hereafter mentioned, lessee of that place, and considered to be identical with this Richard.

The Bolton Register gives the burial of the wife or widow (uxor) of a *John* Crompton, as from Darcy Lever, within the church, who is considered to be the mother of these brothers, 27th May, 1588. The subsequent death of Richard Crompton, of Hacking, in Darcy Lever, in or before 1598, accords with the silence of the auditor's will, in 1600, respecting his brother Richard, who had been noticed in the pedigree of 1586. A singular suspension of legal proceedings respecting the renewal of the customary leasehold in Hacking, mentioned

¹ Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire, 1665.

² Monument at Aldenham, and Will.

³ Collins's Peerage, in title of Lyttelton.

⁴ Dugdale's "Orig. Juridiciales", p. 182.

⁵ Dugdale's "Visitation", Bloomfield's Norfolk in Quiddenham, and Monument at West Woodhay, Berks., in Shaw's "Topographer", iv, p.4.

hereafter, is exactly commensurate with the auditor's life, which in many ways was likely to interpose many difficulties; and all the minor coincidences of names, dates, and localities, are in favour of the identity. The arms of the auditor's line are continued on the Hacking seals; and the heraldic "*mullet*", the difference marking the *third* son, applicable to the auditor's third brother Richard, but to no other known individual, is uniformly displayed among the devices carved in stone within Hacking Hall, with the date of 1604 and the initials of *John, eldest son of Richard Crompton*, to whom such difference could only apply in right of a predecessor, thus branching from an elder line.

In default of title-deeds ascending to this point and of entry in visitation, as the births of the parties are before the time of parish registers, and as the Chester wills proved before 1600 are unavailable from disarrangement and decay, more than this cannot be obtained,¹ and the point must rest on moral probability.

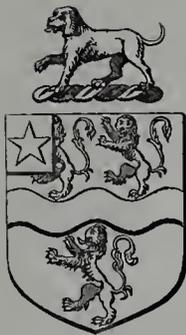
CROMPTON OF HACKING.

HACKING HALL, of which much still remains, was originally a large quadrangular building of timber and plaster, situated within the "manor of DARCY LEVER, otherwise Little Lever" (as it is termed in Inquisitions), and the parish of Bolton, in a locality once sequestered and beautiful. The River Eagley divides these townships on one side from GREAT LEVER and FARNWORTH, and on another the Irwell separates them from Outwood, containing PRESTOLEE, which three places were severally the positions of the connected families of the Asshetons, the Hultons, and the Cromptons, as previously mentioned. In the sixteenth century, the place was leasehold, under the Byroms; but whether the interest had been acquired by the

¹ The will of Richard Crompton, 1598, was in the calendar, but it could not be obtained, from the cause mentioned.

THE DESCENT OF CROMPTON OF HACKING H
COLLATERAL BRANCH

FROM TITLE-DEEDS AND OTHER EVIDENCES



ARMS OF CROMPTON OF HACKING, as shewn on their seals.—“*Gules, a fesse wavy, or, between* CREST

ARMS OF CROMPTON OF PILKINGTON, as above, with a “Canton; d

RICHARD CROMPTON of the HACKINGE in Darcy Lever, possessed of Hacking by renewable demise from the By

John Crompton of Hacking in Darcy Lever, son and heir, born about 1553, complainant in the Duchy Court, April 29, 1602, 44 Eliz., respecting disseisin by Byrom and others, and recovered possession in or before 1604; will dated March 14, 1611, proved at Chester, 1614, directing burial within the church at Bolton. James Crompton his father's death

Jane.
Catherine.
Ellen.
Gertrude.
Alice.

Ellis Crompton of the Hacking Hall in Darcy Lever, son and heir, in possession in 1614; one of the residuary legatees of his brother, 1627; died May 23, 1632, being then party to the Norres suit undermentioned; buried within the church at Bolton, May 29. Inquisitions p.m. taken September 13, 1632, and January 22, 8 Car. I, 1632-3.

John Crompton of the Hacking Hall, eldest son and heir apparent, died before his father, as by Inq. p.m. and about eight years before April 2, 1633, as by deposition in the Duchy Court in suit hereafter mentioned.

Thomas Crompton, second son, resident in Ireland at the time of his father's decease, and plaintiff in the Duchy Court in 1633, respecting the distribution of personalty.

William Crompton, son of John Crompton, plaintiff before his father in the Duchy Court in 1633, respecting the distribution of personalty.

John Crompton of the Hacking Hall, grandson and heir of Ellis, as by Inq. p.m., and aged 15 years on Oct. 16, 1631; born, 1616; buried at Bolton, Nov. 3, 1669; will dated Aug. 23, 1651, proved at Chester, 1670.

Cecilia, daughter of — Crompton, married at Bolton, Dec. 28, 1635; died Oct. 28, 1693; buried at Bolton; administration granted at Chester, 16 Dec. 1693.

Mary, bapt. at Bolton, March 20, 1618.

Rebecca, bapt. at Bolton, to Henry Crompton, and buried at Bolton, whom the Cromptons

John Crompton of the Hacking Hall, son and heir, died 25 Sep. 1703; will dated 17 Sep., proved at Chester, Oct. 1703; buried at Bolton. S. P.

—, sister of John Evans of Manchester; remarried to — Booth of Booth Hall, near Bury, and died S. P.; buried Dec. 20, 1731.

Ellis Crompton of Hacking, buried at Bolton, Feb. 1, 1702; administration granted to his son James, 1708.

Mary, daughter of —, living May 11, 1708.

James Crompton, living Aug. 23, 1651.

Joshua Crompton of Heatou, afterwards of Pilkington Old Hall in Prestwich; bapt. at Bolton, Mar. 3, 1650; buried at Prestwich, Apl. 16, 1728; will dated Nov. 10, 1726, proved at Chester, July 6, 1728.

James Crompton of Hacking Hall, adm. to his father 1708, died Apl. 18, 1727, aged 45, leaving issue, by whom Hacking was sold.

John Crompton, only son and heir apparent, born April 5, 1681, and bapt. at Prestwich; died Feb. 19, 1686, and there buried. S. P.

Esther, eldest daugh. and co-h., born July 2, 1683; baptized at Prestwich; marr. there Aug. 22, 1710, to Samuel Wareing of Bury and Walmersley; died May 18, 1753; buried at Bury.

SEE WAREING PEDIGREE.

Susanua, second dau. and co-h., boru Oct. 5, 1685; baptized at Prestwich; and there buried, May 10, 1704. S. P.

Mary, third daugh. and co-h., born Sep. 18, 1688; wife of Robert Wareing of Bury; married at Ringley, Oct. 13, 1715; marr. sett. dated Sep. 30 preceding.

ALL IN DARCY LEVER, IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER, AND OF ITS
OF CROMPTON OF OLD HALL IN PILKINGTON.

RESERVED AT SEDBURY PARK, AND RECORDED IN THE COLLEGE OF ARMS.

three lions rampant of the second," being the Arms allowed to the CROMPTON and DRIFFIELD branches in Dugdale's Visitation.
—On a wreath, a talbot passant, *or*.

for difference, thereon a mullet, *gules*"; confirmed, as a quartering, to ORMEROD OF TYLDESLEY.

the parish of Bolton, Lancashire, living in the time of Hen. VIII and of Elizabeth,
in family, according to custom of the manor of Darcy Lever; died before Aug. 3, 1598.

Hacking aforesaid, second son, admitted to the same on — Anne, daughter of —, alleged in the Bill of Complaint, 1602, to have entered
by Ralph Byrom; deceased before April 29, 1602. into possession after her husband's death, with her son Richard Crompton.

Thomas Crompton of Darcy Lever and Breighmett, a benefactor to
the School and Charities of Bolton; buried there, within the church,
Jan. 21, 1627-8; will dated Dec. 22, 1627, proved at Chester.

Robert Crompton,
living 1611.

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ton, third son, as by pleadings in — Katherine, daughter of —,
mentioned. Plaintiff in 1629, together relict of George Norres of Great
Katherine, against Margaret, widow Bolton, 1623; wife of William
Norres of Great Lever; died shortly Crompton in 1629; living 1632.

George Norres of Bolton, born in
or about 1597; buried at Bolton,
Oct. 24, 1623; will dated Oct.
20, 1623, proved at Chester, 1628.

Mary, wife of James Wroe of
Heaton Yate, in Prestwich, in
Co. Pal. Lanc., before May 1632.
Both living Aug. 23, 1651.

olton, March 20, 1620-1; married there, Jan. 10, 1638,
son of Brightmet, eldest son of Abraham and Alice
son of John Crompton, M.A., Rector of Brailsford, from
of Derby, Woodend, Milford, etc.

Elizabeth and
Esther, living
August 23,
1651.

Anne, bapt. at
Bolton,
March 9,
1627.

Grace, wife of James Fernyside,
died May 29, 1692.

usanna, daughter and sole heir
of Richard Nuthall of Golynde
Walmersley, born June 14,
1661; baptized at Bury; married
here, Feb. 5, 1679; buried at
Prestwich, March 24, 1715-16.

Joseph
Crompton,
youngest son,
in 1651.
O. S. P.

Samuel,
born June
10, 1656,
and bapt. at
Bolton.

Joseph Crompton of Haugh
Hall, near Bolton, 1697; will
dated Mar. 30, 1715; buried at
Bolton, April 6, 1715.

Esther, daug. and co-h.,
wife of Peter Baron of
Redivals, in Bury Par.,
living 1716.

Elizabeth, daug. and co-h., wife
of Richard Hardman of Roch-
dale, mercht., and mother of
James Hardman of Allerton,
Esq., and John Hardman, Esq.,
M.P. for Liverpool, 1754.

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rah, fourth daughter and
co-h., baptized at Prestwich,
Dec. 10, 1690; wife of John
Kirborne of Coventry; and
wards of John Foxe of
Rhodes Hall, in Prest-
wich; living in 1752. O. S. P.

Anne, fifth daug.
and co-h., bapt. at
Prestwich, Mar. 31,
1692; died unmar-
ried; buried there,
Feb. 11, 1709-10.
S. P.

Phoebe, sixth daughter and
co-h., wife of John Parr of
Salford, in the county of
Lancaster; marr. at Ringley,
March 30, 1721-2; living,
1742; and left a son, who
died S. P.

Rebecca, seventh daughter and co-h., wife of John
Rigby of Oldfield Hall, in county Cest.; married at
Ringley, Nov. 28, 1721; and had issue, John,
and Anne, S. P., and Elizabeth, wife of Thomas
Maltby, by whom Elizabeth, wife of George
Pretymann Tomline, D.D., Bishop of Winchester,
and Harriet, living unmarried, 1850.

Cromptons of Prestolec, and transferred, on their retiring from Lancashire, to RICHARD CROMPTON, or whether it was acquired by himself, does not appear. There can be little doubt that the facilities afforded by these sparkling streams to the clothing trade drew either him or his predecessors to this well-watered valley. His was the time when many younger lines of Lancashire families engaged therein, as the Hultons, for instance, the Aynsworths, Chethams, and Mosleys, of whom the last was represented at this period by Sir Nicholas Mosley of Hough, Lord Mayor of London in 1599, and, as Baron of Manchester, the superior lord of Darcy Lever, and connected with the litigations hereafter mentioned. He may be considered the best example of the combination of the cloth-worker with the well descended and opulent country gentleman.

The recorded descent of the Hacking branch in the College of Arms commences with RICHARD CROMPTON already mentioned, described as of Hacking, and living in the time of Henry VIII, and stated in pleadings in the Duchy Court, April 29, 1602, to have been last surviving tenant thereof, under demise for lives, by customary tenure, from the Byroms of Salford, and deceased before Aug. 3, 1598.¹

2. JOHN CROMPTON, son and heir of Richard, was probably born about 1553.

By the custom of the manor of Darcy Lever (as laid down in the pleadings before cited), it was the practice to grant leases for successive lives, and on the determination of the last, to renew the eldest son of the tenant for three lives, at a proportionate fine. In the present case, after the death of Richard Crompton, James Crompton (a younger son) entered without demise, and connived at alienations to the Bradshawes, which were continued after the said Ralph Byrom's death, in the summer of 1598 (a date proved by two Inquisitions), by his widow, as guardian to her son Adam Byrom. This was submitted to until April

¹ Pleadings, *temp.* Eliz., vol clxii, c. 17, Crompton v. Crompton et alios.

29, 1602, when a writ under the duchy seal was prayed against Jane Byrom, the widow, James Bradshaw, and Anne and Richard Crompton (the widow and son of James Crompton, the intruding younger brother), by John Crompton, son and heir of Richard above-mentioned, who recovered possession.

The repossession was complete in 1604, as shewn by his initials carved in stone, in various parts of Hacking, and accompanied by religious mottos, devices, and the *mullet* before-mentioned.¹

By will dated March 14, 1611, and proved at Chester, August 24, 1614, relating to personalty only, John Crompton describes himself as of Darcy Lever, names his wife as living, and directs interment "in his usuall burying place in the Church of Bolton".² He left issue as follows:—

1. Ellis, son and heir, mentioned hereafter.

2. Thomas Crompton, of Darcy Lever and Brightmet, joint legatee with his sisters of his father's personalty. By will dated Dec. 22, 1627, proved at Chester, Feb. 2, 1627-8, he devised sums in support of stipendiary ministers in the Church of Bolton and Ainsworth Chapel, and recognizes his brother Ellis, and his nephews, John, Ellis, and Lawrence Crompton. He was interred within the Church of Bolton, Jan. 21 1627-8.

3. Robert Crompton, living 1611, and five daughters, Jane, Catherine, Ellen, Gertude, and Alice.

3. ELLIS CROMPTON, of Hacking Hall before mentioned, succeeded, after the death of John Crompton, in 1614, as appears by his name with that date carved in the stones of the western gable, his initials also occurring in the carvings

¹ Notes taken at Hacking by the writer, in 1820.

² The burial-place of the Cromptons of Hacking was under their pew to the south of the middle aisle, near the pulpit. John Crompton (buried 1651) and his wife Cecilia were the first that were interred in the church-yard, and rest under an altar tomb to the s.e. of the church. Between this tomb and the church is a large space, covered almost exclusively by grave-stones of Cromptons of Brightmet and other collateral lines, unmixed with other families, presenting a striking arrangement, even to those unconnected with the family, or unconscious of the once deep feelings of many of those who sleep below.

of 1604, already described.¹ In 1627 he is named in the will of his brother Thomas; in 1630 he is named as a benefactor to Bolton Schools;² and in 1632, in pleas in the Duchy Court respecting his daughter-in-law Catherine, hereafter mentioned.³ The same pleadings mention the executors of his will, James Leaver, of Darey Leaver, and James and Richard Wroe, of Heaton, and his decease, May 23, 1632. On May 29, he was buried within the church at Bolton, and two Inquisitions, p. m., were taken respecting his estates, Sept. 13, 1632, and Jan. 22, 8 Car. 1. 1632-3.⁴ The tenure of Hacking, now changed from leasehold to soeage, and its dependance on the Barony of Manchester subjected it, for this purpose, to the authority of the Duchy Court.

By his wife, who was buried within the Church of Bolton, August 18, 1620, he left issue:—

1. JOHN CROMPTON, eldest son and heir-apparent, mentioned hereafter.

2. Thomas Crompton, resident in Ireland at his father's decease, and plaintiff in the Duchy Court, 1633, having three children then living.

3. William Crompton of Great Lever, as appears by pleadings in the Duchy Court. He married before 1629, Katherine, widow of George Norres of Bolton, with respect to the rights of which Katherine and her daughter Ellen, various suits occurred in the Duchy Court, between these parties and Margaret, widow of William Norres, brother and heir of George. They were stayed for some years by the death of this William, about a year before the death of his father Ellis, in 1632.⁵

4. Mary, wife of James Wroe, of Heaton, in the parish of Prestwich. She was married before May 1632, and survived in April 1673, when, as executrix of her husband, she proved his will at Chester, dated March 25 preceeding. The Wroes of Unsworth and Radcliffe were collaterals of this family, and of them was Richard Wroe, D.D., the eloquent warden of Manchester Collegiate Church.

4. JOHN CROMPTON, eldest son and heir apparent of Ellis, is mentioned in the Inq. p. m. of 1632, as having died before

¹ Notes taken as before.

² Raines's "Gastrells Not. Cestr.," vol. ii, pt. i, p. 15. See also note in p. 10.

³ See Ped. of Norres of Bolton.

⁴ Duchy Records; Inquisitions, vol. xxviii, Nos. 68, 69.

⁵ See afterwards, in Pedigree of Norres of Bolton.

his father; and the pleadings of the Duchy Court aftermentioned, fix his death at about eight years before May 23, 1632. He had issue as follows:—

1. JOHN CROMPTON, heir to his grandfather.

2. Mary, baptized at Bolton, March 20, 1618.

3. Rebeeca, baptized there March 20, 1620. She was the wife of Henry Crompton of Brightmet, eldest son of Abraham and Alice Crompton of that place, and brother of John Crompton, M.A., the rector of Brailsford before mentioned.¹ She was married at Bolton, Jan. 10, 1638, and is named as surviving in the wills of her brother in 1651, and her husband in 1667, the latter will also mentioning her children, John,² Alike, Rebeeca, and Grace.

4 and 5. Elizabeth and Esther, living 1651.

6. Anne, baptized at Bolton, March 9, 1627.

5. JOHN CROMPTON, son and heir of John, succeeded to his grandfather, Ellis Crompton, in 1632, as proved by Inq. p. m, of Sep. 13, 1632, and was aged fifteen years in October preceding. He occurs first as a ward of the crown, in the suit with the heirs of Norres of Bolton before mentioned, and afterwards, in 1637, as of full age, when judgment, previously stayed on account of his nonage, was given. His remains rest under an altar tomb, on the east side of the churchyard of Bolton, and his will was dated 23 Aug. 1651, and proved at Chester, May 16, 1670, his burial being on Nov. 3, 1669.³

On Dec. 28, 1635, he married, at Bolton, Cecelia Crompton,

¹ See page 26.

² Minister of the Chapel at Cockey or Ainsworth, and particularly commended by Matthew Henry, and in the Abridgement of Calamy, 1778.

³ A contemporary, John Crompton of Darcy Lever, was summoned by Dugdale to attend him in his Lancashire Visitation at Bolton, in 1664, and disclaimed arms, as was done by many legally entitled to them, in order to avoid the expense and trouble of proof. The fact of John Crompton of Hacking, in Darcy Lever, being distinct from the disclaimer, has been proved by comparison of signatures, and their exact contemporaneity by a grant to this John (son of William Crompton), of a messuage and lands in Darcy Lever, from John Crompton of Hacking, 17 March, 1656. The disclaimer's family, which was of Lower Bridgefold, in Darcy Lever, and had property also in Great Lever, immediately adjacent to Hacking, is traced with general probability up to William Crompton of

of the same parish, probably a near relative, but in what manner does not appear. She was buried with her husband, dying intestate, October 28, 1693, and administration was granted to her second son Ellis, at Chester, Dec. 16, 1693. Her husband had the following children by this marriage:—

1. JOHN CROMPTON of Hacking Hall, son and heir named in his father's will, 1651. He married the sister of John Evans of Manchester, who survived, and married secondly,—Booth of Booth Hall, near Bury,¹ and was buried at Manchester, Dec. 20, 1731. John Crompton died issueless, Sep. 25, 1703, and was buried at Bolton, Sep. 27, and his will, dated Sep. 17, 1703, was proved at Chester, Oct. 16 following, by his brother Joseph Crompton.

2. ELLIS CROMPTON, heir to his brother, and continuer of the male line.

3. James Crompton, living in 1651. Supposed to have died an infant.

4. JOSHUA CROMPTON of OLD HALL in Pilkington (hereafter mentioned), from whom the writer of these memoirs.

5. Joseph Crompton, youngest son in 1651. Died an infant.

6. Samuel Crompton, born June 10, baptized at Bolton, June 15, 1656.

7. Joseph Crompton, born Jan. 18, and baptized at Bolton, Jan. 23, 1658. He was of Haugh Hall, in Bolton parish, and trustee in various settlements of the Cromptons of Old Hall and the Warcings, and was buried at Bolton, April 6, 1715, leaving issue, John Paul, Elizabeth, Hannah, wife of Robert Andrews, second son of John Andrews of Rivington,² Cicely, and Mary.

Grace, wife of James Fernyside, born after 1651. She died May 29, 1682, leaving issue, two daughters and co-heirs, Esther, wife of Peter Baron of Redivals, near Bury (both named in the will of Samuel Waring, 1716), and Elizabeth, wife of Richard Hardman of Rochdale, whose children are named in the will of Samuel Wareing, 1742.³

6. ELLIS CROMPTON of HACKING HALL, second son of John Crompton, and heir to his brother John above-mentioned, was buried at Bolton, Feb. 1, 1702, and administration granted to his son JAMES at Chester, May 11, 1708.

The pedigree recorded in the College of Arms is continued

Lever, testator, 1557 (Harl. MSS., 2067, p. 229), and conjectured to be a younger son of John Crompton and Catherine Hulton, noticed in page 27.

¹ Documents communicated by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A.

² See Ped. of Andrews, Supplement to Burke's "Landed Gentry", p. 6.

³ The issue of this marriage were two sons, James Hardman, the founder of the English school at Rochdale, and John Hardman, M.P. for

to the children of this James, namely, John, Jane, Alice, Mary, Elizabeth, and Frances. Of these, Mary, Elizabeth, and Frances, were buried in the Hacking tomb at Bolton; and JOHN CROMPTON, Jane, and Alice, the survivors, conveyed the hall and the estate, in 1735, to John Amson, Esq. After an intermediate alienation to the Peploes, the same was sold by Mrs. Peploe Birch to the late Lord Bradford, whose son, the present Earl of Bradford, was proprietor in 1847.¹

After this sale the family (so far as concerns the direct line) fell to decay; and its heir general died, unmarried, at Dublin, in 1839, maintaining, in sickness and adversity, a Christian character worthy of her remote and religious predecessors.

CROMPTON OF OLD HALL IN PILKINGTON.



THE narrative now returns to JOSHUA CROMPTON, third son of John and Cecilia Crompton, and settled at the Old Hall

Liverpool in 1754. These brothers were joint purchasers of Allerton Hall estate in Childwall about 1732, where Mrs. Jane Hardman (widow of James Hardman, and daughter of George Leigh of Oughtrington, Esq.) closed a life of hospitality, charity and piety, in 1795, in her ninety-third year. Roseoe the biographer, who purchased Allerton Hall and resided at it, composed a tribute to the memory of this lady, preserved in the "Gentleman's Magazine" of 1808.

¹ Information communicated by the agents of the Earl of Bradford.

in Pilkington, in whose descendants, as far as is known, the representation of the Haeking line vested.¹

He married Susan, sole daughter and heir of Richard Nut-hall of Golyndrome in Walmersley, as is hereafter mentioned, and had issue, one son and seven daughters, as shown in the pedigree annexed. The freehold estate of his wife's family passed to his eldest daughter, Esther, wife of Samuel Ware-ing, of whom the writer is sole descendant heir, issue being also continued from her sisters, Mary, wife of Robert Ware-ing of Bury, and Rebeeca, wife of John Rigby of Oldfield Hall in Cheshire. The former is represented by Roughledge of Foxghyll in Westmoreland, and the latter by the heirs general of Maltby of Germons, in Buckinghamshire.

¹ This depends on there being any surviving descendants from Ellis, second son of John and Cecilia Crompton or otherwise, but none such are known. If any such exist, the representation here mentioned is limited to the Old Hall branch of the Haeking family.

V.
NUTHALL OF GOLYNRODE,

WITH PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF NUTHALL OF NUTHALL HALL,
LANCASHIRE.



THE NUTHALLS of GOLYNRODE, in Walmersley, within the parish of Bury, in Lancashire, are abundantly proved by the Records of the College of Arms, and an unbroken series of original charters, inquisitions, and pleas, to have been a branch of the Nuthalls of Nuthall Hall, in the hamlet of Holcombe, and township of Tottington, within the same parish of Bury.

It is requisite to preface the deduction of the younger branch with a statement of the elder line, and its locality.

NUTTALL, NUTHALL, NOTTOW, or NOTHOUGH (as the name was anciently written), situated as mentioned, occupies a much admired position in the vale of the Irwell, on its right bank, between Bury and Rosendale, near the point where the lordship of Bury abuts on the manor of Accrington, within the greater lordship of Clithero, of which last Bury was once a member. The district is still wild and beautiful, notwithstanding its vast increase of population; for native oaks and alders still remain in the dingles, the houses are chiefly of grey stone, and such natural forms as the truncated summit of Musbury Hill, the precipitous side of Holcombe, the fertile vale of the Irwell, and the rocky gorge through which its waters pass in separating Nuthall from Golynrode, are features not to be changed, even by the results of extensive manufactories.

Here was formerly a CHASE, called in early deeds the "*Foresta de Holecumbe*"; under which designation the same was granted, about 1236, by Roger Montbegon, Baron of Hornby and Lord of Tottington, to the Cluniac priory of Monk Bretton in Yorkshire,¹ and the Nuthalls are traditionally considered to have been the sergeants or foresters thereof. Their armorial bearings, the shackbolt in the arms, and the hound or talbot in the crest, allude, as directly as arms can allude, to such tenure.²

Local names were generally assumed by the younger descendants of Norman families about the time of Henry III, having reference to the estates allotted them by their chief lords or relatives, the proprietors of the larger lordships, on which the subjects of such grants were dependant. The Saxon names of Lancashire have generally a graphic import, and the present one is compounded of Halgh, which (as observed by Dr. Whitaker, is only a modification of How or Hill) and "Hnut", which requires no explanation. NUTHOW, or the Hill of Nut-trees or Hazles, thus derived, varies little from the orthography of charters or modern Lancashire pronunciation; and after the origin of the name, the next point is the time of its assumption by the local proprietors.³

This may be fixed to a period not later than the middle of the reign of Henry III, and of the thirteenth century, as

¹ "Mon. Ang." v. 138, Ellis's Edit.

² Gwyllym (Edit. 1724, p. 312) notices a grant of these arms to the Nuthalls of Catenhall in Cheshire, and says fancifully, "some call it a prisoner's bolt," and speaks of it as a proper bearing for the captors of prisoners in war. This is altogether in the heraldic cant of Gwyllym's day, and in total ignorance of the parent family and its locality.

³ There was another ancient family of similar name, Notton of Notton near Monkbretton, occurring in the charters of that Priory in "Mon. Ang." v. 138, possessed of lands in Mobberley and in Barton in Eccles by successive marriages, and tenant under the Ferrars family of various estates near Tottington enumerated in the Testa de Neville. (See Hist. Chesh. vol. i. and the Coucher Book of Whalley. They are mentioned to guard against confusion of two distinct races.

RICHARD de NOTEHOE then occurs as witness to a grant of Heywood, near Rochdale, made by Adam de Bury, in which he appears with Sir Geoffry de Chetcham, among others, and the time of that knight has been already fixed to this period.¹

After thus fixing the first known document relative to the Nuthalls in the time of Henry III, it remains to deduce the continued account from the series of original family evidences still remaining. The first of these commences with a demise from RICHARD de NOTHOUGH to WILLIAM his son, of the place called NOTHOUGH, in the vill of Totyngton, late occupied by Henry de Notogh, together with buildings erected thereon, for four years. This charter is dated at Totyngton, Sunday after All Souls' Day, 10 Henry IV, 1408;² and if Richard, the father of the grantee, was about fifty years old, and born about 1360, he would probably be grandson or great grandson of Richard de Notehoe first mentioned.

The continuous evidences commence with RICHARD NOTOGH de NOTOGH, who was representative of Richard last named, and father of HENRY de Notogh, purchaser of Golynrode in

¹ See page 24. This charter is given at length in James's "Iter Lancastrense (printed by the Chetham Society), p. 23, and James, following tradition, erroneously fixes its date, "when second Harrie mighty was of state." Mr. Hunter, in his life of Oliver Heywood, refers it to a period, within the first fifteen years of Edw. I. Sir Geoffry de Chetcham, the first witness, might be surviving then, but the facts which fix him also in the time of "the *third Harry*" seem incontrovertible.

² The demise of Nuthall, copied from the original chirograph in possession of the writer, is as follows:—

Hec Indentura facta inter RICARDUM DE NOTHOUGH ex una parte et WILLELMUM filium suum ex altera parte testatur quod predictus Ricardus concessit et ad firmam demisit prefato Willielmo totam illam placeam terre cum edificis super edificatis vocatam Nothogh in Villa de Totyngton quam dictam placeam terre *Henricus de Notogh* nuper ad firmam tenuit de predieto Ricardo habendam et tenendam, &c., ad terminum iv. annorum proxime sequentium, &c. Hiis testibus Galfrido de Grenehalgh, Nicholao de Holden, Henrico del Nyll et multis aliis. Datum apud Totyngton, die dominica proxima post festum omnium Sanctorum, Anno Regni Regis Henrici Quarti post conquestum Anglie decimo. Seal destroyed.

1491.¹ From this Henry, representative descent is traced to the writer in the pedigree subjoined; but it may be desirable to prefix a brief account of the parent line, and of the Nuthalls of Tottington, to whom the arms were first formally allowed, on entry of pedigree made in the Visitation of 1664.

NUTHALL OF NUTHALL HALL.

The Nuthalls of Nuthall may be traced in almost uninterrupted descent by means of incidental notices in the Golynrode Charters, matches in other pedigrees and the Court Rolls of Rochdale, from the time of William, son of Richard de Notogh above mentioned, who was of age in 1408, to Charles Nuthall of Nuthall, living 1624; and Blome names them in his list of Lancashire gentry in 1673. Shortly afterwards the estate passed, by marriage or by purchase, to Miles Lonsdale, Esq., of Field House, in Bury, and afterwards in marriage with Ann, only child of Henry Lonsdale, Esq. (about 1790), to Richard Formby of Formby, LL.B., who sold it to the mercantile and opulent house of Grant.² The venerable gabled mansion is lost among recent additions, but from its ancient possessors all genuine branches of the family must be deduced.

¹ The following extracts from the original feoffment by deedpoll from John Golyn to Henry Notogh, describing his parentage, as mentioned in the text, may be a desirable addition, in order to prove this precise link.

“*Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes Golyn, filius Nicholai Golyn de Golynrode, dedi concessi et hae presenti carta mea confirmavi Henrico Notogh filio Ricardi Notogh de Notogh, omnia messuagia terras et tenementa mea que habco in Hamella de Walmslay voeata Golynrode, cum pertinentiis habenda et tenenda, etc., etc. In cujus rei, etc., Hiis testibus Willielmo Heap Capellano, Roberti Cay de Wedell, Georgio Holt, juniore, Johanne Rawstorne, Johanne Hunhald, et multis aliis. Datum vii^o die Septembris, Anno Regni Regis Henrici viiⁱ, post conquestum Anglie nono.*”

Seal of brown wax, with the letters *ohn (in text) within a border.

² Raines's *Gastrell's Notitia*, vol. ii. p. 30, and Wareing *Ped. preeding*.

NUTTALL OF TOTTINGTON.

The Nuttalls of this place first occur in the person of "Ralph de Notogh de Totyngton", mentioned as witness to a grant from Charles Notogh of Notogh, to Henry Notogh of Golyndrome, in 1515. Thomas Nuttall of Totyngton, aged 52 years in 1664, entered a pedigree of five descents in Dugdale's *Visitation*, and his sons Christopher and Lawrence were living in 1672.¹ Subsequently, Thomas Nuttall of Tottington Hall (will dated 1726) had issue, by his wife Eleanor, Margaret, daughter and heiress, wife of Adam Bagshaw of Wormhill, in Derbyshire. MARGARET, sole issue of this marriage, married ROBERT RADCLIFFE of FOXDENTON, Esq. (born 1708, died 1749), and carried the representation of this branch into that family.²

The arms and crest of Nuthall of Nuthall were allowed to this Tottington branch in the *Visitation* of 1664,³ with reference to their acknowledged descent from that parent line, and were again allowed, as a quartering, to the writer, on his registering the proofs of representative descent from the same parent family, of which the pedigree annexed is an abstract.

NUTHALL OF GOLYNRODE.

It remains to mention Golyndrome, which is divided by the Irwell from Nuthall, and looks down on the gorge of that river, and the scenery already described. The original name was probably *Collenrode*, as written in the Ordnance Survey, and importing, in compound etymology, the "rode"⁴ or essart

¹ Will of Thomas Nuttall of Tottington, proved at Chester, 1672.

² Raines's as above, Radclyffe pedigree, and Reports of Charity Commissioners.

³ C. 37, Coll. Arm.

⁴ For the import of Rode, see p. 3. Collen is the plural of the British *coll*, a hazle.

THE PEDIGREE OF NUTHALL OF GOLYNRODE
DESCENDED IN MALE LINE FROM NUTHALL OF NUTHALL HALL, IN
OF THE FAMILY AND THE DUCHY RECORDS,

ARMS.—*Argent*, a shackbolt, *sable*. CREST.—On a wreath, a talbot, passant, *argent*.

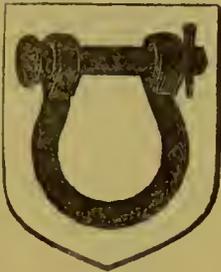
* * For notice of the family as settled at NUTHALL in the time of HEN.
COLLATERAL LINES of NUTHALL HALL and of TOTTINGTON



Richard de Nothogh, born before 1368, 41 Edw. III, and surviving
parish of Bury, Lancashire, lately held by Henry de Nothogh, to

William, son of Richard de Nothogh,

Richard de Nothogh of Nothogh of



Henry Notogh, son of Richard de Notogh aforesaid, as by conveyance
Nicholas Golyn of Golynrode, Sep. 7, 9 Hen. VII, 1491, and as by releas

George Notogh of Golynrode aforesaid, son and heir, as by repl
and of Roger Holt, to the complaint of John Golyn, in the Duc

Henry Nothogh of Golynrode, son and heir, living Feb. 26, 6 Hen. VIII,
1515, as by grant of water rights in Totyngton from Charles Notogh
of Notogh; defendant of his title as grandson and heir male of Henry
Notogh against Rauff Brown, S.D., and stated to have died S. P. in
reply of Roger Holt, in the Duchy Court.

Christopher Notogh o
Henry; trustee of Cha
in Walmersley, Sep. 24
Hen. VIII, and 3 Edw
Robert Holt, respecting

George Nothogh or Nuthall of Golynrode, defendant at Lancaster (1558-68) b
descent from Henry de Nothogh, as above, makes feoffment of said estate, 40 El
at Bury same day. Inq. p. m. April 16, 15 Jac. I, 1617.

George Nothogh or Nuthall of Golynrode, son and heir, bapt. at Bury, Dec. 8,
1594; aged 22 years and upwards at the Inq. after his father's death; died
March 3; buried at Bury, March 5, 1636. Inq. p.m. April 14, 16 Car. I, 1640.

Richard Nothogh or Nuthall of Golynrode, son
and heir, bapt. at Bury, Oct. 18, 1613; aged
upwards of 25 years at the Inq. on his father's
death; will dated Oct. 22, 1675, proved at
Chester, May 3, 1676, by his widow.

Esther, daughter of — Croston,
married at Holecombe in Totting-
ton, Dec. 12, 1654; died Dec. 10,
1676, and buried at Bury, Dec. 13,
Inv. of effects proved at Chester,
April 30, 1677.

Alice, bap
Bury, Sept
1615, livin
widow 1674
had issue.

Joshua Crompton of the Old Hall in Pilkington, in the parish of Pres
son of John Crompton of the Hacking Hall in Darey Lever; baptized at
3, 1650; buried at Prestwich, April 16, 1728; will proved at Chester, 3

John Crompton, only son and heir apparent,
born 1681, buried at Prestwich, Feb. 28, 1686.

Esther, eldest daughter and co-he
and of Golynrode aforesaid, repre
of Tyldesley) by Ormerod of Ty

WALMERSLEY IN THE PARISH OF BURY,
 AT PARISH, COMPILED FROM ORIGINAL CHARTERS IN POSSESSION
 AND RECORDED IN THE COLLEGE OF ARMS.

blared and chained, *sable*. Allowed as a quartering to Ormerod of Tyldesley.

as shewn by the Heywood Charters), and the probable point where the
 on HALL diverged, see the preceding narrative.

Hen. IV, 1408, when he granted Nothogh in Totyngton, in the
 on William, for term of four years, by demise of that date.

antee by demise aforesaid, 10 Hen. IV.

id, living in the time of Edw. IV.

om of Golynrode in Walmersley, in Bury aforesaid, by John, son of
 om Isabel, relict of said John, June 20, 17 Hen. VII, 1502.

ons of Henry Nothogh to the complaint of Henry Brown,
 Court of Lancaster.

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Golynrode, brother and heir of and Thomas Nuttawe, for lands Hen. VIII, 1535; surviving 34 as by pleas between him and lats in Ashworth. | Jane ———, sur- vived her husband, as by pleas in the Duchy Court. | Roger Holt, defendant in the Duchy Court (1558-68) with his step-son, George Nothogh, against Ralph Golyn, claiming as heir male of John Golyn, vendor to Henry Nothogh, 9 Hen. VII. |
|--|--|--|

| | |
|--|--|
| Roger Holt, as prochein ami, pleading 98; died Feb. 22, 1616-17; buried | Alisse, daughter of ———, buried at Bury, May 15, 1616. |
|--|--|

| | |
|---|---|
| e, daughter of ——— Wadington, married Bury, Nov. 3, 1612, administered to her husband at Chester, April 24, 1637. | Richard Notogh or Nuthall, second son, bapt. at Bury, 5th June, 1597; included in his father's settlement of Golynrode, April 10, 1598. |
|---|---|

Ashton Nuthall,
 deceased before
 Oct. 1675, and left
 issue, Richard
 and George.

Thomas Nuthall,
 bapt. at Bury, Dec.
 12, 1619; died be-
 fore Oct. 1675; and
 left issue, George
 John, and Thomas.

James
 Nuthall,
 baptized at
 Bury, Nov.
 5, 1626.

Ralph Nuthall,
 named in 1675,
 as having then
 issue seven,
 children.

Jane, buried
 at the parish
 church of
 Bury, March
 8, 1644.

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| younger on, March 5, 1728. | Susanna, daughter and sole heiress, born June 14; baptized at Bury, Sept. 16, 1661; married there, Feb. 5, 1679; buried at Prestwich, March 24, 1715-16. |
|----------------------------------|--|

ife of Samuel Wareing of Bury,
 d (by descent through Johnson
 y and Sedbury Park.

Six other daughters and co-heirs, of whom
 Mary, wife of Robert Wareing, and Rebecca,
 wife of John Rigby, alone left issue.

of Hazles, and pointing to the original coppice woods, as the names of Nuthall and Haslingden also do. Nicholas de Golynrode had confirmation hereof from Alexander de Bury, in the time of Henry III;¹ and the name is so written in later confirmations by Henry de Bury, from 1355 to 1390. Their successors, who bore the abbreviated name of Godyn, occur in charters as patronised by John Radcliffe, Lord Burnell, and Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, and removed to Alstonefield, in Staffordshire, before March 4, 1 Rich. III, as appears by a deed of exchange of lands with Sir Thomas Pilkington of that date.²

In 9 Hen. VII, the alienation mentioned above was made

¹ The date of this Charter (copied from the original) is about 1240, as it is witnessed by Roger de Walmisley and Gylbert de Brandtlingholm (Brandlesome), who witness the Heywood Charter, mentioned in page 40. John de Laci may be some collateral of the baronial house, but is not identified.

“Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ALEXANDER DE BURY, dedi et concessi et hae presenti carta mea confirmavi NICHOLAO DE GOLYNRODE, heredibus et assignatis suis totam terram meam in HAMELLA DE WALMSLEY, infra has divisas, videlicet incipiendo ubi rivulus descendit in magnam aquam de IREWYLL, et prosequendo filum aque usque ad Cowtelaw-syke, ascendendo le syke, transeundo ad altam viam que ducit usque ad Bury, sequendo dictam viam transeundo usque ad rivulum ad latus de Walmisley in fine boreali, descendendo dictum rivulum in magnam aquam de Irewyll que est primà divisà, habenda et tenenda de me et heredibus meis dicto Nicholao heredibus et assignatis suis, in feodo et hereditate, libere et quiete, integre et honorifice, cum omnibus libertatibus et aisiamentis, in pratis ad pasturis, in viis et semitis, in vastis et assartis in . . . in . . . et boscis, in planis et herbagiis, et omnibus allis communibus aisiamentis Ville de Bury ubicunque spectantibus: reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis, Videlicet. xviii denarios argenti ad festum Sancti Oswaldi Regis, proomni servicio, secta curie, extortione et demanda. Et ego vero, predictus Alexander et heredes mei, totam predictam terram, cum omnibus et singulis pertinentiis suis, predicto Nicholao heredibus et assignatis contra omnes homines warrantizabimus acquietabimus et defendemus in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium, huic presente carte mei sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, Johanne Laey, Rogero de Walmisley, Gylberto de Brandtlyngholm, et multis aliis.”

Seal of brown wax, a text **b**, between two branches.

² All these statements are from the Golynrode deeds.

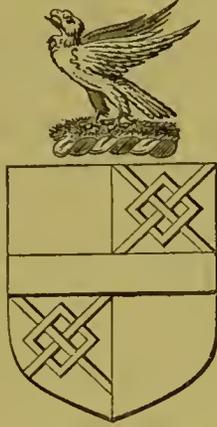
to Henry de Notogh; and with him the representative descent, which is brought down to the writer in the preceding pedigrees, commences. The following one brings descent and estate down to Susanna, daughter and sole heiress of Richard Nuthall of Golynrode, who married Joshua Crompton of Heaton Yate in Prestwich, afterwards of Old Hall in Pilkington, and died in March, 1715-16, leaving issue, daughters only, of whom the eldest, HESTER, wife of SAMUEL WAREING of Bury, succeeded to the Nuthall property.

The Golynrode estate, and Sedger Hey, in Walmersley (which last had been the residence of the Wareings), passed, after her decease, under family settlements, to the Nangreaves of Netherton, in Cheshire, issue of Anne Wareing, the eldest daughter and co-heir of the said Hester Crompton. After their extinction by the death of Col. S. W. Nangreave, in 1815, both these estates passed to the illegitimate issue of his eldest brother, and were sold in parcels, except a small part, which passed, under the will of Col. Nangreave, to his natural daughter, whose descendants still possess it. The remains of the mansion have been destroyed; but the representation of the ancient owners vested in Thomas Johnson of Tyldesley, Esq., son and heir of Susannah Wareing, sister of Anne Wareing above mentioned, and the continuation of this descent to the writer will be found in the preceding pages.¹

¹ See the Pedigrees of Crompton and Wareing preceding. Every part of the above account, which has no other authentications attached to it, is from the Nuthall Charters, of which those relating to Golynrode are in possession of the trustees of the late Mrs. Edward Mangin of Bath, natural daughter of Col. Nangreave; the rest, with attested copies of the former, are in possession of the writer. A schedule of the most important is attached to the pedigree entered in the Heralds' College.

VI.
NORRES OF BOLTON,

WITH PRELIMINARY NOTICES OF THE PARENT LINE,
NORRES OF SPEKE.



THE descent of the Lancashire house of Norres has been hitherto received as given in the pedigree entered by Sir William Norres of Speke in the Heraldic Visitation of 1567, which is tolerably correct in the later generations, but a mass of inaccuracies pervades the part preceding the alliance of the families of Norreys and Erneys, in the reign of Richard II. Many of the facts stated are correct, but the alliances and order of succession have been confounded and transposed, and the line of Le Noreis of Sutton prefixed as a parent line, instead of being placed as collateral. This entire pedigree has been newly arranged by the writer, in a memoir printed by the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, and to that memoir reference is made for authorities of the following statements.

In the time of Richard I, between 1189 and 1199, John, Earl of Moreton, afterwards king, gave the manor of Blackrod, near Bolton, to HUGH LE NOREIS, or NORENSIS, named NORICUS in one charter, and considered to have been either a Norwegian or of Norwegian ancestry. Hugh, William, and

Hugh succeeded; the last being followed by his heiress, MABELLE LA NOREISE, proprietress of Blackrod and Haigh, wife of Sir William Bradeshagh, in the time of Edward I, and heroine of several romantic legends. The house of Speke claimed to be heirs male of this line, and in the time of Hen. VIII had reobtained part of its estates, by the marriage of Henry Norres with Clemence Harrington of Wolfage, whose family were heirs general of a branch of the Bradeshaghs.

Contemporary with the second Hugh le Noreis of Blackrod, and most probably brother to him, was SIR ALAN LE NOREIS of SUTTON, considered to be identical with Sir Alan, the Seneschal of Halton Barony in Cheshire, and ancestor of a later Alan, whose daughter and heiress, CLEMENCE, brought Sutton, Raynhill, and Whiston, in Lancashire, and Daresbury and Walton in Cheshire (all portions of Halton Barony), in marriage, to the family of Danyers, in the time of Edward III. These manors, or at least Sutton and Daresbury which seem to have been nearly co-extensive with them, were acquired before 1263, in marriage with Margaret de Derisbury, by Henry le Noreis, grandson of the first Sir Alan, according to the *Visitation*, and grandfather of Clemence Danyers, already mentioned, as by Charters.

This HENRY LE NOREIS of SUTTON had certainly three brothers, Alan, Robert, and John, witnesses to one of his Charters, in 1292; and there can be little or no doubt of their identity with Alan, Robert, and John le Noreis, settled at the same time in the Lancashire part of the same barony of Halton, of whom, Alan and John each obtained one fourth of Speke, after 1252, by their several marriages with Margaret and Nicola, daughters of Sir Patric de Haselwal, of Haselwal and Thurstanston, in Cheshire, mesne lord of a moiety of Speke, under Molyneux of Sefton. The last-named family, Molyneux, had acquired Speke in the third generation after the Conquest, in marriage with an heiress of Gernet of Halton Forester of Lancashire in fee, and tenant of Speke from the Honor of Lancaster by that Serjeaney.

In the time of Richard II, these different interests were united. Sir Henry Norreys of Speke was then heir male of John and Nicola le Norcis before mentioned, and of John's brother Alan, who died issueless, and possessed their mesne interest in a moiety of Speke, holding from Erneys the successor of Molyneux, as their predecessor Haselwal once held from Molyneux the predecessor of Erneys. At the same time Alice Erneys possessed her superior right in Speke, by derivation from Molyneux of Sefton, heir general of Gernct; and this heiress of Erneys was also representative, in blood, of a branch of the house of Sefton, namely, Molyneux of Crosby, in right of her mother, Jane Molyneux. The union of Sir Henry Norreys and Alice Erneys united these feudal interests, and with this union the confusion of the old genealogies terminates.

After this marriage the Speke family abandoned their ancient crest, a "lady's head, coupé at the shoulders", and substituted the allusive badge of Erneys, the sable *Erne*, or eagle on a mount, *vert*. This substitution has been continued by the Speke family and its admitted branches, and, in several instances, where the exact proof of connexion is lost, but the fact of it admitted, the official heraldic allowance of this hereditary bearing confirms, as far as it can do, the circumstance of separation from the parent line after alliance with Erneys.

The male line of Speke, descending from this union, continued in possession until nearly the middle of the last century, after giving warriors to Flodden Field, to the storming of Edinburgh, to Musselburgh, and to the Royal cause in the great civil war. From it the collateral branches of Park Hall and Fyfield proved their descent precisely, the Bolton branch had admission of arms undifferenced, and those of West Derby and Middleforth with distinctions. Male descent was also claimed, on apparently good grounds, by the Robinsons of Gwersylt, Norres of Orford, the Halsnedds, the Eltonheads, and others who had assumed local names. Lastly, the baro-

nial house of Ricot, Norreys Earl of Berkshire, may be added as honouring the parent line by claim of common origin. Particulars of these claims, and of the authorities for the preceding narrative, will be found in the memoir referred to.

NORRES OF BOLTON.

After this general notice of the parent line of Norres and its more considerable branches, the narrative now turns more particularly to that formerly settled in Bolton. The evidences of this house ascend to the time of Henry VIII. They are deficient as to precise proof of the link of connexion with Speke, but the general fact of their descent from it has been admitted by all genealogists who have noticed the family, and their right to the Arms of the Speke line, unvaried by any heraldic mark of difference, and to the Crest adopted by the house of Speke after the alliance with Erneys, is formally admitted by the College of Arms.

The settlement of this line at Bolton was nearly contemporary with that of the nephews of Sir William Norres at Park Hall in Blackrod, in the same parish, under successive demises made by him to them in and shortly before 1566;¹ but minute calculations from dates in deeds shew that they were a distinct branch from that of Park Hall, so far, at least, as regards original settlement and male descent.

There is an intricate intermingling of them in legal transactions with Anderton of Lostock, in Bolton parish, Norres of Orford, and its representatives, the Tyldesleys of Wardley, all of whom were closely connected with Speke, by mixture of property and intermarriage. All the first acquisitions of Alexander Norres and his sons in Bolton, were from the

¹ Inq. p. m. 10 Eliz., and Norres' Ped. in Harl. MS. 2075.

Anderton family, or its near relatives; but the recitals of these facts, in such Wills and Inquisitions as have been preserved, give no further identification.¹

I. ALEXANDER NORRES, with whom the reeordered pedigree eommenees,² was living in the reign of Henry VIII; and his eldest son was born in or about 1563. A demise of lands in Bolton, from Richard Bolton of Bolton, Esq., dated June 5, 34 Eliz. 1592, mentions him as having been oocupier of the same previously; and the will of his eldest son, Robert Norres, mentions a part of his own estate in Bolton as having been purchased from Raphe Asheton of Great Lever, Esq., by his father, and as having been his father's former residencee.

On July 9, 1603, he was buried within the ehureh at Bolton, surviving his wife CHRISTIANA, who had been interred there August 2, 1601, and whose name was eontinued by all the lines descended from his four sons, Robert, Raphe, John, and Christopher.

II. ROBERT NORRES, eldest son and heir, born in or about 1563, was purehaser or lessor of various lands and premises in Bolton parish, in demises of which he occurs with his three younger brothers, who are also named as overseers of his will. He is deseribed as aged forty-six years, or thereabouts, in pleadings in the Duchy Court, April 7, 1609;³ and died June 17, 1620, and was buried at the parish ehureh of Bolton, June 20, his will being dated June 10, 1620, eodieil June 17. These were proved at Chester, Sep. 30, 1620, and his Inquisition, post mortem, was taken at Bolton, Dec. 19, following, 18 James I.

His first wife was ELLYN NORRIS, married at Bolton, Oet. 27, 1595. She was buried there Aug. 3, 1604, dying pro-

¹ The purchases are shewn by wills and pleadings, and the Trusts in the Orford deeds by pleas of 1685, the mutual relationships by the will of Robert Bolton of Bolton, Esq., 1560.

² Norfolk, vol. ix, Coll. Arm. p. 104.

³ In the cause of Tyldesley v. Crompton.

bably in childbed, as her daughter Ellen was baptized on that day. The issue of this marriage were George, William, (noticed below) John, Robert, and Ellen.¹

To his second wife, Robert Norres married ISABEL FYLDES of Eeeles, the daughter of an opulent Puritan family, of whom some notices will be found in the Life of John Angier of Denton. She was married by license from Chester, dated June 4, 1607, and is named in the wills of her husband and of her step-son George Norres; and dying Sep. 9, 1637 (as by Inquisition p. m.), was buried at Bolton Sep. 19. Her Inquisition p. m., as to her own estates, was taken at Bolton, Feb. 26, 1637-8, 13 Charles I.

III. As to the issue of Robert Norres by his *first wife, Ellyn Morris*:

1. GEORGE NORRES, eldest son and heir, aged "upwards of twenty-three years at his father's death", was born in or about 1597, and was buried at the parish church of Bolton, Oct. 24, 1623. His will, dated Oct. 20, 1623, was proved at Chester, June 4, 1628, an administration being granted to his sister-in-law, Margaret Norres, 1629. Under this will, due provision was omitted for Ellen Norres, posthumous daughter by his wife CATHERINE, who was *enceinte* at the time of his death, and suitor with reference to these matters in the Duchy Court, in 1629, with her second husband, WILLIAM CROMPTON, younger son of Ellis Crompton of Haeking.² After his death, Catherine was defendant on behalf of her daughter Ellen, in 1632, against the relatives hereafter mentioned.

2. WILLIAM NORRES of Great Lever, in Middleton parish, second son, and ultimately heir male, and heir under his brother George's Settlement, was Executor to him in 1623, and Testator, July 12, 1628. Administration as to the effects of his brother George, was granted to MARGARET, widow of this William Norres, Feb. 3, 1628-9. She afterwards married John Ayres of Great Lever, was defendant against Catherine Norres, before-mentioned, in 1629, and plaintiff in 1632; and was mother of — Norres, son and heir, George, and William, as by various suits in Chancery decided in 1637, by decree in favour of

¹ Will of Robert Norres, and Parish Registers. See also Oliver Heywood's Works, vol. i, p. 527, edit. 1827, and Ducat. Lane. vol. iii. p. 85, 22 Eliz.

² See page 33, preceding.

“Robert Norres”, as heir,¹ then a minor. *In her issue*, if continued, the representation of NORRES OF BOLTON is vested.

With respect to the issue of Robert Norres by his *second wife, Isabel Fyldes* :

MARGARET, sole daughter and heiress of her mother, was baptized at Bolton, Oct. 22, 1609. She is not named in her father's will; but is described in her mother's Inquisition p. m. as her only daughter and heir, being then aged twenty-eight years, and wife of THOMAS BLACKBURNE of NEWTON. To him she was co-executrix in 1664.

This Thomas Blackburne of Newton, in Winwick, born 1605, was subsequently purchaser of that estate in ORFORD, which had passed in right of marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heir of THOMAS NORRES of ORFORD, to the Tyldesleys, previously of Wardley; and his descendants resided at Orford until their late removal to HALE. The arms of Norres of Bolton were allowed as a quartering to this family, under an erroneous impression, now corrected, that Margaret Blackburne was heiress to her father, as well as her mother Isabel.²

II. 2. RAPHE NORRES, second son of Alexander and Christiana (from whom the writer descends), will be noticed hereafter.

II. 3. JOHN NORRES, third son of the same, overseer of his brother Robert's will in 1620, is mentioned as aged fifty-two years, in the pleadings of 1632; as brother of Robert Norres, and as father of John, in pleadings mentioning a demise of “the Roundhills” to them from Thomas Ireland of Bewsey,³ Esq.; and as a deceased uncle in the will of Alexander Norres of Tonge, dated in 1672. His family, who were of Little Bolton, were very numerous, and included John and Alexander, seemingly the two Royalists thus named who compounded with the Parliament for their sequestered property in 1646.

II. 4. CHRISTOPHER NORRES of TONGE, named last of the four sons of Alexander, in the will of his eldest brother Robert, in 1620. He was tenant of the “Akers Hall” in Bolton,

¹ Most probably — Norres, eldest son of William and Margaret before-mentioned, whose name is not given in the pleadings.

² In a pedigree compiled by Sir Isaac Heard Carter (8 B. 14, Coll. Arn.), printed in Gregson's Fragments, p. 216.

³ Depositions, April 18, 1632, in Ayres v. Crompton.

Dec. 3, 1608, as by demise from Adam Mort of Astley,¹ and subsequently purchased the estates of Lawrence Brownlow in Tonge, Turton, and Bolton, in 1637. Dying Dec. 22, 1639, he was buried at Bolton, Dec. 25, his Inquisition p. m. being taken at Bolton, Oct. 6, 1640, 16 Charles I, in which these acquisitions are recited.²

By his wife ALICE, who was buried at Bolton parish church, Sep. 30, 1614, he had issue:

1. ALEXANDER, son and heir.

2. Henry Norres, party to the marriage settlement of his niece Aliee in 1654, devisee of lands from his brother in 1672, and buried at Bolton, June 2, 1674; his will, dated May 22, 1674, being proved at Chester, Jan. 20, 1674-5.

Aliee, baptized at Bolton, Sep. 11, 1608.

Christiana, wife of — Gardner, living and having issue ten children, in 1674.

III. ALEXANDER NORRES, son and heir, born in or about 1606 (as by Inquisition), was of Bolton, and of the Hall or Haugh in the Wood, a well known timber mansion,³ which he erected on his Tonge estate; and occurs as a Treasurer of the Committee of Lancashire Lieutenancy, under Ordinance of Parliament, in 1645, and as an original Trustee of the Chetham Hospital under the will of the founder. He was buried May 14, 1672, under a stone remaining, in a mutilated state, in 1849, and inscribed: "Here rest XTR, ALEXR, ALIEE. He died the 11th of May . . . aged sixty-eight years, and here resteth in the grave of his mother Aliee Norres, who dyed in the year 1614." His will, dated April 24, 1672, was proved at Chester, Nov. 18, following.

By his wife ANNE, who was his Executrix, and was buried at Bolton, Sep. 28, 1689, he left issue living in 1674:

IV. 1. ALIEE, wife of JOHN STARKIE of HUNTROYDE, Esq. (marriage settlement dated Oct. 21, 1654), from whom the present family inherit their estate in Tonge.

2. ANNE, wife of WILLIAM BORDMAN, CLERK, who died before Feb. 2, 1685-6, when her husband released his charge on the Tonge estate to Mr. Starkie.⁴

¹ From original lease. This was part of the Aeres estate, subsequently purchased by Thomas Johnson, as after-mentioned.

² Inquisition (Duc. Lanc.) vol. xxx, No. 36.

³ It is engraved in Hall's Mansions, Habington's Collections, and Baines's Lancashire.

⁴ Evidences at Huntroyd, communicated by Dixon Robinson, Esq.

II, 2. RAPHE NORRES of BOLTON, second son of Alexander and Christiana Norres, and brother of Robert, John, and Christopher, now remains to be noticed. He was born in or about 1570, is mentioned first of the three brothers in his brother Robert's will, in 1620; and, in 1632, described himself as aged sixty-two years, when witness on behalf of his niece, Catherine Norres, in the Duchy Court.¹ His burial was at the parish church of Bolton, as by mention of him on the gravestone of his grandson, still remaining there.²

By his wife ALES, daughter of — OULDAM, whom he married at Bolton, Sep. 9, 1589, he had issue, ROBERT, son and heir; and by this, or some later wife, had also issue, Raufe, Nicolas, John, Christiana, and Edward, whose baptisms occur in the Bolton Registers, in the period extending from Oct. 28, 1602, to Jan. 24, 1613-14.

III. ROBERT NORRES, eldest son and heir, was baptized at Bolton, as "son of Rauffe Norres de Bolton, June 16, 1592", and was father of Raphe under-mentioned.

IV. RAPHE NORRES, son and heir, was baptized at the same church, June 4, 1620, as "son of Robert Norres of Boulton"; and he was there buried, as by the inscription on his gravestone still remaining: "Raphe Norres, died Feb. 23, 1674, aged fifty-four years and eight months, and here resteth in the grave of his grandfather, Raphe Norres."³

The same gravestone adds: "DOROTHY, the wife of RAPHE NORRES, was here interred the 11th day of April, 1703, in the eighty-third year of her age."

The issue of this marriage were:

1. Robert Norres, baptized at Bolton, Feb. 13, 1641; buried there Nov. 22, 1673, under a gravestone adjacent to that of his parents, and entered in the Register as son of Raphe and Dorothy Norres.

2. Ralph, baptized Dec. 9, 1644.

¹ See p. 33.

² MS. Coll. Arm. Norfolk, ix, p. 104.

³ The coincidence with the almost contemporary inscription on the stone of his cousin Alexander Norres, immediately adjacent, is observable.

3. Alice, baptized April 11, 1647, wife of Thomas Lowe of Bolton, buried there March 27, 1689, leaving issue, as by will of her husband, proved in 1708, Alexander and Anne.

4. Henry, baptized March 17, 1649.

5. CHRISTOPHER, baptized November 2, 1651, of whom hereafter, as continuer of the line.

6. Elizabeth, baptized November 18, 1655.

7. Alexander, bapt. May 29, 1659. 8. Dorothy, bapt. July 11, 1661.

9. Christiana, entered in the Baptismal Register as daughter of Raphe and Dorothy Norres, Feb. 8, 1662-3, with whom the entries close.

v. CHRISTOPHER NORRES of Bolton, fourth son of Raphe Norres before-mentioned,¹ baptized Nov. 2, 1651, died in or before March 1694-5, having had issue the following children, by his wife Elizabeth, as shewn by the Bolton Registers; but none of these, except his daughter Mary, is known to have survived infancy.

1. Ralph, baptized at Bolton, September 19, 1678, as son of Christopher and Elizabeth Norres.

2. MARY, mentioned hereafter, as heiress by survivorship.

3. William, bapt. July 11, 1682. 4. Anne, bapt. October 21, 1684.

5. Elizabeth, bapt. Dec. 3, 1686; buried at Bolton, Feb. 19, 1699-700.

vi. MARY NORRES, the only one of these children known to have survived infancy, born April 23, 1680, was baptized at Bolton, May 5, and married in November 1703, at St. Catherine's Blackrod (the site of the ancient chantry founded by Mabel Noreis) to Thomas Johnson, afterwards of the Aeres in Bolton, the property of her paternal relatives,² and subsequently of Tyldesley. She died May 24, 1720, aged forty-one years, and was interred at the church of Bolton, under an altar-tomb immediately adjacent to the resting-places of her own predecessors before-mentioned, and her line was continued by JOHNSON of TYLDESLEY.

¹ It is not known whether Robert, Ralph, and Henry, the elder brothers of Christopher, died issueless; but as no deeds of estates have descended, the two generations between Christopher and his great-grandfather Raphe, are given from baptismal Registers, identified by existing sepulchral memorials. The continuation of the descent from Christopher and Elizabeth, is in Norfolk, vol. vi, Coll. Arm. p. 4.

² See pp. 51, 52.

PARENTALIA.

GENEALOGICAL MEMOIRS

BY

GEORGE ORMEROD, D.C.L.

PART II.

PARENTALIA,

PART II.

GENEALOGICAL MEMOIRS

OF

LATHAM OF BRADWALL,

FROM WHOM, IN FEMALE LINE,

DESCEND THE ISSUE

OF

GEORGE ORMEROD, D.C.L.,

COMPILER OF THIS VOLUME.

MDCCCLI.

VII.

LATHAM OF BRADWALL.

A BRIEF deduction of the family of LATHAM of BRADWALL is added to the accounts of the several families represented by Ormerod of Tyldesley, partly on account of alliance of the present representative of the latter family with it by marriage, and partly because the descent of his issue from it involves several claims of kindred which are proper to be noted in a work of this nature, as having reference to descendants in a general sense, as well as to representative heirs.

In such deduction, it is considered proper to give an outline of the descent of LATHOM of LATHOM, for two reasons: first, because it was the basis of that Lancashire branch of the HOUSE of STANLEY, from and through which the claims alluded to are derived; and secondly, because Latham of Bradwall does actually derive representative descent from its Astbury branch, through successive heirs female, although time has destroyed some of the links of its connexion with it, as a collateral of it in male descent.

The account of Latham of Bradwall would, therefore, be imperfect without a summary notice of the houses of the same name, severally of Lathom in Lancashire, and of Astbury in Cheshire.

From the parent house the Bradwall family descends in female line through Merc, Arderne, Legh, Savage, and Stanley; and from the Astbury branch it has representative descent through Merc, Davenport, and Somerford. The descent from Lathom of Astbury is as follows; the pedigrees of Lathom of Lathom, and Arderne of Alvanley, here referred to, are subjoined in the Appendix.

LATHOM OF ASTBURY, IN CHESHIRE.

I. PHILIP DE LATHOM, founder of the Astbury line, was younger son of Sir Robert de Lathom, who died possessed of Lathom in or about 1325, 18 Edward III, and of Catherine de Knouselegh his wife. With him a collateral line commenced, established in the parish of ASTBURY, and bearing the well known badge of the house long before that legend of Sir Oskatel was fabricated, which is completely disproved by the continuous evidences of records, on which the appended deduction is founded.

For the particulars of this Astbury line, the reader is referred to the *History of Cheshire*, vol. iii, pp. 14-20, Harl. MSS. 2119, 2151, and the pedigree in the College of Arms, referring to the former painted glass of Astbury Church.



In one window was the kneeling figure of Philip de Lathom, with his arms surmounted by a bendlet, *gules*, and his crest, namely, an infant, cradled, thereon an eagle rising and regardant. Another window gave him and his four grandsons with inscriptions.

II. Under another Lathom shield, in the same series, was an inscription—“*Pray for the souls of Philip, son of Robert Lathom, Knight, and Hugh his son, and John, Robert, William, and Thomas, sons of Hugh*”, which gives an intermediate descent omitted in some of the pedigrees.¹ From these sons came branches settled in Congleton, Knutsford, Tabley, and Denbigh.² The CONGLETON branch will be reverted to afterwards.

III. THOMAS LATHOM, fourth of these sons, and grandson of Philip Lathom, first of Astbury, had issue Robert Lathom, and other sons and daughters.

¹ Details of these inscriptions are given in *Hist. of Chesh.* iii, 20.

² *Hist. Chesh.* iii, 14, Leicester's MS. Pedigrees, Harl. MS. 2119, Vincent's MSS. Coll. Arm., and L. Dwnn's Visitation of Wales, ii, 340.

IV. ROBERT LATHOM, in 4 Henry VII, 1489, married Parnel, daughter of Thomas Daniell, of Over Tabley, Esq., and had issue Blanche, sole daughter and heir, wife of Richard Massey, brother of Sir Geoffry Massey of Tatton.¹

V. The said BLANCHE LATHOM, by her husband Richard Massey, was mother of two daughters and co-heiresses,—Elizabeth, wife of William Somerford, and Jane, wife of John Davenport, of Davenport.

VI. Jane Davenport, eldest of these co-heirs, had issue Parnell and Anne. Parnell, eldest co-heir, married, first, William Newton of Pownall; and secondly, William Mere of Mere, Esq., and was buried in the Mere chancel, at Ros-thorne, in 1608.²

From William Mere, in direct descent, came Peter Mayer,³ Clerk, Vicar of Prestbury, whose eldest daughter and co-heiress Mary, wife of John Latham, M.D., of Bradwall, was mother of its present proprietor, as hercafter mentioned.

LATHAM OF BRADWALL, CO. CEST.

(ORIGINALLY OF CONGLETON, IN THE PARISH OF ASTBURY.)

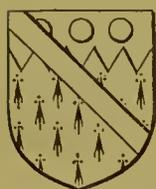
The deduction now returns to the Bradwall family. It has been mentioned that the recorded pedigrees of the Astbury branch of Lathom give its division into four lines, severally settled at Congleton in Astbury, at Knutsford, Tabley, and Denbigh. The first named continued in its ancient locality in the time of Henry VII; but the state of the Chester Wills, and the Exchequer Records there, renders exact continuation impossible. Every moral probability, however, is in favour

¹ Harl. MS. 2151, and Leyeester's Statements, in Hist. Chesh. i, 366, 345.

² See Pedigree of Mere and Davenport, in Hist. Chesh.; and Lathom Pedigree, in Nichols's Collectanea, vol. vii, for further details.

³ The name was so written by Mr. Mayer, and by his father, being previously De Mara, Del' Mere, Mere, and Meyre.

of its direct continuation by Latham of Bradwall, the descent of which, duly recorded in the College of Arms,¹ and proved by precise evidence, commences with ALEXANDER LATHOM, of Congleton, born, as appears from comparison of dates, in the time of Henry VIII, and surviving in 1578. For the reasons cited, exact identification of this line with the earlier Congleton branch, has not been attained; but the Astbury registers shew that the children of Alexander Lathom continued the Christian names of the earlier line, and also continued to bury at Astbury, as by existing memorials;² the Newtons, who were co-heirs with Mere of this earlier line, occur as trustees in one of his deeds relative to land adjacent to Congleton, which descended to the late Dr. Latham, and the Lathom cognizance is on the pendent seal of it.



The recorded descent from Alexander Lathom will be found in the *History of Cheshire*.³ It is brought down to the present owner of Bradwall. The arms confirmed to this branch are—"Erminois, on a chief indented, *azure*; three besants, over all a bend, *gules*."⁴ The crest is—"On a wreath, on a rock, proper, an eagle with wings elevated, preying on an infant, proper, swaddled, *azure* and *argent*."

JOHN LATHAM, M.D., F.R.S., late representative of the Bradwall family, and seventh in descent from Alexander Lathom above-mentioned, was born in the rectory-house at Gawsworth, Cheshire, Dec. 29, 1761, and was eldest son of the Rev. John Latham, B.A., formerly of Oriel College, Oxford. He was educated at Manchester Grammar School, and after graduating in arts at Brasenose College, Oxford, proceeded M.D. Oct. 10, 1788. His first professional years

¹ MSS. Coll. Arm., Norfolk, iii, 42.

² Hist. Chesh. iii, p. 19.

³ Vol. iii, p. 66.

⁴ The Astbury branch sometimes used a bend, and sometimes a bendlet. In the Notes on the Stanley Legend, the numerous variations of the Arms and Crests of the different lines are duly noticed.

were passed at Manchester and Oxford, where he was physician to the respective infirmaries. In 1788, he removed to London, was admitted fellow of the College of Physicians, and elected successively physician to the Middlesex, the Magdalen, and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals. In 1795, he was appointed Physician Extraordinary to the Prince of Wales, and re-appointed to the same office on his accession to the throne as George IV.

In 1814, Dr. Latham was elected President of the College of Physicians; in 1816, founded the Medical Benevolent Society; and in 1829, finally left London, retiring to his estate at Bradwall Hall, in Cheshire. There he died on April 20, 1843, in the eighty-second year of his age, and was interred at the parish church of Sandbach.¹

Doctor Latham married, at Prestbury, in Cheshire, in 1784, Mary, eldest daughter and co-heiress of the Rev. Peter Mayer, B.A., vicar of that place, by his wife Martha, younger of the two daughters, and co-heirs of John Arderne, of the Oak, in Sutton, within Prestbury, and of Romsey, in Hampshire. Mrs. Latham died before her husband, Dec. 7, 1841, and was also interred at Sandbach.

In this lady, as before mentioned, a representation of the Astbury branch of Lathom was vested in right of her father, through the Meres of Mere, his male ancestors; and in right of her mother, she was also co-heiress of a younger line of ARDERNE of ALVANLEY. The Arderne pedigree will be subjoined, for reasons already mentioned, and will be found in the Appendix.

The issue of this marriage were as follows, in addition to four children, who died infants:—

1. SARAH, eldest daughter, born at the Vicarage, Prestbury, Dec. 28, 1784, and mentioned below.
2. JOHN LATHAM, D.C.L., eldest son and heir, now of

¹ A memoir of Dr. Lathom will be found in the *Gent.'s Mag.* N. S., vol. xix, p. 660. An excellent portrait of him, by J. Jackson, R.A., in the costume of President of the College, was engraved by Sievier.

Bradwall Hall, Cheshire. He was born at Oxford, March 18, 1787, and sometime Fellow of All Souls College, in that University, and in 1821, at Crawley, Hants, married Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Dampier, Knight, one of the judges of the Court of King's Bench, and by her, who died in 1839, he has issue surviving, two sons, George William, and Francis Law, and one daughter, Mary Frances.

3. Peter Mere Latham, M.D., of Grosvenor-street, Westminster, one of Her Majesty's Physicians Extraordinary, born July 1, 1789. He married, at Budleigh Salterton, Devon, in 1824, Diana Clarissa, daughter of Major-General the Honourable Granville-Anson Chetwynd-Stapylton, who died issueless in 1825; and secondly, in 1833, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Grace Mary, daughter of Captain David Chambers, R.N., by whom he has issue surviving, two sons, Weyland-Mere and Philip Arderne, and one daughter, Diana Frances.

4. FRANCES, youngest daughter, born in London, Feb. 24, 1792, died unmarried, Aug. 4, 1829, and was buried with other members of her family in the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, London.

5. HENRY LATHAM, Clerk, M.A., Vicar of Fittleworth, in the county of Sussex, born in London, Nov. 4, 1794, married in 1824, at St. Marylebone, Maria, daughter of James Halliwell, of Broomfield, in Lancashire, Esq., who died in 1846, leaving issue surviving, one son, Henry, and two daughters, Diana and Maria Elizabeth; and secondly, in 1848, at Storrington, Sussex, Charlotte, daughter of Henry Warren, D.D., prebendary of Bangor, and relict of Ellis Roberts, vicar of Llanynys.

SARAH LATHAM, eldest daughter of John Latham, M.D., before mentioned, married on Aug. 2, 1808, at Sandbaeh, *George Ormerod* (the writer of this), now of Tyldesley and Sedbury Park, and has issue, as mentioned in the preceding pedigree of Ormerod.

APPENDIX
TO
PARENTALIA,
PART II.

LATHOM: ARDERNE: DE MONTALT.

LATHOM OF LATHOM, IN LANCASHIRE,
 AND
 LATHOM OF ASTBURY, IN CHESHIRE.



A MEMOIR on the STANLEY LEGEND, the romantic fiction of the Eagle and the Foundling Sir Oskatel, and also on the early connexions of the LATHOM FAMILY, was compiled from records by the writer of this a few years ago.¹ The last-mentioned inquiry related to the estates obtained by the founder of Burscough Abbey, Robert Fitz-Henry de Lathom, by marriage with the heiress of Orme Fitz-Ailward or de Eston, who was deduced from the Saxon Lords of Halton, the Gresleis, Barons of Manchester, and the Lancashire Botelers of Amounderness whose arms were the basis of those of Lathom.² In the other part, complete evidence was adduced from a series of records, as to the legitimate descent of the traditional foundling, the THOMAS DE LATHOM, to whom his sister ISABELLA, afterwards wife of SIR JOHN STANLEY, ultimately succeeded.

Further investigations have enabled the writer to trace from its Saxon source this family, which, for six centuries, has presided, with little interruption, over the civil government of Lancashire, and

¹ Printed in Nichols's *Collectanea*, vol. vii.

² The arms of Boteler of Amounderness and Lathom differ only in the addition of besants to the chief by Lathom, as shewn in p. 66, following, which speaks as plainly as Heraldry can speak. The illustrative points connected with lands arise chiefly from the traditional descent of Ormskirk from Orme the son of Herveus to Robert de Lathom, for which see Baines's *Lancashire* iv, 235, the "Stanley Legend", and p. 66 following.

which, after the succession of the House of Stanley to its representation, long exercised a corresponding influence over Cheshire.

The deduction of the House of LATHOM in the male line has generally commenced with HENRY, father of Robert Fitz-Henry de Lathom, the founder of Burscough Priory, between 1189 and 1199; but a document preserved in the Testa de Nevill carries his predecessors back to a time nearly coeval with the Conquest. It is the Inquisition respecting alienations taken by seventeen Lancashire Knights in the time of King John, and referred to 1212.¹

This Inquisition describes Richard Fitz-Robert as tenant "de Antiquitate" in thanage, from the king, of iij Carucates, by payment of xx^s, of which SIWARD FITZ-DUNNING is stated to have alienated one to Cospatric, and ROBERT, father of this Richard, to have given another in alms to the Religious House founded by him at Burscough. The measure, tenure in thanage, render and identified grant in alms, all fix these lands as Lathom; and the documents connected with Flixton, mentioned below, confirm the links of connexion between Siward and Robert de Lathom the founder.²

I. DUNNING, father of Siward, the earliest proprietor named in this Inquisition, would be coeval with Domesday. It is not quite certain whether the Latune of that Survey, situated between Ribble and Mersey in Derby Hundred,³ relates to Lathom (Ladhun), nor whether Dunning was a continued possessor or a Norman grantee, but his name, which was the name also of the Lord of Kingsley in Cheshire, a Saxon suffered to continue, marks his race.

II. SIWARD FITZ-DUNNING, who occurs next in the series of proprietors holding "de antiquitate", is, of course, fixed as son of the preceding by his patronymic.

III. HENRY FITZ-SIWARD also named in this Inquisition of 1212, was grantee of Flixton from Albert de Gredlè the elder, who was Lord of Manchester fec.⁴ It is clear that Robert Fitz-Henry succeeded to Flixton, for he gave that Church to Burscough; and the

¹ By Mr. Radelyffe, in the Radelyffe Pedigree in Whitaker's Whalley.

² Inquisition contained in Testa de Nevill, 812, and the Foundation Charter of Burscough Priory. Mon. Ang. vi, 458.

³ LATUNE (I, 269 b) had a Berewie attached, and, in the list of Uetred's lands, immediately precedes Hirletun and *Merretun*, the last of which belonged to Robert de Lathom. See Burscough Charter.

⁴ "Idem Albertus (de Gredlè senior) dedit Henrico fil' Siward unam Carucatam terre in Flixton pro x sol. Heredes tenent illam terram. Testa de Nevill (823).

Inquisition cited states the Flixton property to have passed *hereditarily* to its time, which was subsequent to the death of this Founder. It also, as above stated, fixes the Founder's son, Richard Fitz-Robert, as heir of Siward Fitz-Dunning before-mentioned, and closes up the entire descent of blood and inheritance from Dunning to this Richard as necessarily lineal, although it is possible, though not probable, that there might be *two* successive Siwards.

IV. ROBERT FITZ-HENRY, LORD of LATHOM, so describes himself in his Foundation Charter of Burscough Priory, between 1189 and 1199, endowing it with lands in Burscough, Merton, Lathom, St. Leonard's in Knouseley, and the churches of Ormskirk, Huyton, and Flixton,¹ for the souls of Henry II, John then Earl of Mortune, himself, his wife, parents, ancestors and successors. The Charter is witnessed by Richard Fitz-Henry, considered to have been his brother, and ancestor of the Torbocks, and by Robert Fitz-Richard and Richard his brother, seemingly the Founder's grandsons. The Inquisition of 13 Joh.² names Richard Fitz-Robert as grantee from Albert de Gredlè of what is written (seemingly corruptly) *Milafeshar*,³ then vested in his heirs, and also mentions his grant of lands to the Nuns at Chester, who had land in Lathom at the dissolution. His death was in or before 1201. The name of the wife of Robert Fitz-Henry does not appear, but it is demonstrable from the tenor of Records that she was daughter and heiress, or co-heiress of ORME FITZ-AILWARD,⁴ who is named in the Inquisition above-mentioned (in the paragraph preceding the notice of Henry Fitz-Siward's grant in Flixton) as having received Estone (afterwards Ormestone and Urmston) in marriage with Emma daughter of Albert de Gredlè the elder, and as having previously and similarly received from him Dalton, Parbold, and Wrightington, which are expressly specified in the Testa de Nevill to be held by Robert Fitz-Henry's descendant *Robert de Lathom* in one passage, and in another by the *heir of Orme* above-mentioned, thus fixing Robert de Lathom as that heir.⁵

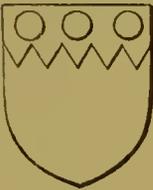
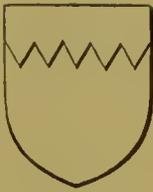
¹ Mon. Ang. vi, 458.

² Testa de Nevill (808).

³ Perhaps *Aulusar*, held by the Lathoms from Gredlè's heirs.

⁴ The Visitation of 1613 and the old genealogists absurdly state this Orme Fitz-Ailward (whose son-in-law died in 1201, leaving issue then of age) to have been father of Sir Thomas Ashton, Warden of the Cinque Ports in 1381, and trace Ashton of Ashton from him, confounding the two *Estones* in Manchester Barony. See note to "Stanley Legend", p. 12.

⁵ *Heredes Orm tenent* (839) *Robertus de Lathom tenet* (*ibid.* 791).



It further appears almost certain that the said Orme inherited Ormskirk (afterwards possessed by Robert Fitz-Henry) from Ormus Magnus, whose wife, Aliz, was sister of Herveus Walter, the ancestor of BOTELER of AMOUNDERNESS,¹ and it is well known that the Lathoms had adopted, in the middle of the thirteenth century, Arms corresponding with those of Boteler, varied only by an addition in chief. BURSCOUGH PRIORY, in memory of its founder, and the Torboeks, sprung from his brother, also assumed the same, with different distinctions.

v. RICHARD FITZ-ROBERT DE LATHOM, son and heir of Robert Fitz-Henry, was a witness to the foundation charter of Lythom Priory (1189-99), and had succeeded to his father in 1201, when he gave ten marks and two palfreys to the king, as Lord of West Derby, for his relief.² He was one of the knights who held the great Inquisition for Lancashire in 1212, cited above, and died in or shortly before 1221, leaving issue Richard, and Robert. His widow Alice, is mentioned in the Testa de Neville,³ as having land worth xxs., and as having been disposed of in marriage by the king.

vi. 1. Richard Fitz-Richard, son and heir, had writ to the sheriff of Lancashire, 27 January, 1221, 5 Hen. iij, stating that he had fined in Cs., as son of Richard Fitz-Robert, for relief of iij carucates of land in Ladhun', which he ought to hold hereditarily in capite from the king, and had done homage and fealty, and directing giving of seisin.⁴

vi. 2. Sir Robert de Lathom, brother and heir of Richard, was founder of that great interest in Lancashire, which the successors of his family, the house of Stanley, have continued to the present day. He succeeded about or before 1230, which may be fixed as the probable date of his charter of confirmation to Stanlaw Abbey of lands once belonging to his grandfather Robert Fitz-Henry.⁵ About the same time he had assumed the ARMS afterwards continued by his house, "a chief indented, charged with three besants". They appear in a triangular shield, circumscribed "SIG: ROBER(TI) DO(MINI

¹ "Theobaldus Walter tenet, etc., et inde Herveus pat' Hervei Walter dedit Ornifr' (Ormo) Magn' cum filia sua Aliz in Maritag' iij Caruc' terre, etc. etc."—*Testa de Nevill*, p. 403.

² Mon. Ang. iv, 282, and Rot. de Oblatis, etc., p. 116.

³ P. 372 (665).

⁴ Excerpta e Rot. Finium, i, p. 60.

⁵ Coucher Book of Whalley, pp. 550, 551.

DE LA)THVM", and attached to the manumission of Roger Fitz-Gunhilde, witnessed by William Prior of Burscogh, Simon de Halsale, Robert Walensis, Walter de Scarisbric, and Adam de Bikerstat.¹

In 1250, he had grant of the custody of the HONOR AND CASTLE OF LANCASTER, an office of dignity almost commensurate with that of an Earl Palatine, and had grant again of the custody of the Honor in 1254.² He also occurs as Sheriff of Lancashire in 1236, from 1248 to 1256, and again in 1263, in Military Summonses against Llewellyn, 1277; again in 1282, twice; and in Summons to the Earl of Cornwall's Military Council at Gloucester in 1287.³

VII. Sir Robert de Lathom, son and heir of this knight by his wife Amicia, daughter and co-heir of Robert de Alfreton, of Alfreton, Northampton and Marnham, was in possession in 1291,⁴ as by summons of that date against the Scots, was summoned to meet the peers in the Great Council at Westminster, 17 Edward II, 1324, and was deceased in 18 Edward II, when his Inquisition post mortem was taken. It names his eldest son Thomas, who was issue by CATHERINE, daughter and heir of THOMAS DE KNOUSELEGH, his wife, who survived him. HUGH and PHILIP de Lathom, of Astbury, his younger sons, are identified by the former painted windows of Astbury Church, and will be reverted to hereafter.⁵



¹ From an abstract of the deed and impression of the seal, communicated by William Langton, Esq., and given in p. 63.

² Rot. Original. Abbr. I, pp. 11, 13.

³ The Lancashire Pedigrees give to this Sir Robert a second son, Thomas, grantee of Mosborough, and of lands in Raynforth, from his brother Sir Richard of Lathom in 1292, 20 Edward I, from whom the Lathoms formerly of Mosborough.

⁴ The Lathom estates acquired before the accession of this third Sir Robert de Lathom, will be found in the Testa de Nevill, as follows:—

I. In Lancashire, I. The three Carucates of LATHOM, held in thanage from the King, "de antiquitate" (812).

II. Estates held from Greddè, Baron of Manchester, in Childwall, Parbold, and Wrightington (791). In Flixton, Estone, Aspull, Turton, and Brochal (822, 823). In Milafeshar? (823). For the last, see p. 65.

III. Estates held from the Earl of Lincoln in Widnes Fee, Knowsley, Huyton, and Torbock (796).

⁵ The Inquisition after the death of Sir Robert de Lathom, mentioned above, is printed in the notes to the Whalley Coucher Book (p. 552), and goes into minute details relative to the manors of Lathom and Knowsley,

VIII. THOMAS DE LATHOM, son and heir of this Sir Robert, did homage in 18 Edward II, to the king as Lord of West Derby, on his succession to Lathom, and occurs in numerous rolls of summons and royal charters from that period to 1370, when he died, leaving issue, Thomas, son and heir, by his wife Eleanor, daughter of Sir John de Ferrers, as by Inquisition p. m. after mentioned. His arms are given in a roll of arms, 1337-50 :¹ “ *Or*, on a chief indented, *azure*, three besants”.²

IX. SIR THOMAS LATHOM of LATHOM, Knight, son and heir (confounded in Vincent’s pedigree with the Sir Oskell of Bishop Stanley’s version of the legend),³ made settlement of Lathom, 49 Edward III (enrolled in 51 Edward III), and died 6 Richard II, 1382.

From the Inquisition of 1383, cited afterwards, it appears that he married ISABEL, daughter of ROGER DE PILKINGTON; and from a later Inquisition of 1385 (March 6, 8 R. II), it appears that he married, secondly, JOANNA or JANE, who is identified in the Records of the Herald’s College as Jane, daughter of HUGH VENABLES of KINDERTON.⁴ The same Inquisition states that Sir Thomas was imbecile for three months before his death, on which event his widow Jane, then *enceinte*, sent his body for burial at Burscough Priory, without priest or other attendance, and married her previous paramour, Roger Fazackerley, in conjunction with whom she

the former of which was held by Sir Robert de Lathom, jointly with Catherine Lady Lathom his wife. Thomas de Lathom, their son and heir, was aged twenty-four years at the time of the Inquisition, and of course was born in or before 1300. The Render for Lathom xx^s, as in 1212.

¹ Roll of Arms published by Sir Harris Nicolas.

² This Thomas seems to be the person intended by Sir Peter Leyeester in mentioning — daughter of Hamon de Massy, sixth and last Baron of Dunham Massy, who married Thomas Lathom, and had issue four daughters.—*Hist. Chesh.* i, 319.

³ THE TRADITION as given by Bishop Stanley, in his “Historicall poem touching y^e Family of Stanley”, according with Vincent’s version, and recently published in Mr. Halliwell’s Palatine Anthology, states as follows. He describes the Lord of Lathom, issueless and aged “fower seore”, as adopting an infant “swaddled and clad in a mantle of redd”, which an eagle brings unhurt to her nest in Terlestowe wood, and which he names *Oskell*, and makes heir of Lathom, where he becomes the father of Isabel Stanley, stolen away in the first instance by her knight, and afterwards forgiven by Sir Oskell.

⁴ In Dodsworth’s MSS. in the Bodleian Library, vol. lxxxvii, fo. 10 and 11.

claimed dower on Wrightington, which was put to award in 7 Richard II.¹

The issue of Sir Thomas were Thomas, son and heir, Edward, S. P. (filius Thome de Lathom *Militis Junior*. June 1377. Lyme deeds) and Isabel, afterwards Lady Stanley, issue by the marriage with Jane Venables in the Pedigrees of the Herald's College, but more probably sprung from that with Isabel de Pilkington.²

The beautiful SEAL of this knight, representing an eagle displayed, charged on the breast with his shield armorial, was attached to a grant of part of Wrightington to *his brother* Edward Lathom of Parbold, and also to a grant to *his younger son* Edward and his contracted wife Ellen daughter of John le Botiller of Merton, (afterwards wife of Croft of Dalton) made on April 14, 1378. 1. R. II.³

x. Thomas Lathom of Lathom, son and heir (the Sir Oskattel of Seacome's version of the legend),⁴ entered on Knowsley, Child-

¹ Award cited in Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 553.

² Her name of Isabella points to this, and as her brother Thomas was at least of age, when he entered on Lathom at his father's death in 1382, at which time the second Lady Lathom was left *enceinte*, probability points to him also as issue by the first marriage with Isabel Pilkington.

³ Appended to this account from an impression communicated by W. Langton, Esq., with an abstract of deeds. The grantee of Wrightington was contemporary with Edward Lathom the elder, one of the parties in a recognizance respecting Joan Lady Lathom's claim of dower on Wrightington, Aug. 22, 1383, and with Edward Lathom, a witness in the Scrope and Grosvenor Cause, aged forty years in 1386. From him is deduced the Parbold line of Lathom.

⁴ Seacome's version was communicated to him by the representative of the Lathoms of Irlam in Lancashire and Hawthorne in Cheshire, who imagined themselves to be descendants of the legendary foundling. Their tradition stated that Sir Thomas de Lathom, son of Sir Robert (one descent being omitted), living in the reign of Edward III, had Isabella by his wife, and an illegitimate son by an intrigue. That the son was introduced to his wife's notice as found under a tree near the eagle's aery, and adopted under the name of Oskattel, but discarded before the death of Sir Thomas, Irlam and Urmston in Lancashire, and Hawthorn in Cheshire, being settled on him and his heirs, and the rest of the estate descending duly to Lady Stanley. That on this adoption Sir Thomas de Lathom had assumed for his crest an Eagle on Wing, turning her head back and looking as for something lost, but that on his being disowned, the Stanleys, "either to distinguish or aggrandize themselves, or in contempt and derision, took on them the Eagle and Child", thus manifesting the variation and the reason of it.—*House of Stanley*, p. 25.

wall, etc., in 1382, and died November 5, 1383, leaving his wife Isabel *enceinte* of a daughter, afterwards ward of John Duke of Lancaster, under whom Lathom was held in thanage, and whose complaint with reference to her rights and his own privileges is extant in the printed rolls of Parliament, 9 Richard II.¹

¹ After the death of this Thomas de Lathom, four successive Inquisitions were taken, finding as follows :—

i. *Inquisition taken at Ormskirk, July 1383, 7 R. 2.* Thomas Lathom, knight (son of Thomas de Lathom) after marriage with Isabel daughter of Roger de Pilkington, was seized of the manor of Lathom, previous to a feoffment of same (specified), and held the same manor in thanage from John King of Castile and Duke of Lancaster. Val. per ann. xl. (Dods-worth's MSS. in the Bodleian Library, vol. 87, fo. 11.)

ii. *Inquisition taken at Manchester in Lent, 1384, 7 R. 2.* Thomas, son of Thomas de Lathom, Knight, died Thursday after the feast of All Saints (Nov. 5), and held the manor of Knowsley of the Earl of Lincoln's fee ; and the manor of Lathom remains to the heirs of the said Thomas, son of Thomas de Lathom, Knight, between him and Mabel (Isabel), daughter of Roger de Pilkington, lawfully begotten. ELLEN, daughter of said Thomas, son of Thomas de Lathom, Knight, next heir, aged six weeks. (*Ibid.* p. 13.)

iii. *Inquisition taken at Lancaster in Lent, 8 R. 2, 1385.* Chiefly relative to the conduct of Johanna, widow of Thomas de Lathom (son of Sir Thomas), of which the matter is given in p. 68. (*Ibid.* fo. 10.)

iv. *Inquisition taken in Lent, 8 R. 2, 1385,* relative to four successive generations. It states that Thomas, son of Robert de Lathom, Knight, died seized in fectail of the manor of Knowsley, comprehending Knowsley, Roby, Huyton, and Torboek, held of the Duke of Lancaster, of which a feoffment had been made to said Robert, and Catherine his wife, for their lives, remainder to Thomas, son of Robert, and the heirs of his body, remainder to Joan his sister, etc. ; and also a feoffment of the manors of Childwall, Anglesarke, and one-fourth of Wrightington, to said Thomas, and Eleanor his wife, daughter of John de Ferrers, Chvr, and the heirs of their bodies, remainder to right heirs of said Robert. And that the said Thomas died (holding other estates, irrelevant to this subject) Tuesday after feast of the Exaltation (Sep. 14), 44 Edward III, 1370, and that Elena, daughter and heir of Thomas, son of Thomas de Lathom, Knight, son of Thomas son of Robert, Chvr, is cousin and next heir of the afore-said Thomas, son of Robert de Lathom, and is (that is to say, in 1385) of the age of one year and one month.

AND further, that Sir Thomas de Lathom, Knight, son of Thomas son of Sir Robert, entered in 1370, after his father's death, and received profits for twelve years (saving of Wrightington, which he alienated to Edward his brother) and then died in 1382.

Dodsworth's transcript of a lost Inquisition p. m. of March 19, 7 Richard II, 1384, fixes the death of this Thomas on Nov. 5, 1383, his wife Isabella¹ (who is named Mabella in error) as the daughter of a second Roger de Pilkington, and the age of his daughter and heir Elena as six weeks at the time of this Inquisition, and she occurs again as aged thirteen months in the Inquisition taken March 21, 1385.

X. ELENA DE LATHOM, this posthumous daughter and heiress of Thomas de Lathom, born in February 1384, has escaped the notice of previous genealogists. The Duke of Lancaster took possession of her lands as superior Lord within that year. In 1385, 9 Richard II, he complained in Parliament² of Sir John Stanley having entered thereon, under pretext of an entail on his wife Isabella, without livery or process in the Palatine Courts, which the Judges condemned on reference to them, but the complaint was limited to this point. An Inquisition taken after the death of Sir John Torbock, military tenant of Knowsley in 12 Richard II, mentions that Knowsley was in the Duke's hands at Sir John's death, February 8, 1387, by reason of Elena's nonage. She is not precisely named as living in any known document, after 1385; and whether her aunt subsequently succeeded by course of law, or on her niece's demise, does not appear.³

AND further, that then came Thomas, son of the aforesaid Thomas de Lathom, Knight, and entered on the premises as in the Inquisition, and took profits for a year and a half, and that after the death of the aforesaid Thomas (in 1383) the lands were seized into the Duke's hands, by reason of the nonage of *Elena*, daughter of Thomas before-mentioned, Roger de Fazackerley taking the profits for half a year, and the Duke subsequently, viz. up to Lent 1385. (Duchy Records. Inquisitions, vol. ii, No. 7.)

¹ Dodsworth's MSS. vol. 87. *Isabella* is so named in the original Inquisition of 1385, in her writ for dower and the precept for giving seisin.

² Rot. Parl. 9 R. 2, 1385, p. 205.

³ The documents in the Duchy Close Rolls from 1382 to 1386, when a writ of redesscisin for lands in Lathom was obtained by Ralph de Barton, are very numerous, but relate principally to disputes respecting the dower of Joanna Lady Lathom, between her second husband Roger Fazackerley and Trustees, writs for repeated Inquisitions, and arrangements of the dower of Isabella Lady Lathom, widow of the last Thomas de Lathom. A list of the greater part is given in the Memoir on the Stanley Legend, and has been collated with accurate copies in the collection of Mr. William Langton, to whom the writer is also obliged for other references.

ISABEL, sister of the last THOMAS DE LATHOM, and wife of SIR JOHN STANLEY, a younger brother of Hooton, rested her claim on an alleged settlement brought forward after her brother's death, as stated by the Duke of Lancaster. In 9 Henry IV, and perhaps previously, she had succeeded to Elena, and was in possession of the domains of her fathers, as in that year her husband, afterwards Steward of the Household, had charter of Fee Warren in Lathom, Knowsleghe, Childwall, Roby, and Aulasargh.¹

From this LADY and her husband SIR JOHN STANLEY descended the noble Houses of Derby, Monteagle, and Stanley of Alderley, other male branches of Stanley, and numerous female lines, through which descent from this House is claimed by most of the ancient families of either Palatinate.²

¹ It is proper to mention, that Isabel Stanley, second wife of Sir Geoffrey Worseley of Worseley, has been identified in some Pedigrees with Isabel de Lathom, the wife of Sir John Stanley. Sir P. L., who mentions her story under Tatton (*Hist. Chesh. i, 345*), does not affirm this, and no evidence has occurred in support of it.

There were also daughters and co-heirs (about the same time) of a Thomas Lathom, with one of whom, Margaret, Nicholas Harrington obtained estates in Huyton (See Vis. 1613, and Radeliffe's Harrington Pedigree in Whitaker's *Richmondshire*), but no evidence has been found to identify this Thomas with the last heir-male possessed of Lathom.

² Aeknowledged collateral lines of Lathom, branching off before this time, resident at Torboek, Mosborough, and Parbold, in Lancashire; others were of Huyton and Irlam, the last of which has been most unnecessarily illegitimated by Seacome's exploded narrative. Another aeknowledged line, settled in the time of Edward II at Astbury in Cheshire, requires particuar attention, from the testimony which its former memorials gave against the accuracy of the traditional legend. From this branch ramified male lines, which settled at Congleton, Knutsford, and Tabley in Cheshire, and at Denbigh in Wales; and to them must be added four representative female lines, sprung from BLANCHE, daughter and sole heiress of Robert Lathom of Congleton, and wife of Richard Massey (a younger brother of Sir Geoffrey Massey of Tatton), which may be traced in the recorded descent of Somerford, Newton of Pownall, Mere of Mere (represented by Latham, now of Bradwall, anciently of Congleton in Astbury before-mentioned), and Moreton. Authorities for these collaterals will be found in Harl. MSS. 2151, p. 4, 2119, p. 78; the Stanley Legend in *Collectanea*, vii, pp. 8-12; *Hist. Chesh. iii*, pp. 14, 19, 20, 64; and Dwnn's *Visitation of Wales*, ii, 340.

PEDIGREE OF LATHOM OF LATHOM, IN LANCA
BROUGHT DOWN TO THE



DUNNING, living at, or shortly after

SIWARD FITZ-DUNNING, tenant of three messuages of Lathom, granted one of these to Cospatrick

HENRY FITZ-SIWARD, grantee of one carucate in Flixton from Albert de Gredle, and either the same with, or father of, Henry, born about 1130 and father of Robert Fitz-Henry.

ORME FITZ-AILWARD, supposed to be Magnus and his wife Aliz, sister of Aliz, arms were assumed by Lathom.

2 RICHARD FITZ-HENRY, witness to his brother's charter to Burscough Priory, 1189-99, and ancestor of Torbock of Torbock.

SIR ROBERT FITZ-HENRY, Lord of Lathom, grantor thereto of the churches of Lathom, and grantee of lands from Albert de Gredle

RICHARD FITZ-ROBERT DE LATHOM, son and heir, seised of Lathom in 1201; living

RICHARD FITZ-RICHARD DE LATHOM, son and heir, had seisin of Lathom in 1221, 5 Hen. III. O. S. P.

SIR ROBERT FITZ-RICHARD DE LATHOM, Kt., born in County 1250, and of the Honor 1254; surviving

SIR ROBERT DE LATHOM OF LATHOM, Kt., occurs in summonses against the Scots, 1291, and finally in summons to the Council at Westminster, 1324. Inq. p. m. 18 Edw. II. KATHERINE, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert de Lathom, Lord of Knowseley, co. Lanc.

THOMAS DE LATHOM OF LATHOM, son and heir, aged 24 years, 18 Edw. II; died in Sep. 1370, 44 Edw. III; bore "or, on a chief indented, azure, three besants." (Sir H. Nicolas's Roll.) ELEANOR, daughter of Sir John de Ferrers, Chevalier. JANE, sister of Sir John de Ferrers, as to Knowseley

ROGER FAZAKERLEGH of Kinderton, second husband, 1382. JANE, daughter of SIR HUGH VENABLES, mother of Isabel in MSS. Coll. Arm., which is improbable. SIR THOMAS DE LATHOM OF LATHOM, Kt., son and heir, seised, in 1370, of Lathom, died 6 Rich. II, 1382 (being the Sir Oskell of the metrical legend). Seal, an eagle displayed, charged on the breast with the shield of Lathom. ISABELLA, daughter of Sir John de Ferrers, as to Knowseley

THOMAS DE LATHOM OF LATHOM, son and heir (the Sir Oskell of the Irlam Legend), entered on the Lathom estates in 1382; died Nov. 5, 1383. Inq. p. m. 8 Ric. II. ISABELLA, survived her husband 8 R. II, dau. of ROGER DE PILKINGTON, JUN. (named Mabella in Dodsworth's transcript of Inq. 7 R. II.) SIR JOHN STANLEY, K.G., Steward of the Household and Lord of Man. ISABELLA, in whose band entered on the Lathom estates and possessed it

ELENA, sole posthumous dau. and heir, born Feb. 1384; ward of John, Duke of Lancaster; surviving 8 Ric. II. SIR JOHN STANLEY OF LATHOM and KNOWSLEY, Kt., s. and h. ISABELLA, sister of Sir William Harrington of Hornby, K.G. Other issue. NICOLAS LATHOM, 1461; Thomas and Sir W. Stanley



STANLEY, EARL OF DERBY.
STANLEY, LORD MONTEAGLE.
STANLEY, LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY.

1 RICHARD MASSEY, younger brother of Sir Geoffry Massey of Tatton, co. Cest., Kt. Hist. Chesh. i, 345. BLANCKINSHAW, daughter of Sir John de Ferrers, as to Knowseley

ELIZABETH MASSEY, second dau. and co-heir., wife of William Somerford of Somerford Radnor, co. Cest. Jane Massey, eldest dau. and co-heir., second wife of John Davenport, had female issue of

Four sons, S. P. William Newton of Pownal, co. Cest. Hist. Chesh. iii, 310. Parnel, eldest dau., co-heir. to her mother; buried in the Mere Chancel at Rosthorpe, 1608. WILMOT, ibid.

NEWTON OF POWNALL.

MERE OF MERES.

SHIRE, AND OF LATHOM IN ASTBURY, IN CHESHIRE,
HEIRS GENERAL OF THOSE BRANCHES.

, the Conquest, as proved by the Inquisition of 1212, cited below.

ates from the King, in thanage, constituting the subsequent Lordship
, whose heirs held from Richard Fitz-Rohert de Lathom in 1212.

have possessed Ormskirk by descent from Ormus—EMMA, daughter of ALBERT DE GREDELE, had a Knight's fee in Dalton Parbold and
Herveus Walter, aucestor of the BOTELERS, whose | Wrightington, and Estone (afterwards Ormeston) in Flixton in marriage, which
| were afterwards inherited by Lathom.

thom, founder of Burscough Priory, 1189-99, — wife of Robert Fitz-Henry, married before 1199, and seemingly daughter
Ormskirk and Flixton abovementioned, and | of Orme and Emma, whose estates (as above) passed to Robert de Lathom, and
è. | were inherited by him as from them. Test. de Nevill.

1212; died before 1221. — ALICE, snrvived her husband, and was given in second marriage by the King.

rother and heir, Sheriff of Lanc. 1236, Custos of the Castle and — AMICIA, daughter and co-heiress of ROBERT DE ALFRETON, Lord of Alfreton, Nor-
g 1287. Sealed with the arms of Boteler, and difference in chief. | manton, and Marnham (Parliamentary Baron); married before 1252.

of ROBERT DE KNOWSELEY, THOMAS DE LATHOM of MOSBOROUGH, grantee thereof from his brother, 1292,

r of Thomas, and heiress in remr.
selegh, 18 Edw. II.

HUGH DE LATHOM, "filius Dni. Rohti. de Lathom", bore a
hendlet for difference, with the crest of Lathom, as represented
in former painted glass at Astbury church. H. MS. 2151.

PHILIP DE LATHOM of Astbury, "filius Dni.
Robti. de Lathom", bore arms and crest
as his brother Hugh. (Astbury windows.)

daughter of ROGER DE PILKINGTON,
first wife, and most probably the
Thomas and Isahel.

EDWARD LATHOM, grantee of Parbold from his
father, and part of Wrightington from his
brother.

HUGH DE LATHOM, "filius Philippi", portrayed
with his father and four sons in the Astbury
windows.

e right her hus-
Lathom in 1385,
9 Hen. IV.

1 | JOHN LATHOM of ASTBURY, son and h., repre-
sented with his three brothers, as filii Hugonis,
fil. Philippi, filii Dni. Robti de Lathom.

2 | ROBERT LATHOM of CONGLE-
TON, surviving 15 Hen. VI,
ancr. of Lathom of Denbigh.

3 | WILLIAM
LATHOM of
CONGLETON,

4 | THOMAS LATHOM, purchaser of lands in
CONGLETON, 5 Hen. VI, as "Thomas
fil. Hugonis de Lathom."

OM; will dated
s Lord Stanley
anley exors.

THOMAS LATHOM,
surviving 6 Hen. VII.

ROBERT LATHOM, had lands in
Congleton from his brother
Nicolas, 1 Rich. III.

— PARNEL, dau. of Thomas Danyel of Tabley,
by Maud, dau. of John Leycester of Tab-
ley; married 4 Hen. VII.

JANET, wife of John
Burgess of Knutsford.

LATHOM, only — John Davenport of Davenport, co. Cest., aged — Matilda, dau. of Sir Andrew Brereton of
and heiress. 30, 12 Hen. VIII. Inq. p. m. 1554. H. C. iii, 40. | Brereton, Kt. Hist. Chesh. iii, 51.

John Davenport of Davenport, aged 48 years, 1554; — Eleanor Holland of Denton, first wife.
died 24 Eliz. 1582. | had male issue. Hist. Chesh. iii, 40.

a Mere of Merc, Esq.; buried
1625. Hist. Chesh. i, 363.

Anne, wife of John Moreton of L. Moreton in
Astbury; living 1580. Hist. Chesh. iii, 29.

MORETON.

ARMS.—BOTELER OF AMOUNDERNESS, from whose House Lathom
is considered to descend, bore or, a chief dancettè, azure.

LATHOM OF LATHOM, bore the same, with three besants in chief,
and three plates at a later period.

LATHOM OF ASTBURY added a bendlet, gules.

NOTE

AS TO THE CRESTS OF LATHOM AND STANLEY, A SIMILAR BEARING IN THE ARMS OF CULCHETH, AND A RECENT ESSAY ON THE SAME, IN THE JOURNAL OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, VOL. VI.

MEMORIALS of the ASTBURY BRANCH of LATHOM have been mentioned in the preceding note, as illustrating the subject of the Legend. They consisted of painted glass inserted in the windows of the church at Astbury near Congleton, delineated in Vernon's Somerford MSS., and in Harl. MSS. 2151, and particularly described in Hist. Chesh. vol. iii, p. 20

Several of these windows were occupied by delineations of successive periods; but the Lathom paintings were of one style and design. They represented Hugh and Philip de Lathom, described as sons of Sir Robert de Lathom, Knight, and girded with swords. Hugh, son of Philip, in plate armour, with white tabards, and four sons of Hugh (named in the intercessory inscriptions) represented without swords, and of varying stature shewing their successive ages, kneeling. All were in dresses of corresponding costume, and kneeling on corresponding pavements.

The figure of the grandfather was underwritten. "*Orate pro anima Philippi filii Domini Roberti Lathom Militis,*" and over it were the arms of Lathom, differenced by a bendlet *gules*, and on the helmet a cradle, on which was an Eagle regardant and rising. The figure of Hugh corresponded in all respects with that of his brother.

In the recent ESSAY on the Stanley Crest (mentioned below), MR. PLANCHÉ has assumed that these figures were put up by descendants of the persons represented, in the reigns of Richard III or Henry VII, and has described the persons as living in the middle of the *fifteenth*, instead of *fourteenth* century. It is deemed that they were more probably put up before all the grandsons had attained maturity, and, as the grandfather was brother of Thomas de Lathom, born in 1300, it is clear that *his* date lies, at all events, *within* the time of Edward III.

As the time of Philip de Lathom, to whom the Crest is distinctly referred, is indisputably *within* this reign, these paintings on that account derive interest from being the only known authority for attributing the Crest of the Eagle and Cradle, conjointly, to any Lathom living before the æra of the Legend, though the Eagle alone, in one form or other, has much earlier authority.

The ESSAY by MR. PLANCHÉ, above referred to (Proceedings of the Archæological Association, vi, 199), has been recently published, and suggests the illustration of the "*Stanley Legend*" from a new source. It admits the successful demolition of the old Legend by the author of

this, and offers two theories. One of these alludes (in p. 207) to the name of *Orme Fitz-Ailward* (living in the time of Richard I, and to whom the Lathoms were heirs) as conjuring up "visions of an *Elm Tree* and an *Eagle's Ward*", and "an Anglo-Norman Rebus of the name of a Saxon ancestor" is suggested. The other theory (in p. 205) rests on the possibility of these figures pointing to some tradition of the Boteler family, by inferring connexion with it ("as *holders under the same feudal chiefs*") both in *Lathom*, who adopted the Arms of Boteler of Amounderness, and in *Culcheth*, who was a military tenant of Boteler of Warrington, and by shewing that three heirs general of Culcheth bore or quartered as Arms what Lathom used as Crest. The first theory is matter of fancy; the chief objection to the other, seems to consist in limiting probability of common origin to descent from Boteler, and turns on the following points:—

1. As to *CULCHETH*, it is certain that a family of the local name was settled, in the time of King John, at Culcheth, which is separated by the Irwell from former outlying Lancashire estates of the Lathoms in Flixton Parish, derived by them from marriage with an heir or co-heir of Fitz-Ailward about the same time. Camden (Brit. 1607, p. 612) states that Gilbert Culcheth, in the time of Henry III, had four daughters and co-heirs, whose husbands severally assumed names from the subdivisions of his estate, Culcheth, Holcroft, Peasfalong, and Risley. It is shewn from various proofs that Culcheth and Risley assumed the Eagle and Child for Arms, and that Holcroft quartered this bearing, which might indeed be proved directly, by regular heraldic evidence, namely the Visitations of 1567, 1613, and 1664, as to Holcroft, Culcheth, and Risley. It is fair to consider, with Mr. Planché, that *Culcheth* once bore, what three lines of heirs general, referred to Culcheth, adopted; and it is certain, from the Testa de Neville, that Culcheth was military tenant of *Boteler of Warrington*.

2. As to *LATHOM*, there is the strongest moral evidence that he descended through Orme and Fitz-Ailward from the ancestors of *Boteler of Amounderness*, and he assumed the Arms used by that ancestor's descendants, a chief dancette, differenced with besants or with plates. He was *not*, however, *military tenant of Boteler*, but held only from the Crown in thanage as to Lathom itself, and, elsewhere, from the Baronies of Halton and Manchester. And here a further difficulty occurs, that there is no proof of the common origin of the two lines of Boteler mentioned. The best genealogical account of these Houses has been recently given in the notes to the "*Coucher Book of Whalley*", and the existence of proof on this point is there abandoned. (Coucher Book, pp. 414, 417).

Perhaps there are few persons who will dissent from Mr. Planché's general proposition (p. 206) that "*the Eagle and Child have been derived from the same source in both cases*", without travelling to the Botelers, who are *not* known to be connected with any such tradition or bearing. There is no difficulty in supposing the Culcheths to have been collaterals

of the older House of Lathom, either in male line as Torbock descended, or as mutual descendants from early co-heiresses, and the resemblance of their several bearings would accord with the usual practice in marking collateral relationship by continuation of former Arms after variation of local names. This, however, regards a well known general principle only, and gains no step towards identifying the possible ancestor of the several lines of Lathom and Culeheth.

At the close of his Memoir on the STANLEY LEGEND, the writer of this summed up, as proved, the legitimacy of every line of descent down to Isabel and her competitor Elena, inclusive; secondly, the general fact of the bearing being much older than the period to which the legend refers it; lastly, the fact of the Stanley Crest having no reference to a tradition which has been disproved, but being a continuation of that of Lathom, as proved by the former painted glass at Astbury.

Proof of such bearing being derived by Lathom and Culeheth, severally, from any one source, if attained, would in no way affect these deductions. Common origin in *male* line could not be found on this side of the reign of Richard I, nor on this side of a period much more remote, if discoverable through Boteler; and be the origin what it may, Rebus, Myth, or Legend, it is still left indefinite to an age unknown.

Descriptions of the two Seals, of which engravings are prefixed and appended to this account, will be found in pp. 67, 69, preceding.



II.

ARDERNE, OR ARDEN, OF ALVANLEY.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ARDERNES OF ALDFORD CASTLE, CHESHIRE,
AND OF ELFORD IN STAFFORDSHIRE.



THE parentage of SIR JOHN ARDERNE, male ancestor of the Cheshire house of Arderne, or Arden, and LORD of ALDFORD FEE, within that palatinate, in the time of Ranulph III, by a charter from him, which might either be an original grant, or a confirmation, was matter of uncertainty when the History of Cheshire was compiled by the writer.

It was there stated,¹ that he might be either son, or son-in-law, of Sir Richard de Aldford, to whom he succeeded in estate; but it was observed, that there was very great difficulty in the younger Vincent's deduction of him (MSS. Coll. Arm., 120), which describes him as son of Peter, Clerk of the Earl of Chester, which Peter was Sir John's own contemporary and feudatory, and which states the identity of this Peter with Peter the Clerk, son of Ralph de Hampton, an alleged male descendant of Turketill de Arden, the Saxon Governor of Warwickshire in the time of Edward the Confessor.²

Documents proving the real descent have now been recovered. It continues highly probable that Sir John was *son-in-law* of Richard de Aldford; but it is clear that he was *younger son* of EUSTACE DE ARDEN, or De Watford, as he is variously described, son of an earlier

¹ Hist. Chesh. ii, p. 37.

² Dugdale's Warw. p. 696. Respecting Turchill or Turketill, see same work, pp. 302, 675, and Camden's Britannia, 1607, p. 426, respecting the Celtic origin of the name. Turchill is styled De Warwic in Domesday, and De Eardene in the Register of Abingdon Abbey, "being one of the first here in England that, in imitation of the Normans, assumed a Sir-name." (Dugd. 675.)

EUSTACE, whom Vincont (MSS. Coll. Arn., 10, p. 9 *b*) states to be son of ALEXANDER, son of AGNES DE ARDEN.¹ On this last unauthenticated statement it is unnecessary to remark, and the descent of the parent line will be here *commenced* with Eustace.

It may be true that an Agnes de Arden was wife of this Alexander, and that his issue really derived, through her, from the Warwickshire Ardens, that name which the successive Eustaces used interchangeably with the local one of De Watford; but the statements following are limited to direct evidence.

I. DE ARDEN, OTHERWISE DE WATFORD, OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

MALE ANCESTORS OF ARDERNE OF CHESHIRE.

I. EUSTACE, who was probably born about 1140, and was the first of four successive Lords of Watford, in Northamptonshire, bearing the same name of Eustace, and given above, seems almost indisputably to have been the Eustachius de Arderne who granted Watford Church to the Abbey of St. James, at Northampton (Bridges, i, 501, from the Register); which grant was followed by donations to Sulby Abbey by Eustace, *son* of Eustace de Watford. (Ibid. i, 557; and Mon. Ang. vi, 904, from Pat. 9, Edw. II.)

II. Eustace de Arden, or de Watford, the next in Vincent's Pedigree, was in possession 1 John, 1199, when he impleaded William Fitz Adam, his tenant, at Watford (Curia Reg., i, 406; ii, 42, 106); and occurs 3 John, as paying scutage for one knight's fee in Northamptonshire (Rot. Cancellar., p. 87),—Eustace de Arden and Eustace de Watford occurring previously, in the second and third scutage of Rich. 1. He was deceased in 1213, as by writ of Nov. 7, 15 John, to the Sheriff of Northampton, to set out the dower of his widow, Hawysia, in Watford and Silvesworth, *the Earl of Chester* being security for her not remarrying without license. (Clause Rolls, 1213.)

The said Eustace had issue, Eustace, son and heir, and John de Arden, or Arderne, afterwards Lord of Aldford.

¹ A Memoir on the subject will be found in Nichols's Topographer, i, p. 47, written with the object of explaining some passages on this subject in Hist. Chesh., seemingly misunderstood by Mr. Drummond in compiling his Histories of Noble Families, part i, p. 6.



III. Eustace, son and heir, described as "E. de Arden," fined to the king in forty marks, in 1213, for the land of which his father, Eustace, died seized.¹ He had grant of lands in Watheford, *from his brother, John de Arderne*, as hereafter, between 1209 and 1228. His lands, as those of E. de Watford, were granted to Robert de Say, during the king's pleasure, 18 John, 1216;² and the same were restored, by writ, to the Sheriff of Northamptonshire, in 1 H., 3, 1217.³ He died in or before 1221.

IV. Eustace de Watford, son and heir, had writ to the Sheriff of Northamptonshire for seizin of one knight's fee, late belonging to his father, Eustace, in 1221,⁴ when assignation of dower was made to his wife, Margery; his Watford estate being one knight's fee, held, in capite, from the king.

V. By extent of March 22, 4 Edw. I, 1275, this Eustace last mentioned is stated to have had four daughters and coheirs: Aveline, wife of William Le Broun, issueless; 2, Mary,⁵ wife of John de Burneby; 3, Jane, wife of William de Parles; 4, Elena, unmarried. These were aged upwards of thirty years, did homage, and had seisin same year. (Rot. Orig. 4 Edw. I.)

The arms of this family—"gules, on a chief argent, a label az," exemplified as a quartering of Burnaby by Hawley, Clareneux, give the basis of the arms of the Cheshire Ardernes, who substituted *three cross crosslets in the field for the label in chief*.

II. ARDERNE OR ARDEN OF ALDFORD,

FROM THE ACQUISITION OF THAT FEE BY SIR JOHN DE ARDERNE, TO THE SETTLEMENT OF ALDFORD ON THE ILLEGITIMATE LINE.

The deduction of the CHESHIRE HOUSE of Arderne began heretofore with SIR JOHN ARDERNE and his possession of the great Fee of Aldford; but it now commences with the proofs of his ramification from the Arderns of Watford in Northamptonshire, which are as follow.

III. On November 28, 1213, 15 John (Rot. de Fin., p. 510), John

¹ Rot. Fin. 15 Joh. p. 509.

² Clause Rolls, Hardy 281, b.

³ Clause Rolls, p. 311.

⁴ Excerpt. Rot. Fin. 5 Hen. III, p. 63.

⁵ Called "Sarrah" in Abbr. Plac. p. 198. Maria and Sarrah in old text-hand are easily confounded.

de Arderne, as I. de *Arden*, compounds with the King for acquittance from annual payment to the Exchequer of lxxs. formerly paid by his *father*, *Eustace* ("Eustachius pater ipsius Johannis"), with reference to a debt of the Jews charged on land in Watford and Northampton, given by the said Eustace to the said John in his life time, by undertaking to put at the King's disposal a *valuable horse*, for which Geoffry de Mandeville was pledge. The horse was rendered, and acquittance made, January 18, 1214. (Ibid., p. 517.)

By another deed,¹ John de Arderne grants to *Eustace his brother* all the lands of Watheford, which he had of the gift of the same. Witnesses: Philip de Orreby, Just. Cest.,² Henry de Audley, Richard Phiton, William Vernon, David de Malpas, William Fitz-Hugh Despenser, Geoffry his brother, Robert de Say, Ralph his brother, etc.

The first Charter fixes John de Arden as son of that Eustace de Arden, Lord of Watford, who was dead in 1213, namely the second Eustace, and as brother of the third Eustace, who died in or about 1221. To this last Eustace John de Arden re-grants land in Watford by the third Charter (1209-1228), and is identified as the Lord of Aldford, not merely by the locality where it was executed, as shewn by the Cheshire witnesses of it, *but by that seal of the three garbs being attached*, with which John de Arderne successively seals his confirmation of Thornton, "*part of Aldford Fee*, to Peter, the Earl of Chester's Clerk, and to Ranulph son of Peter."³

On Aug. 7, 1216, 18 Joh., Sir John de Arderne had grant of the lands of Geoffry de Sautemaris, as by the King's writ to the Sheriff of Worcester (Clause Rolls, p. 280), being described as a "*Knight of Ranulph Earl of Chester*"; which Earl was then absent in the Holy Land (Matt. Par., 303, 309). This description of his military tenants was not limited by Earl Ranulph to his knights of the palatinate, but is also applied to his knights in England generally;⁴ and, under such description of "*miles meus*", Sir John Arderne had grant of the whole FEE of Aldford from the Earl Palatine, by deed

¹ Harl. MSS. 2077, p. 17.

² Justice 1209-28. Robert de Say was grantee of Watford during pleasure in 1216 (see p. 78). The other names, excepting Ralph de Say, are those of Cheshire Magnates and the Justiciary, probably assembled on some public occasion at Chester.

³ Harl. MSS. 2131, p. 30.

⁴ Charta Cestresirie, Hist. Chesh. i, p. 50.

S.D.¹ He subsequently granted Thornton (parcel of that fee) to Peter the Earl's Clerk, and confirmed it to Ranulph, son of Peter and the Earl's godson, by decds S.D. They were sealed with the seal of three garbs, before mentioned, perhaps an official seal, from the circumstance of the arms being those of the Earl Palatine, but the owner of the seal is proved by the legend, s. . . . s. DE ARD. . . E.² He also granted lands in Wethull (adjaent to his lands in Alderlegh) to Pulton Abbey, in exchange for lands in Aldford, and confirmed the grants of Richard de Aldford to the same abbey, the charters of both being confirmed by Earl Ranulph.³ To Chester Abbey also he gave lands and privileges within his manor of Elton, a dependency of Aldford.⁴



For particualars relative to the great lordship thus bestowed on Sir John Arderne by his loeal sovereign, reference is made to the History of Cheshire, but an outline is subjoined in the note below.⁵

¹ Harl. MSS. 2074, p. 173. Hist. Chesh. iii, p. 411.

² Harl. MSS. 2131. From Sir George Booth's Charters.

³ Harl. MSS. 2060.

⁴ Chester Leger Book, 2074, p. 54.

⁵ The great FEE OF ALDFORD, although not one of the peculiar Baronies of the Palatinate, varied little from them in many respects, and was formed out of the Manors described as the property of Bigot in the Domesday Survey of Cheshire, which immediately precede those of Venables of Kinderton therein.

The list of Villis within the Fee is given as follows, from Harl. MS. 2074, additions from Inquisitions being in italics. In Broxton Hundred, *Aldford* and *Lea*; in Bucklow Hundred, *Bagulegh*, *Mobberley*, *Allerton*; in Edisbury Hundred, *Thornton*, *Wever*, *Elton*; in Northwich Hundred, *Oocleston*, *Wimbaldsley*, *Sutton*, *Byley*, *Congleton*, *Sandbach*; in Macclesfield Hundred, *Nether Alderley*, *Yeaton*, *Norbury*, *Offerton*, *Siddington*, *Torkington*, *Sharleston*, parts of *Etchels* and *Hulme Walfield*, *North Rode*, *Gawsworth*, and *Esthull*, *Bradford* and *Wethull* near *Alderley*.

The rights, privileges, and indemnities of the Lords of Aldford, which included trial by duel and ordeal in their Courts, are given in Earl Randle's Charter to Sir John Arderne. (Hist. Chesh. ii, 411.)

It does not appear what the exact succession of the proprietors *before Arderne* was, but Bigot—Hugh Fitz-Bigot—Jane Lady of Aldford—a nameless Lord of Aldford, who had a suit with the Earl respecting Sandbach advowson, which is recorded in the Cheshire Domesday—Robert Lord of Aldford, husband of the daughter of Richard Fitz-Eustace, Baron of Halton in the time of Henry II, and Richard Lord of Aldford, fill up the time from the Conquest to the accession of Sir John Arderne, and

IV. SIR WALKELYN DE ARDERNE, Knt., son and heir of Sir John, succeeded to his father's Lordship of Aldford in or before 1237-8, as shown by his grant to Richard de Sondbaeche (who was a military tenant of Aldford) during the Justiciaryship of Sir Richard Draieote.¹ Leyeester places Sir Walkelyn among the justiciaries of Chester, between 1250 and 1258, but his authority has not been found. He is named in the Cheshire Domesday Roll, June 2, 1233, as sitting in the Court at Chester with Earl John and his barons, and then had place between Roger de Meinilgarin and William de Malpas.² In another entry, Nov. 1236, he is named as *presiding in the court*, "*loco Comitibus, eo die*," the Abbot of Chester, and the barons of Kinderton, Dunham, and Montalt, being also present, and of course giving place to him. In 1244-5, 29 H. III, he again occurs as presiding along with N. de Wilib', Constable of Chester Castle.³

With respect to his marriage, it appears from a fine at Chester, 28 Hen. III, that Walkelyn de Arderne then made partition with Fulco de Orreby of his wife's family estates, having release from the said Fulco to him and Agnes his wife, and their heirs, of the villis of UPTON, FRANKBY, WILLAVESTON, and ALVANDELEGH.⁴ This lady was daughter and heiress of PHILIP DE ORREBY the younger, by his wife LEUCA DE MONTALT, through whom the Ardernes inherited ELFORD in STAFFORDSHIRE, in the first instance, and the representation of the Palatine Barons de Montalt afterwards.¹ The



may be gathered from Charters of the Earls, and the benefactions to Pulton Abbey. *As no forfeiture* is known to have occurred, it is most probable that he married a daughter and heir of Richard de Aldford.

The Arms attributed to this House, and borne by Fallows or Falwitz their descendant, were "*gules fretty ermine*", perhaps pointing to connexion with Audley, whose bearing they closely resembled. The equestrian figure of the last De Aldford, *the precursor and probably the father-in-law* of Sir John de Arderne, appears on his Seal in Hist. Chesh. ii, 411. In p. 412 is a description of the site of the castle, its moat, and the mound of the keep, still existing on the right bank of the Dec, between Farndon and Eaton. The ground-plan, which resembles a harp in form, is given in vol. iii, p. 448.

¹ Flower's Extracts from the Cheshire Domesday Roll, No. xlv.

² The Mainwarings at this time took precedence by virtue of connexion with the Earl's family.

³ Domesday Roll, Nos. II, and xxxv.

⁴ Ibid. 14. The Arms of this branch of Orreby were ermine, three chevrons *gules*, on a canton of the second, a lion passant *or*.

manors here named were the paternal estates of Orreby, those on which the Lady Alice de Bamville, widow of Sir Philip de Orreby, Justiciary of Chester, had assignment of dower in 1230.² ELDFORD was derived, hereditarily, by the mother of Agnes Lady Arderne, from the Earls of Chester, through the lines of Montalt and D'Albini Earl of Arundel.

In 38 Hen. III, 1253, Walkelyn de Arderne had grant of market, fair, and free warren, in Aldeford, and Aldredeley (Alderley) in Cheshire, and Elleford in Staffordshire ;³ and, in 1255, held Cnoc-ton or Knotton, near Newcastle, purchased from John de Leye and Alice his wife, daughter of Ranulph de Knotton. The service was ward at Newcastle for xl days, in war, with lance, breastplate, and helmet, at the King's cost, who confirmed the grant, 41 Hen. III.⁴

About this time Walkelyn de Arderne appears to have been a constant attendant on the court at Windsor, and is witness to almost all the Charters on the Roll last cited, 41 H. III.

After this, a release of the manor of Alvandeleg⁵ was made by Sir Walkelyn de Arderne, Knt., to Peter de Arderne (his son and heir) and his heirs ; to which Lucas de Taney is witness, and described as Justiciary of Chester. The Chester Annals assign 1264 and 1265 as the years in which this Lucas held such office, during the usurpation of Simon de Montfort. Sir Walkelyn does not occur again, and may have died during the struggles attending Prince Edward's advance on Chester, or during the subsequent incarceration, in the Castle there, of Montfort's adherents.

V. SIR PETER DE ARDERNE, Knt., son and heir, grantee of Aldford in 1265, from his father, occurs as Lord of Aldford in a grant of

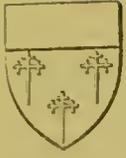
¹ See the plea of Sir Peter de Arderne following, and the account of the Montalt family, also following.

² Chesh. Domesday Roll, 18.

³ Cal. Rot. Pat. p. 82, and p. 206. The original Gascon Roll has been referred to, but is very obscure.

⁴ Testa de Neville, Inquisitions in Turr. Lond. 39 Hen. III, and Confirmation by the King Rot. Cart. 41 Hen. III, *ibid*.

⁵ Sir Walkelyn's interest in Alvanley occurs also in the Register Book of St. Werburgh, Harl. MSS. 2148, p. 21, during litigation between him and the Abbot as to Haybote, etc. of the latter, as Lord of Ynes, in Alvanley Wood.



the manor of Congleton to his first-born son, John, and Margery his contracted wife, daughter of Griffin de Bromfield, made between 1267 and 1270, as shewn by the official attestation of Thomas de Boulton, Just. Cest., who held office at that time. The Record mentions

Margery as mother of the infant heir so contracted.¹

Between 1272 and 1280, the same Sir Peter de Arderne grants the wardship of Thomas de Orreby, of Gawsworth, a minor, to Thomas de Macclesfield; the said manor having been held by his father, Richard Orreby, by the service of finding a man, with a hauberk, for military service at Aldford Castle, in war time,² at the lord's cost.

Two documents then follow of especial interest. One, a release to Sir John de Orreby of one silver mark,—part of a debt due to Sir Peter,—dated Nov. 3, 1288, 17 E. I, with a seal appendant of the Arderne arms, as at present used, circumscribed, “FRANGE, LEGE, TACE”.³ The other is the record of a suit between Sir Peter de Arderne and the Bishop of Lichfield (17 Ed. I), in which he deduces his right in ELDFORD from the HOUSE OF MONTALT in direct terms: from Roger (namely Roger de Montalt) in the time of Richard I, to Leuca, daughter and heir; from Leuca to Agnes, daughter and heir; from Agnes to Peter, the claimant, son and heir. As the Montalt family still existed, the word “heir” refers to the inheritance under settlement, and not to the heraldic import; but this proves the *descent* by which the *ultimate* heirship passed.⁴

The Leger Book of Chester Abbey contains a grant of land in Elton made to the Almoner by this Sir Peter, and also an exchange with it of the Abbey lands in Aldford for an estate in Alvanley, between Alvanley and Dunham.⁵

By Inquisition taken on Sunday after September 14, 20 Ed. I, 1292,⁶ this Sir Peter de Arderne is found to have died seized of the manor of Aldford, and the vills of Elton, Alderdelegh, and half of Mobberly, held from the King, *in capite*, by service of two knights' fees; the vill of Alvandeleghe, held from Richard Fitz Alan, Lord of Dunham; and the vill of Upton, by service of one knight's fee,

¹ Chesh. Domesday, No. 54. ² Hist. Chesh. and Harl. MSS. 2074, 184.

³ Hist. Chesh. ii, 38. The Charter is in the writer's possession, and an engraving of the Seal prefixed to this account.

⁴ Original Plea Roll, Easter, 17 E. I. Records of Common Pleas.

⁵ Harl. MSS. 2074, pp. 54, 60. ⁶ Tower Records.

from Robert de Praers. John, son of the said Peter, next heir, and aged twenty-six years.

He was also father of Agnes, wife of Warin Mainwaring, of Warmingham, whose beautiful seal, appendant to an Aldford deed of 35 Ed. I, has on it the conjoined arms of Mainwaring, Arderne, and Montalt.¹

VI. SIR JOHN ARDERNE of ALDFORD, ALDERLY, ALVANLEY, and ELDFORD, Knight, son and heir of Sir Peter and Margery, was born 1266, and contracted as above.

On July 1, 1308, 1 Ed. II,² he was appointed a Commissioner of Array for the county of Chester, with Hugh Venables, and had the leading of the levies against Bruce as far as Carlisle. In the same year he made a settlement of the manors of Aldford, Elford, and Alderley, in contracting for marriage of his eldest son and heir apparent, John, with Alee, daughter of this Hugh, Baron of Kinderton,³ covenanting to endow her with Alvanley. This manor was granted by him to them; and in 1 Ed. II, Sir Hugh Venables, guardian of John, his son and heir, and Alee, wife of that John, constituted his brother William his attorney for taking seisin of Alvanley.

Margaret his wife, according to official records, and the direct evidences of the Cheshire Domesday Roll as cited,⁴ was daughter of Griffin, or Gruffydd ap Madog, the last Prince of Powys-Vadog, Lord of Bromfield and the Castle of Dinas Bran, near Llangollen, and a warlike ally of the Earls of Chester. His father, Madog, was the founder of Valle Crucis Abbey, and his wife, Emma, daughter of Henry Lord Audley, the founder of Hilton Abbey. For other particulars of her princely ancestors, Yorke's Royal Tribes, and Dugdale's Baronage, may be severally consulted.⁵ Three of her five brothers died issueless, two being said to have perished, when infants, in the Dee above Aldford. Their alleged murders were bitterly revenged by the descendant of the third, Owen Glendower.

The issue of this marriage were, Sir John Arderne, and Peter

¹ Hist. Chesh. ii, 41.

² Writs of Summons, vol. ii, div. 2, 376.

³ Venables Deeds, Harl. MSS. 2077, 37 b; and Arderne deeds, Harl. MSS. 2074, 132, and 2077, p. 37.

⁴ See references in p. 83.

⁵ Royal Tribes, pp. 59 to 63, and Baronage, i, 747.

Arderne, of Over Alderley;¹ Maud, wife of John Legh, of Booths,² and other daughters, who had settlements of land. In this generation, according to a contemporary Roll, the arms were temporarily varied to *gules, crusule, or*, and a chief of the second,³ instead of the three crosslets and the chief.

VII. JOHN ARDERNE, afterwards knighted, and son and heir of Sir John and Margaret, was a minor in 1317, 2 Ed. II, when Prince Edward presented to Aldford Chureh, as in his right, and he is named as Lord of Elford in the returns of 9 Ed. II. In 1324, 17 Ed. II, he was one of the knights summoned from Staffordshire to attend the Great Council at Westminster, and in the following year was a Commissioner of Array for Cheshire. In 1327 he presented to Mobberly, in right of his ward, Ralph de Modburlegh, a military tenant of Aldford; and as Lord of Aldford, granted that ward's marriage, in 1329, to John de Pulford.⁴

On the death of this Sir John de Arderne, the division of the

¹ This younger branch of Arderne is as inaccurately given in Vincent's Collections (120 Coll. Arms) as *the parent line* itself is, to which parent line a representation of this junior branch returned, as follows:—



Peter, son and heir of Peter de Arderne of Alderley, above mentioned, had a son, who died S. P., and two daughters, Christiana and Margaret. (Abstracts, Harl. MS. 2074, 136.)

Christiana, wife of John Fitton of Bolyn, died S. P., leaving her sister Margaret, wife of Richard de Wever, her heir. (Lycyester Hist. Chesh. i, 400.)

Edward de Wever, grandson of Richard and Margaret, had issue Edward (Inquisition p.m., 13 Henry VI), whose widow Elizabeth is found by Inquisition p.m. 1 Henry VII, to have had issue Elizabeth, w. of Sir John Done, daughter and heircss. This lady was previously wife of John Stanley, from which marriage Stanley of Alderley inherits Alderley and Wever. Her Inquisition p.m. was taken 4 Henry VII, in which year she died, and *through this second marriage* the Ardernes of Alvanley (as heirs of Done of Ulkinton) are co-heirs of her and of Arderne of Alderley, along with Stanley of Alderley, who descended from her first marriage. See Alvanley, Wever, and Alderley, in Hist. Chesh.

² Hist. Chesh. i, 325.

³ Nicolas's Roll, p. 98 (2-7 E. II).

⁴ Writs of Summons, and Lichfield Episcopal Registers.

family into the *two lines* of *Alvanley* and *Aldford* followed, and the discrepancies of genealogies are as follows:—

The *Visitation* of 1566 gives to this Sir John four sons; *Walter*, S. P. (an error for Walkelyn), Thomas, S. P., Sir John, third son and heir, and Charles, and is followed in Brydges's Peerage.

Vincent (MS. 120, Coll. Arms) divides this Sir John into *two generations* (8 Ed. III, and 40 Ed. III), giving to his second Sir John *two* wives, Jane de Stokeport, S. P., and Ellena Wastneys, with issue, *by Ellena*, Walkelyn, Thomas of Aldford, Sir John (as ancestor of Alvanley), and Margaret, all given as legitimate.

A *Modern Entry* in the College of Arms follows Vincent, assigning Alice Venables as wife to the first Sir John of Vincent's inaccurate arrangement.¹

In compiling the History of Cheshire, the facts of the Alvanley line descending from Peter de Arderne, legitimate heir of Sir John and Alice Venables, and of Thomas A. of Aldford and his brother Walkelyn being illegitimate, were discovered and brought forward;² but evidence had not been then obtained for showing Alice Venables, Jane de Stokeport, and Ellen Wastneys, to have been *all successive wives* of *one* Sir John de Arderne; of the one, namely, now spoken of, who was son of Sir John Arderne, husband of Margaret of Bromfield.

This may be proved as follows:

By Inq. p.m., Dec. 23, 23 Ed. III, 1349,³ it was found that John de Arden, Chev., and Ellen his wife, held no lands in the Counties of Chester or Flint at their deaths, except for life, by fine levied in Cheshire: that after their deaths, all their lands therein reverted to *Thomas, son of said Ellen, and heirs male of his body, as by said fine*; and that *Peter de Arden, son of John aforesaid, is his next heir in blood*, and aged upwards of twenty-four years. An endorsement before the Justiciary orders the Eschactor to remove his hands from the lands, as Thomas was "purchasour" (acquirer) by licence.

In fines relating to N. Alderley, 20 Ed. III, and Aldford, 23 Ed. III, the same description is used as to Sir John Arderne, Ellen his wife, and Thomas and Walkelyn, sons of Ellen.⁴ She had become his wife in or before 23 Ed. III, when both presented jointly to the Rectory of Aldford.⁵

¹ Norfolk iii, 42. Latham Pedigree, compiled by Francis Martin, 1808.

² Hist. Chesh. ii, p. 38.

⁴ Hist. Chesh. ii, p. 38.

³ Records in Chester Exchequer.

⁵ Ibid. 414.

The three wives, and the issue of Sir John Arderne, were as follows:—

I. ALICE, daughter of SIR HUGH VENABLES, of Kinderton, contracted wife in 1 Ed. II, 1307-8, as by the settlements of Alvanley beforementioned.

1. *John Arderne*, eldest son and heir apparent by this marriage, was unavoidably, though inaccurately, transferred by Vincent to the third wife, as the second was childless, and this first was unknown to him. This John was born before 4 Ed. III, 1330,¹ as his father then occurs as John Arderne, *Senior*, in a fine along with his *second wife* Joan, daughter of Sir Robert de Stokeport, previously wife of Sir Nicolas de Eton, and his widow in 1327.² In an entail of N. Alderley, he occurs as “Johannes filius Johannis de Arderne Militis,” followed by his younger brother “Petrus frater predicti Johannis filii Johannis.”³ In 1332 he occurs again in divorce proceedings with reference to his contracted marriage with Cicely de Eton, daughter of his stepmother Joan before mentioned, both being under marriageable years, but both old enough to be described as protesting against it.⁴ The words of the fine of 4 Ed. III, imply the existence of John Arderne, *Junior*, within the period of Sir John's second marriage; but he could not be issue by that wife, as in 6 Edward III he was contracted to *her* daughter by her first husband.

2. *Peter de Arderne*, the ancestor of the Alvanley line, cannot be doubted to be the “Peter, brother of John, son of John,” in the Alderley settlement cited; but decisive evidence is given by the Inq. p. m. 23 Ed. III before mentioned, finding him son and heir of Sir John expressly, and by his own claim of Alvanley in pleas at Chester, about 28 Ed. III, wherein he describes himself as son and heir of John (son of Sir John Arderne) and Alice Venables his wife. As Founder of the distinct Alvanley line, he occurs hereafter.

3. *Margaret Arderne* was contracted wife of Nicolas de Eton, son and heir apparent of her father's second wife, in 4 Edw. III, and therefore clearly not the daughter of that lady by Sir John Arderne, both of whom were living, and as clearly not of the third wife. Her Marriage Contract is given by Watson, Warren, ii, 237.

¹ Watson's House of Warren ii, 238. ² Ibid. 240.

³ Harl. MSS. 2074, 136.

⁴ Watson's Warren ii, p. 237.

II. JOAN DE STOKEPORT, daughter of SIR ROBERT, the second wife, was wife of Sir Nicholas de Eton in 1320, and widow in 1326, and mother, by him, of Nicolas and Cecily de Stokeport, which Nicolas and Cecily were severally husband and contracted wife of Margaret and of John de Arderne before mentioned. She was wife of Sir John Arderne (as by fine) in 1330, and from tenor of other fines in which she does *not* occur, probably deceased in 1332,—in which last year Sir Nicolas de Eton, her son, released lands to Sir John Arderne *solely*, in which she had previously a *joint* interest.¹

III. ELLENA WASTNEYS, the third wife, is recognized as wife of Sir John Arderne in the Alderlegh fine of 20 Edw. III, and the Aldford fine 23 Edw. III, in the presentation to Aldford in same year, and the following Inquisition p. m., finding Thomas Arderne heir of Aldford by alienation under licence, and Peter Arderne, son and heir of the same Sir John in blood. The invariable description of Thomas, as son of Ellen, wife of Sir John, in all these documents, might prevent any confusion as to illegitimacy protected by settlements, but more decided evidence exists. Thomas Arderne presented to Aldford rectory in his own right Jan. 17, 1349,² and of course was of age then, and was born *in or before* 1328, and two years *after this date*, as shewn by fine of 1330,³ Joan de Stokeporte, the second Lady Arderne, who was *not* his mother, was living.

The Continuation of the *illegitimate line*, issue of Sir John Arderne by Ellena Wastneys, ultimately the third Lady Arderne, and of the line of Stanley, which succeeded to these Ardernes at Aldford and Nether Alderley in Cheshire, and Elford in Staffordshire, will be found in the *History of Cheshire*, vol. iii, p. 301, and Shaw's *Staffordshire*, vol. i, p. 380.

The present discussion turns to the *legitimate* representatives of the family, the ARDERNES of ALVANLEY.

¹ Fines cited in Watson's Warren, 237-8.

² Extracts from Presentations recorded in Lichfield Episcopal Registers, Harl. MSS. 2071, No. 53.

³ Watson's History of Warren, ii, 238, as in page preceding.

III.

ARDERNE OF ALVANLEY.

AFTER THE ALIENATION OF ALDFORD AND ELFORD.

VIII. PETER DE ARDERNE has been proved to have been surviving son and heir of Sir John Arderne in 1349, by the direct evidence of his father's Inquisition post mortem. Eighteen years before this, in Feb. 5 Edward III, 1331, when he would be about six years old, he is named in his marriage covenant, an indenture between Mons. John de Arderne et Adam de Bredbury et Cecile sa feme et Piers le filz de dit Mons. John et Cecile sa feme. By this deed Adam de Bredbury enfeoffs William de Stokeport, Chaplain, with half his manor of Romilegh and seven parts of Bredbury, to himself and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to Piers and Cecilia, and the heirs of their bodies, with other rent-charges on Bredbury, Romilegh, and lands in Maelesfield. John de Arderne also settles a rent-charge of forty marks from his manor of Aldford on the same parties.

This is followed by a fine at Chester before William de Clynton (Just. Cest. 1331-37) and other deeds between the Trustee and the Grantor.¹

The BREDBURY ESTATE, obtained by this marriage, included HARDEN, a subsequent principal seat of this family, and ALVANLEY was afterwards recovered. Randle Holmes gives an imperfect date of the claim and successful suit, which may be corrected from 2 to 28 or 29 Edward III. It took place on a Thursday next after Trinity, the presiding Justice being Bartholomew Burghersh, whose predecessor, Hillary, retired in August, 27 Edward III.² The two dates given fill up the period from this time to 30 Edward III, when Peter de Arderne must have been in possession, since his payment of *arrears* of quitrent to Vale Royal, as "Lord of Alvandeleghe", in 33 Edward III, included that year.

The plea was against Thomas de Bulkeley, most probably Trustee and father-in-law of Thomas Arderne, the illegitimate brother of the plaintiff Peter de Arderne who claimed the manor as settled

¹ Abstract of Arderne Deeds, Harl. MSS. 2074, 135, b. 133, and 134, taken from the originals at Harden in or about 1652, by R. Holme and John Booth of Twemlow.

² Leicester's List of Justiciaries of Chester. Hist. Chesh. i, p. 57.

by Sir John de Arderne on John his son, and Alice daughter of Hugh Venables, and the heirs of their bodies, himself being son and heir of that John, son of John and Alice, and the decision was in his favour.¹

From this period ALVANLEY and HARDEN became the seats of this branch of Arderne, an ancient mansion within Stockport itself subsequently becoming their Cheshire residence.

The family of BREDBURY, which merged in Arderne at this early period, was represented between 1208 and 1229 by Jordan de Bredbury, witness to Sir Robert de Stokeport's grant of Marple to the Vernons at that period.² A later Jordan de Bredbury had release from Hamon de Massey from suit to his court in the time of the first Sir Peter de Arderne, witness to it, and was father of Adam above mentioned, who had a release from Nicolas and Joan de Eton, as "Adam son of Jordan de Bredbury", temp. Edward I,³ and who besides Cicely de Arderne, had a daughter, Catherine, not known to have married.

The name of HARDEN in Bredbury (locally pronounced, like that of its Lords, *Arden*) has necessarily led to much confusion. Whitaker's *Manchester* (4to. I, 26, 348) may be consulted as to its derivation from the site of British forests, as well as a memoir by the author on the connexion of the Cheshire Ardernes and Warwickshire Ardens.⁴ Local conjecture will doubtless continue to overlook the certain inheritance of this place from the Bredbury family, and to consider it as the *parent locality* of the *Arderne* name, but this is clearly an error. It is, however, doubtful whether a Richard de Harderna was not identical with that Sir Richard de Aldford, to whom the first Sir John Arderne was successor and probably son-in-law, and whether, in such case, the variation of the

¹ The plea, etc., from the Record preserved in Harl. MSS. 2074, is in Hist. Chesh. ii, p. 39.

² House of Warren ii, 226. Earlier generations of this house, which seems to have been a collateral of MASSEY and STOKEPORT, bore the local name in the time of Hen. II. They occur in the persons of Alexander, son of Hamo de Bredburi, Jordan, Ralph, and Adam, sons of Alexander, Waltheof and John de Bredburi, and Stephen brother of John, all witnesses to the confirmatory Charter granted by the third Hamo de Masci to Robert Fitz-Waltheof, the supposed male ancestor of the Stokeports. Hist. Chesh. i, p. 399, iii, p. 384. The Arms of Bredbury, *sable* three buckles, *argent*, occur in Ordinaries, but want official allowance.

³ Arderne Deeds, 135, b. 134.

⁴ In remarks on Mr. Drummond's Arden Pedigree. Topographer I, 208.

name as "de Harderna" did not regard the parts of Aldford Fee which entered into the sylvan district round Harden,¹ and are supposed to have borne such name in the British period. This, however, is only matter of speculative curiosity, and in no way connected with the derivation of the family name of Arderne or Arden, now indisputably traced from a Northamptonshire family.

The last deed of Peter de Arderne that has occurred, is a grant of the manor of Alvandeleghe in trust to John de Scolhall, 2 Jan., 42 Edward III.

IX. HUGH ARDERNE of HARDEN and ALVANLEY, erroneously called son of Sir John de Arderne in the Visitation of 1566, succeeded as son of Piers and Cecilia, and is expressly so styled in a precept to Maud, wife of Sir William Carrington, respecting the manor of Bothomes,² somewhat later than 47 Edward III, in which year Sir William was living. He was contracted husband of Agnes, daughter of Robert de Hulme, 29 Edward III, and was husband of Cecilia, daughter of Ralph Hyde, 2 Richard II, and survived in 6 Henry V, when he granted his lands in Alvanley to his surviving son, Ralph Arden, and his wife Catherine,³ having also had issue Peter, Ralph, and John.

X. RALPH ARDERN, fourth son and heir of Hugh, succeeded. Vincent's very erroneous pedigree describes him as son of Henry Arderne, who is brought forward as son of an alleged but non-existent Sir John, and grandson of Sir John of Aldford, by Ellen Wastneys. This Henry was of another branch, that of Dorfold.⁴ The real parentage of Ralph is fixed by the deed cited above, and, after this point, the pedigrees agree.

KATHERINE, wife of Ralph Arden, was daughter of SIR WILLIAM STANLEY of HOOTON, according to all authorities, and occurs with him in trust-deeds of the manor of Alvanley, and lands in Bredbury and Stockport, May 2 and 16, 15 Henry VI. He settled lands in Stockport, Romilegh, and Wernith, on his son John, and Alice his wife, Oct., 22 Henry VI, to which Thomas, William, and John Stanley are witnesses, and was deceased before October 3,

¹ See Hist. Chesh. iii, 399, where an engraving and description of Harden Hall is given.

² Arderne Deeds, Harl. MSS. 2074, 133 ³ Ibid. 132 b. 133, 132.

⁴ See Hist. Chesh. ii, p. 39 ; iii, p. 183.

27 Henry VI, as by release to his widow from Charles Arderne.¹ She had afterwards a lieenee for an oratory at Alvanley, and married to her second husband John or Jenkin Hyde, before 38 Henry VI, as by award between him and her eldest son John, besides whom she was mother of Thomas, Robert, Hugh, and Ralph, living 13 Henry VII.²

XI. JOHN ARDERNE, son of Ralph and Catherine, as by deeds cited (called Sir John in Ped. Coll. Arm.) married before 22 Henry VI, ALICE, before mentioned, daughter of — HEATON of HEATON in the Heralds' Pedigree, and afterwards married a second wife, Margaret, whose dower was fixed by him on Alvanley, 13 Henry VII, as in a deed containing provisions in favour of his son Ralph, and Margaret, daughter of Thomas Davenport of Henbury, his intended wife, with remainder to his four brothers above-mentioned.³ He had also issue Thomas, son and heir, as below, Mary, wife of Thomas Dokenfield of Dokenfield, and Jane, successively wife of Thurstan Hyde of Denton, Sir John Warren of Poynton, and John Davenport of Davenport.⁴

XII. THOMAS ARDERNE, son and heir-apparent of John Arderne, is named, together with his wife Isabel, in a deed of 16 Edward IV. In 22 Henry VII, he released lands to his brother Ralph and other trustees, to the use of his father, John Arderne, Esq., then surviving. In 23 Henry VII, he granted to trustees his manors of Alvanley and Bredbury, with lands in Werneth, Romiley, and Stoekport, and died December 3, 1511 (as by Inquisition p.m. 3 Henry VIII), leaving Thomas, son and heir, aged 40 years, of whom, as of his father, the Visitation of 1566 takes no notice, and who must have died issueless.

XII. RALPH ARDERNE, who succeeded, is fixed as son of John Arderne and — Heaton by the Visitation, and as son of John by the Inquisition taken after his own son's death (6 Edward VI), and must therefore be the Ralph, whose betrothed wife, Margaret Davenport, occurs (as above) in 13 Henry VII, and who was trustee of his brother Thomas, 22 Henry VII, as above. By this wife Margaret, daughter of Thomas Davenport of Henbury, Esq., and of his

¹ Harl. MSS. 2074, 119 b. 120, 134.

² Ibid. 132 b. 134 b. 133 b.

³ Ibid. 133 b.

⁴ Visitation of Cheshire 1566, and Hist. Chesh. iii, 40.

wife Catherine, daughter of Sir Alexander Radclyffe of Ordsall, he had issue John, Robert, and Elizabeth, and, as by Inquisition p.m. 30 Henry VIII, died seized of lands in Alvanley, the manor of Harden, and lands in Bredbury, Werneth, Romilegh, Offerton, and Stockport. John Arderne, son and heir.

XIII. JOHN ARDERNE, Esq., thus found heir, died December 4, 5 Edward VI, 1551, seized in Alvanley and Harden, as described at length in his Inquisition taken at Chester, January 8, 1553, 6 Edward VI, which names his son and heir, Ralph Arderne, aged 27 years, his younger sons Hugh and Robert, and his grandfather, father, mother, and brother, as before-mentioned. Other children will be found in the Pedigree in the History of Cheshire.

The Visitation gives his marriage with AGNES or ANNE, daughter of ROBERT HYDE of HYDE and NORBURY, Esq.¹ She was daughter by his first marriage with Margaret, daughter of Richard Holland of Denton, Esq.

RALPH ARDERNE of HARDEN and ALVANLEY, Esq., son and heir, born in or about 1524, entered the family Pedigree in the Visitation of 1566, and married, firstly, FRANCES, described in that Visitation simply as *daughter* of JOHN LEGH of BAGULEGH.

This lady, however, was heir (in heraldic sense) to her grandfather, Henry Legh of Bagulegh, Esq., who died without surviving male issue, Richard Legh, his brother, succeeding him, after the death of Henry's own son John Legh (father of Frances) without male issue, about 24 Henry VIII. Her great uncle Richard, next heir male, paid her portion, 3 Edward VI, 1549.²

The second wife of Ralph Arderne was Ellen, daughter of Sir Richard Bulkeley of Beaumaris, marriage settlement 28 Nov. 1588. Harl. MS. 2074, p. 154.

He had male issue by both wives (Hist. Chesh. ii, p. 42), but by his first wife, Frances Legh, was father of John Arderne, who continued the family line.

XIV. JOHN ARDERNE of HARDEN and ALVANLEY, Esq., son

¹ Their arms were in the painted glass of the Harden chancel, at Stockport, at its demolition; the Arderne shield, a fine specimen, is now at Sedbury.

² Leyecester's Chesh. Antiq. from Bagulegh deeds, p. 218, with reference to MS. authority. The quarterings of Legh are allowed in Norfolk, iii, p. 57, MSS. Coll. Arm.

and heir, is the last in the Pedigree entered in the Visitation of 1566. He married Mary, daughter of Richard Holland of Denton in Lancashire, and had issue Henry and Frances.¹

His Inquisition p. m. (as extracted in Williamson's MSS.) was taken 12 James I, and states his death on March 20, 1612, and the succession of his son and heir, Henry Arderne, aged 24 years at his decease.²

XV. HENRY ARDERNE, son and heir, with whom Dugdale's Visitation commences, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Legh of Adlington, Esq., and sister of Sir Urian Legh, the next and more celebrated representative of that most ancient family, and by her was father of Ralph Arderne.

XVI. RALPH ARDERNE of HARDEN and ALVANLEY, Esq., son and heir of Henry, was baptized at Frodsham, December 11, 1608. In September 1642, he commanded his tenantry in defence of Manchester against the Royalists who besieged it under Lord Strange, and afterwards served in the siege of Warrington.³ He died in 1651.

Eleanor, his wife, who survived him, was daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Done of Utkinton, and baptized at Tarporley, January 19, 1609-10. Of her and her ancestors ample notice will be found in the *History of Cheshire*. They were a race of warriors who had held Utkinton (supposed to be the "Done" of Domesday), as military tenants of Venables, from the time of King John, and they inherited from the Kingsleys of Kingsley the hereditary Forestership of Delamere, one of the high offices of the Norman Palatinate, which included a capital jurisdiction over fifty townships. The arms, "azure two bars *argent*, surmounted by a bend *gules*, charged with three arrows", vary only in this official distinction from those of the Leghs and other acknowledged branches of the Barons of Kinderton; and the Chiefs of this house of Utkinton will be found in the battle-rolls of Agineourt, Blore Heath, and Flodden, and in the list of those faithful members of the Cheshire Guard of Richard II, that adhered true to him in adversity.⁴

¹ Norfolk, iii, 42. MSS. Coll. Arm.

² The original Inquisitions of this period in Chester Exchequer are inaccessible from disarrangement.

³ Civil War Tracts of Lancashire, pp. 45, 52, 95, 333.

⁴ See Hist. of Cheshire in Utkinton, Kingsley and Introduction,

ARDERNE OF ALVANLEY AND HARDEN, WITH THE PARENT LINES OF ARDEN OF WATFORD, Co. NORF
BROUGHT DOWN TO THE TIME OF SUCCESSION TO THE DONES OF UTKINTON,



EUSTACE, stated to be son of ALEXANDER, son of AGNES DE ARDEN, grantor of Watford Church

Eustace de Arden, alias de Watford, temp. Ric. I. Deceased in 1213.

Eustace de Arden, alias de Watford, fined for his late father's lands, 1213; died in or before 1221.

John de Arden, compounds for 1209; named as his knight by Ra

Eustace de Watford, has seisin of his father's lands, 1221. Inq. p.m. 4 Edw. I, 1275 = Margery.

Sir

5 Aveline, wife of William le Broun. Mary, wife of John de Burneby. Jane, wife of William de Parles. Elena, unmarried.

Sir John de Arderne of Aldford and Alvanley, Kt., born 1266; died in or about 1308. = Margaret, daughter of Griffith ap Powys Vadog, contracted between 1

Other daughters.

Maud, wife of John Legh of Booths, about 1303.

Alice, dau. of Sir Hugh Venables, Kt., contracted in 1307-8.

= Sir John de Arderne of Aldford and Alvanley, Kt., son and heir, 1307-8; died 1349. = Jane, dau. of S de Eton, wife

Nicolas de Eton the younger, 1330. S.P.

Margaret de Arderne. S.P.

Robert de Eton. John de Eton. Both S.P.

Sir Edward Warren of Poynton, Kt., second husband.

¹ Cecily de Eton. = John de Arderne, divorced from Cecily de Eton, 1332. O.S.P.

² Peter de Arderne. 23 Edw. III. Alvanley 30-4



² Cecilia, daughter of Ralph Hide, married before 2 Ric. II. = Hugh, son of Peter de Arderne, 29 Edw. III, s

10 Piers de Arderne, son and heir apparent, 46 Edw. III. O.S.P. ² Ralph, second son. O.S.P. ³ John de Arderne, son and heir appar 20 Ric. II. O.S.P.

Margaret —, dower settled 13 Hen. VII. = John Arderne of Alvanley and Harden, son and heir. = Alice, daughter of —

Thomas Arderne of Alvanley and Harden, son and heir, died 1511. Inq. p.m. 3 Hen. VIII. = Isabel, wife of Thomas Arderne, 16 Edw. IV.

Ralph Arderne, brother and heir. = Margaret, dau of bury, co. Cest.

Thomas Arderne, son and heir, 1511, aged 40 years. S.P.

John Arderne of Alvanley, son and heir, died Dec. 1551. Inq. p.m. 6 Edw.

¹ Ellen, wife of Thomas Shrigley of Beristal.

² Margaret, wife of William Hyde of Urmeston.

³ Jane, wife of William Dokenfield.

⁴ Anne, wife of — Hyde of Denton.

² Ellen, of Beau

John Arderne of Alvanley and Harden, son and heir, died March 1612. Inq. 12 Jac. I. = Mary, d

Henry Arderne of Alvanley and Harden, Esq., aged 24 in 12 Jac. I. = M

17 Ralph Arderne of Alvanley and Harden, Esq., died 1651. = Eleanor, dau. and co-heir. of Sir John Done, of Utkinton, Kt.

John. Henry.

¹ Sir John Arderne, Kt., son and heir, from whom Richard Lord Alvanley. 1851.

² Thomas, died in infancy.

³ Henry, from whom female issue.

⁴ Ralph of Clayton Bridge, from whom female issue.

⁵ James Arderne, D.D. of Chester. O.S.P. 1690.

Northampton, and Arderne of Aldford Castle, Cheshire, and Elford, Staffordshire,
 and from authorities cited in the preceding narrative.



... to the Abbey of St. James at Northampton.

B.

lands given by his father Eustace, 1213; grants lands in Watford to his brother Eustace after
 Ranulph III, Earl of Chester, and has grant of Aldford Fee, in Cheshire, from him before 1229.

Sir Walkelyn de Arderne, Kt., Justiciary of Chester, succeeded in or before 1236; died about 1265.

Sir Peter de Arderne, Kt., of Alvanley and Aldford. Inq. p.m. 20 Edw. I, 1292. Margery.

Madog, Lord of Bromfield, and Prince of
 1267 and 1270.

Agnes, wife of Warin Mainwaring
 of Warmincham, 35 Edw. I.

Sir Richard de Stokeport, widow of Sir Nicolas
 of Sir J. A., 1330, by whom no issue. Ellena de Wastneys, previously concubine, third wife,
 1346; died between July 13 and Dec. 23, 1349.

Peter de Arderne, grantee of Over Alderley
 from his brother, 48 Edw. III.

... son and h. ... Cecilia, dau. and h. of Adam
 ... possessed of ... de Bredbury of Harden; mar.
 12 Edw. III. sett. 5 Edw. III.

Thomas de Arderne, ancestor of
 Arderne of Aldford and of Elford,
 co. Staff., born before marriage.

Walkelyn de Arderne,
 brother of Thomas, 20
 Edw. III.

ARDERNE, WEVER, AND
 STANLEY, OF ALDERLEY.

... settles his Alvanley estate 6 Hen. V. Agnes, daughter of Robert de Hulm, marr. sett. 1355; living 1367.

...
 4 |
 Ralph de Arderne of Alvanley and Harden,
 died before 27 Hen. VI. Catherine, daughter of Sir William Stanley of Hooton, Kt.;
 remarried to John Hyde before 38 Hen. VI.

... Heaton of Heaton, in Laneashire, 22 Hen. VI. Thomas, Robert, Hugh, and Ralph, living 13 Hen. VII.

... daughter of Thomas Davenport of Hen-
 13 Hen. VII. Mary, wife of Thomas Dokenfield
 of Dokenfield. Jane, wife of Thurstan Hyde; secondly, of Sir John Warren;
 thirdly, of John Davenport of Davenport.

... VI. Anne, daughter of Robert Hyde of Hyde and Norbury, Esq. Robert. Elizabeth, wife of Randall Minshall.

... dau. of Richard Bulkeley
 maris. Ralph Arderne of Alvanley and Frances, daughter and heiress of
 Harden, son and heir, 1566. John Legh, of Bagulegh, 1549. Francis, John, and Robert, named
 in Vis. 1566.

... daughter of Richard Holland of Denton, in Laneashire. Margaret. Jane. Anne.

... Margaret, daughter of Thomas Legh of Adlington, Esq. Frances.

... Mary, wife of Frances Beresford. Margaret, wife of Edw. Warren of Poynton. Frances, wife of William Davenport of Bramall. Helena. S. P.

... Dean of
 6 7 | |
 Thomas and Edward.
 O.S.P.

8 |
 Philip Arderne of the Oak and Sutton,
 from whom male issue. Mary Broadhurst of Midgley,
 married 1664.

1 2 | |
 Mary and Frances.
 O.S.P.



Roger de Montalt, Palatine
 Baron of Hawarden, and Here-
 ditary Seneschal of Chester. Cecelia, dau. and co-heir of
 William d'Albini, Earl of
 Arundel, and his w. Mabel,
 sister and co-h. of Ran. III,
 Earl of Chester.



Philip, eld. son of Sir Philip
 de Orreby, Kt., Just. Cest. Leuca, had Elford and
 Cassinglond in marr.

Agnes, daughter and heiress of Philip de Orreby, and
 of his wife Leuca de Montalt.



The last Sir John Done, who entertained King James and his Court at Utkinton Hall in 1617, and of whom many anecdotes will be found in Hinde's Life of Bruen of Stapleford, married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Wilbraham of Woodhey, celebrated in Cheshire tradition as the pattern of female perfection.¹ Among many children, who died young or issueless, he had three daughters, co-heiresses by survivorship; Jane, unmarried; Mary, wife of John Crewe, M.P. for Northamptonshire, whose issue became extinct in 1715; and Eleanor, wife of Ralph Arderne, as before-mentioned, of whose ten children, three sons and two daughters died issueless before 1642.

The Will of Mrs. Jane Done directed her property to be divided into six shares, in the event of the Ardernes succeeding, distributable between Sir John Arderne (the eldest son of Ralph and Eleanor), who had a devise of two shares, and his four brothers or their representatives; and this event was followed by a Chancery suit between the family and the Dean and Chapter of Chester as devisees of Dean Arderne, the fourth surviving brother.

RICHARD, THIRD LORD ALVANLEY, and nephew of the late John Arden of Harden, Alvanley, and Utkinton, Esq., is now descendant representative of Sir John Arderne, the eldest of these brothers. All male issue from the other sons of Ralph Arderne is extinct, excepting in the line of PHILIP ARDERNE of the OAK, the youngest son.²

XVII. The said PHILIP ARDERNE, eighth son of Ralph and Eleanor Arderne, and fifth by survivorship, was of the OAK IN SUTTON, near Macclesfield, and married at Gawsworth, Nov. 11, 1664, Mary, daughter of — Broadhurst of Midgley, and on him his mother settled a rent-charge issuing from lands in Willington, in Cheshire, April 17, 1669.

XVIII. JAMES ARDERNE of the OAK, aforesaid, is proved as son and heir of the said Philip, by deeds of lease and release relative

Nicolas's Roll of Agincourt, and Hall's Chronicle. The Dones used SUPPORTERS to their Arms by prescription.

¹ See Pennant's Chester to London, 4to, p. 8. Her mother, Frances Wilbraham, was daughter of a well known Cheshire worthy, Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, the elder. The descent of her father, Thomas Wilbraham, paternally, and also through his mother, Dorothea Grosvenor, of Eaton, came from the best blood of the Palatinate.

² For details on these points see Hist. Chesh. ii, p. 134.

to the said rent-charge, December 1, 1736, and is mentioned in the Will of his uncle, Dean Arderne. He was a defendant in the suit above-mentioned, and on October 25, 1725, was adjudged heir to one-sixth of the manors of Utkinton, Willington, and Tarporley. He married Mary, daughter of — Broadhurst of Midgley, his cousin (who was buried at Macclesfield, September 30, 1705), and died at Utkinton, having had issue, 1, John, 2, James, S. P., 3, Philip, 4, Ralph, 5, Henry, S. P. In the issue of Philip the representation of the male line would rest, in case of failure of male issue of the present Lord Alvanley.

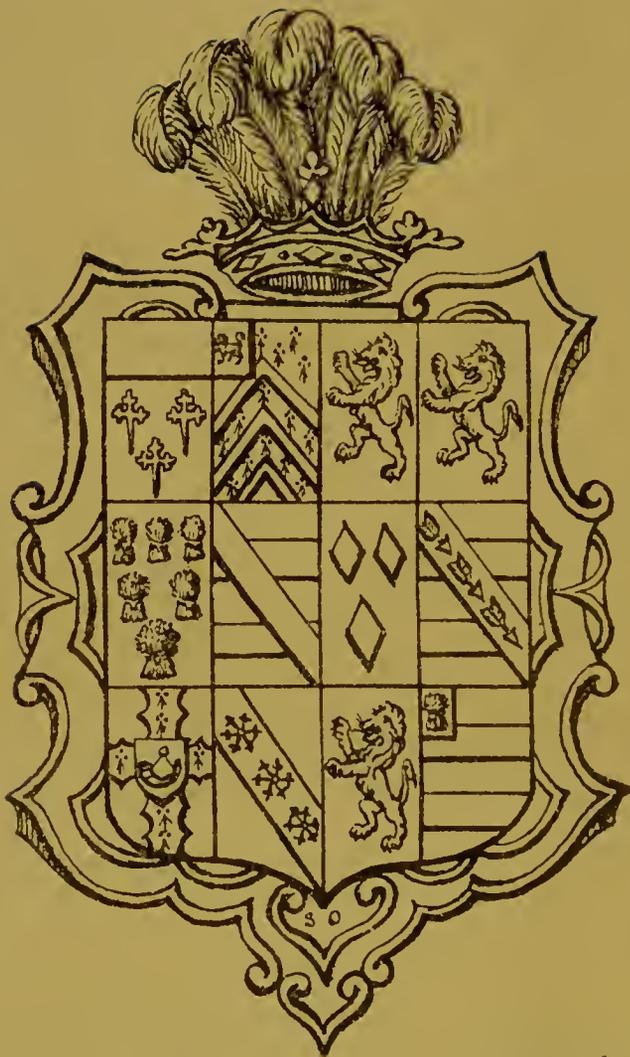
XIX. JOHN ARDERNE of the OAK in Sutton, and of Romsey in Hampshire, was born at the Oak in 1690, and was party to deeds previous to a recovery of the rent-charge before-mentioned, in 1736, as son and heir of James, son and heir of Philip, fifth surviving son of Eleanor Arderne; and dying October 11, 1753, was buried in Macclesfield church.

By his wife Mary, daughter of James Carter of Romsey before mentioned, who died 26 August, 1741, aged 51, and was buried at Macclesfield, he had two sons, and two daughters, co-heiresses by survivorship; of whom Mary, the eldest daughter and co-heir, was wife of Jonathan Hulley, Esq., of Rainow, in Cheshire, whose son and heir, Jasper Hulley, sold his share of the Done estates in Utkinton, Willington, and Tarporley.

XX. MARTHA ARDERNE, youngest daughter and co-heiress of the said John and Mary Arderne, was baptized at Romsey, July 31, 1734, was married at Gawsworth, 26 December 1753, to Peter Mayer, B.A., afterwards Vicar of Prestbury, in Cheshire, who was born March 30, 1728, and buried at Prestbury, July 6, 1785. She died at Sandbach, in Cheshire, February 20, 1816, and was buried at Prestbury,¹ having had issue two daughters, 1, Mary, and 2, Frances, wife of David Davies, D.D.

The marriage of her eldest daughter and co-heiress, Mary, with John Latham, M.D., and the issue of that marriage, have been already stated, in p. 59, preceding.

¹ All the deduction of the Oak branch is from title deeds, and is entered in the Records of the Heralds' Coll. in Norfolk, vol. vi, p. 8.



- | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Orderne. | 5. Cyvelioc. | 9. Kingsleggh. |
| 2. Orreby. | 6. Legh of Bagulegh | 10. Thornton. |
| 3. DiMontalt. | 7. Bagulegh. | 11. Legh of Bagulegh. |
| 4. Albini. | 8. Done. | 12. Wever. |

EXPLANATION OF THE ARRANGEMENT OF ARDERNE QUARTERINGS.

THE annexed scheme of *Arderne Quarterings* shews their consecutive order by the numerals prefixed to each name.

It will also shew to any one conversant with Heraldry, how the successive marriages with heiresses bring in the quarterings, referred to each several heiress, by lines connected with the following column, each quartering or series of quarterings being thus referred to the family that acquired it.

The *repetitions* of quarterings are occasioned by *successive alliances* with different co-heiresses of the same family; for instance, DONE (16) married KINGSLEY (17), and, afterwards, THORNTON (18), who had *previously* married *another co-heir* of KINGSLEY. Again, ARDERNE (1) married DONE (16), who had married WEVER (43), and WEVER being heir general of the Alderley branch of ARDERNE (44), the entire series of quarterings brought by ORREBY (2, 45) to the ARDERNES, previous to the ramification of the Alvanley and Over Alderley lines, is repeated.

THE AUTHORITIES for all the Cheshire, and nearly all the Norman Quarterings, will be found by referring to the Pedigrees in the History of Cheshire; and the arrangement follows one recorded in the College of Arms (Norfolk iii, 57), where they follow the quarterings of Mere of Mere in the Latham Pedigree. The variations from this document, noted afterwards, arise from this arrangement having been corrected from Records, and the official one being limited to the older pedigrees recorded in the College.

After Arderne (1), *Glanville* and *Sackville*, given by the Heralds, are omitted, as belonging only to the Warwickshire Ardens.

In the arrangement of the Earls of Chester, the quartering of the *Ducal Coat of Normandy*, in right of a marriage of the father of Earl Ranulph I (namely Ranulph Fitz-Anschetel Vicomte of Baieux, Rot. Norm. I, lvii) with Alice daughter of Richard III of Normandy (*Hist. Generale de la Maison R. de France*, ii, 469) is

omitted, although given by the Heralds, as the legitimacy is uncertain.

Two quarterings of *Wettenal* are rejected, as belonging only to the Dorfold Ardernes.—*Hist. Chesh.* iii, p. 183.

The Coats of De Lega, Oughtrington, de Corona, allowed by the Heralds to the Bagulegh branch of Leigh of West Hall, are also considered improperly allowed, and are omitted, as well as a Coat of Storeton, Forester of Wirral, allowed as belonging to Kingsley, but improperly so, as is shewn in a plea to a writ of Quo Warranto, in *Hist. Chesh.* ii, p. 190.

The *additions* are limited to *De Malpas* (19), male ancestor of Thornton (18), and to *Fitz-Hugh*, Baron of Malpas (to whom he succeeded) and to the repetition of the *Arderne* quarterings. With respect to the last, the Heralds' books are deficient in the deduction of Wever of Wever and Alderley from Arderne of Alderley (the well known line by which Alderley passed to that noble branch of Stanley) which is given in *Hist. Chesh.* ii, 42, iii, 304, and in page 85, preceding; and they of course omit the due repetition of Arderne quarterings (44 to 53) here given, as it is founded on evidence not recorded in their books.

To these quarterings might also have been added that of Cecilia, heiress of *Bredbury*, with whom Harden was acquired, and which has been borne by the family as “*sable*, three buckles, *argent*”, but it wants official confirmation. The alliance will be found in p. 89, but occurs where the Heralds' Pedigree wanders from evidenees.

The CREST of ARDERNE is given by the Heralds, in the Book of Benefactors, as “a plume of feathers in two heights *gules*, turned down *or*, issuing from a dual Coronet *or*.” In the Visitation of 1566, the plume is of *five* feathers *argent*, as in the annexed sketch, which contains also the twelve principal quarterings of Arderne.

It must be added, that, where Arms anterior to the time of Richard I are noted, they are only given as Arms assigned by the older Heralds, and are retained as symbols of the actual fact of inheritance, although anterior to armorial usage in the precise sense now agreed upon.

ENUMERATION OF NORMAN AND CHESHIRE FAMILIES REPRESENTED
BY ARDERNE OF ALVANLEY AND HARDEN,

Previous to the ramification of its several Lines, at the close of the Seventeenth century, as shewn by the subjoined arrangement of quarterings.

I. ARDERNE OF ALVANLEY AND HARDEN.

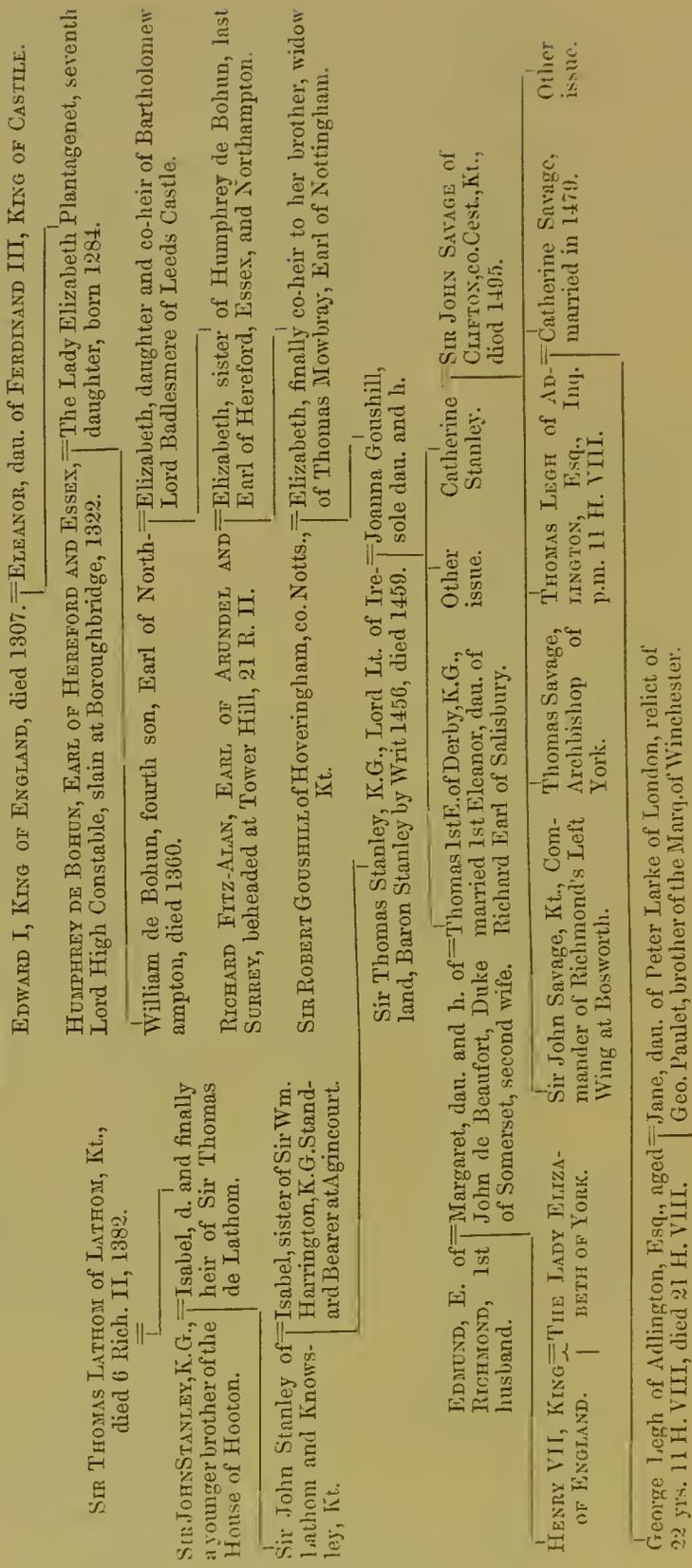
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|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--|---|---|--------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| <p>2. Orreby of Alvanley, Justiciary of Chester, — 1209.</p> | <p>3. De Montalt, Hereditary Seneschal of Chester, and Palatine Baron.</p> | <p>4. D'Albini, Earl of Arundel and Sussex, Hereditary Cupbearer of England.</p> | <p>5. The Lord of St. Hilaire, Normandy.</p> | <p>6. Hugh II, Earl Palatine of Chester.</p> | <p>7. Ranulph II, Earl Pal. of Chest., father of Hugh I.</p> | <p>8. Ranulph I, Earl Pal. of Chest., father of Ran. II.</p> | <p>9. The Arms assigned to Hugh Lupus, to whom Earl Ran. I. was heir.</p> | <p>10. The Arms assigned to the Saxon Earls of Mercia, to whom Lucia Countess of Chester was heir.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>11. Legh of Bagulegh.</p> | <p>12. Venables of Bradwall, male ancestor of Legh.</p> | <p>13. Legh of West Hall in High Legh.</p> | <p>14. Swineshead of Swineshead in High Legh.</p> | <p>15. Bagulegh of Bagulegh.</p> | <p>16. Done of Flaxyards and Utkinton, Hereditary Forester of Delamere.</p> | <p>17. Kingsley of Kingsley, Hereditary Forester of Delamere.</p> | <p>18. Thornton, or le Roter of Thornton.</p> | <p>19. De Malpas, male ancr. of Thornton.</p> | <p>20. FitzHugh, the Norman Baron of Malpas.</p> | <p>21. Kingsley, as 17.</p> | <p>22. Hellesby of Hellesby.</p> | <p>23. Modburley.</p> | <p>24. Hatton of Hatton.</p> | <p>25. Wolfraith FitzIvon, male ancest. of Halton and brother of Nigel, Norman Baron of Halton, and Constable of the Palatinate.</p> | <p>26. Crispin of Normandy.</p> | <p>27. De Normanville of Normanville sur Iton.</p> | | | |
| <p>28. Legh of East Hall in High Legh.</p> | <p>29. De Lega, or Legh antient.</p> | <p>30. Alpraham, or Somerville of Alpraham.</p> | <p>31. Done of Utkinton, Hereditary Forester of Delamere.</p> | <p>32. Kingsley, as 17.</p> | <p>33. Thornton, as 18.</p> | <p>34. De Malpas, as 19.</p> | <p>35. FitzHugh, as 20.</p> | <p>36. Kingsley, as 17.</p> | <p>37. Hellesby, as 22.</p> | <p>38. Modburley, as 23.</p> | <p>39. Hatton, as 24.</p> | <p>40. FitzIvon, as 25.</p> | <p>41. Crispin, as 26.</p> | <p>42. De Normanville, as 27.</p> | <p>43. Wever of Wever and Alderley.</p> | <p>44. Arderne of Over Alderley, collateral of Arderne of Alvanley.</p> | <p>45. Orreby, as 2.</p> | <p>46. De Montalt, as 3.</p> | <p>47. D'Albini Earl of Arundel, as 4.</p> |

See below, See below, 41, 42, 48—53.

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|------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <p>41. Crispin, as 26.</p> | <p>42. De Normanville, as 27.</p> | <p>48. St. Hilaire, as 5.</p> | <p>49. Hugh II, as 6.</p> |
| <p>50. Ranulph II, as 7.</p> | <p>51. Ranulph I, as 8, quartering.</p> | <p>52. Lupus, as 9.</p> | <p>53. Mercia, as 10.</p> |

PEDIGREE OF ARDERNE,

TRACED FROM VARIOUS FEMALE LINES, DRAWN MORE PARTICULARLY WITH REGARD TO CLAIMS OF FOUNDERS' KIN, AND TO DESCENT FROM KING EDWARD I.



Thomas Legh of Adlington, Esq., aged 2 years 21 H. VIII, Inq. p.m. 3 Ed. VI.

Thomas Legh of Adlington, Esq., Sheriff of Chesh. 1588, died 41 Eliz.

HENRY ARDERNE of HARDEN and ALVANLEY, Esq., aged 34 years, 1612.

Ralph Arderne of Harden and Alvanley, Esq., bapt. 1608, died 1651.

Sir John Arderne of Mary, daughter of Thos. Legh of Lyme, co. Cest., D.D., died 1702.

Arderne of Harden, Alvanley, and Utinton, represented in 1850 by Richard, Lord Alvanley. Hereditary Bowbearer of Delamere.

Maria, dau. of Richd. Grosvenor of Eaton, Esq., mar. 2dly Sir Rich. Egerton of Littley, died 1599.

Sibilla, dau. of Sir Urian Breerton of Houford, Kt.

Margaret, dau. of Thomas, and sister of Sir Urian Legh of Adlington, Kt.

Eleanor Done, youngest dau. and co-h., bapt. at Tarporley 1610.

Thomas, Henry, Ralph, Thomas, and Edward, from whom no male issue remaining.

James Arderne of the Oak, died at Utinton Hall, buried at Tarporley.

John Arderne of the Oak and of Romsey, co. Hants, born 1690, died 1753.

Mary, eldest dau. and co-heir, wife of Jonathan Hulley of Rainov, Esq., from whom male issue.

Mary, eldest dau. and co-h., wife of JOHN LATHAM of Harley-street and Bradwal Hall, M.D., F.R.S., died 1841.

Sarah, eldest daughter, wife of George Ormerod, D.C.L., living 1851.

John Latham, D.C.L.

Peter Mere Latham, M.D.

Frances, died unmarried.

Henry Latham, Cler. and M.A.



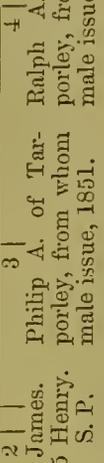
JOHN DONE of Fellen, dau. of James Done by his wife ELAXYARDS, Esq. Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Edmund Trafford possessed of Utinton by marr. Sir John Done of Utinton, 4 Eliz.

Sir John Done of Utinton, Dorothy, dau. of Thomas Kt., Hereditary Forester of Wilbraham of Woodlsey, Delamere, died 1629. Esq., died 1636.

Other children, who died S. P., or whose issue failed.

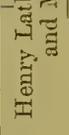
Philip Arderne of the Oak, in Sutton, co. Cest., eighth son. Mary, dau. of — Broadhurst of Midgley, co. Cest., married 1664.

Mary, daughter of — Broadhurst, buried at Macelesfield, 1705



Martha, youngest dau. and co-h., wife of PETER MAYER, B.A., Cler., Vicar of Prestbury, died 1816.

Frances, youngest dau. and co-h., wife of David Davies of Macelesfield, D.D., died 1797. S. P. M.



DE MONTALT,

HEREDITARY SENESCHAL OF CHESTER, PALATINE BARON OF HAWARDEN.



DUGDALE'S Genealogy of this house begins with HUGH, RADULPH, and ROGER FITZ-NORMAN, brothers, living in the time of Hugh Lupus, and the evidenee is direct.¹ All these bore the name of Fitz-Norman; Radulph, named elsewhere as brother of Roger, joins in Hugh's grants as brother of Hugh; and the estates of Hugh and Seneschalship of Radulph were combined in the next generation.

I. Passing over NORMAN, the father of these three, of whom nothing further is known,² the sons occur as follows:

II. HUGO, as HUGO DE MARA, occurs in Domesday as Lord of Lee, Bruge, Radeclive, Calders, Lautune, Bevelei, and Gostrel, in Cheshire; and as HUGO, simply, with reference to Boselega, Merton, and Sumreford. As HUGH FITZ-NORMAN, he adds to Earl Hugh's grants to St. Werburgh's in 1093, lands in Lostock, Coddington, and Lea, in which "Radulfus frater ejus" joins, and he witnesses the Charter of that date as Hugh Fitz-Norman.³

RADULPHUS, joint grantor with Hugh, as "his brother", in 1093, follows him in the order of witnesses as "Radulphus

¹ Baronage, vol. i, p. 527. Dugdale's account was followed in the History of Cheshire, as no opportunity had occurred of correcting it from original sources.

² All that Arehdale, in his Irish Peerage, says of him, is as unworthy of attention as his derivation of Montalt from a Lordship of Monte Alto in Italy (vol. vii, 271). Dueange derived "*Normannus*" from *Norma*, and gave its meaning as "famulus" a servant. It was probably a soubriquet.

Hist. Chesh. i, 13.

Dapifer" or Seneschal; in 1119 he and Roger, as "FILII NORMANNI", witness Hugh Fitz-Norman's grant of Gostrey and Lawton to Chester Abbey;¹ and he afterwards, as RADULPHUS DAPIFER, follows the Earl's brother, William Meschines, and the Baron of Halton, as a witness to the Charter of Randle I to the same.²

ROGER FITZ-NORMAN and RADULPH have been already noticed as "filii Normanni".

III. ROBERT, "FILIUS RADULPHI FILII NORMANNI," continued the line, after some disputes proved by the Pipe-Roll of 31 Henry I.³ William Fitz-Hugh Fitz-Norman first appears as accounting for sums due for the land of his father, which Ralph, "Dapifer of Earl Hugh", held, and for right in his mother's inheritance. In a subsequent entry, Robert Fitz-Ralph Fitz-Norman accounts to the Treasury for a concord between him and his cousin William. The lands of Hugh, and the office of Ralph, were afterwards united in Robert.

The said Robert occurs as first witness to the Charter of Randle II to Chester Abbey, and also as first witness to that Earl's Confirmation Charter to the same about 1152 (17 Steph.), and as first witness to the Charter of Hugh II to the Nuns of Bolinton (1151-81), signing as "ROBERTUS DAPIFER DE MONTEALTO", and shewing thereby that he had *then* obtained the Lordship of Mold, from which and its castellated hill, his family assumed their local name.

In 5 Henry II, it appears from the Pipe Roll, by an entry under the head of Norfolk and Suffolk, that "the land of the Earl of Chester" was farmed from the Crown by Simon Fitz-William.⁴ The same person and Robert de Montalt farmed the same in 6 and 7 Henry II; and Robert de Montalt, solely, in 8 Henry II. As these entries do not appear in the Rolls following, the farm was probably discontinued. It was subject to repairs of castles (as of Hodeslea and Wristlesham) and of the city walls, and to various payments to the Earl, to his mother, to the Constable, and others.⁵

¹ Hist. Chesh. i, 17.

² Ibid. p. 19.

³ Published by the Record Commission, pp. 96, 113.

⁴ Probably Simon, ancestor of the first line of Montalt of Riddlesden (see Airedale, vol. vi, under Montalt), and seemingly son of William Fitz-Hugh, above-mentioned.

⁵ In the Rolls of the Norman Exchequer (1198 M. 15) grants are mentioned of land in Normandy, made to Peter Ruaut, by Ranulph Earl of Chester, and this Robert de Montalt. The land of Montalt was at Le Tourneur, near Bayeux (vol. II, p. cexiv).

This Robert de Montalt was called the Black Steward of Chester, and married Leucha, named in the Inquisition 4 Edward I, respecting the dowry of the successive Ladies of Hawarden, and also in Ralph de Montalt's grant of Neston to Chester Abbey for the souls of Robert his father and Leucha his mother. To the same Abbey Robert, "Dominus de Moaldis,"¹ himself granted all Gostrey in frank almoigne, in the Justiciaryship of Ralph de Mesnilwarin, and he has not occurred subsequently.

Robert de Montalt, besides Ralph his son and heir, had issue—

2. Robert de Montalt, brother and successor of Ralph.
3. Roger de Montalt, brother and successor of Robert.
4. Ranulph, witness with Roger de Montalt his brother, to his brother Ralph's grant of two bovates in Eggerley to his freedman Hernyne. (Harl. MS. 2074, 173 b.)
5. William, Rector of Neston, named hereafter.

IV. 1. RALPH DE MONTALT, "Dapifer Com. Cest.", son and heir of Robert and Leucha, granted Neston Church to Chester Abbey, for the benefit of their souls, with the assent of his mother, on whose dowry lands it was founded, and of William his brother, who was Rector thereof.²

The grant was in compensation for alleged injuries, and between 1162 and 1182, as it was confirmed by William Peche, Bishop of Lichfield, who was Bishop during that period.

Matildis, his wife, is proved by the retrospective Inquisition 4 Edward I, respecting the dower of the Ladies of Hawarden.

IV. 2. ROBERT DE MONTALT, brother and heir, confirmed "*his brother*" Ralph's donation of Neston in the time of Philip de Orreby, 1209-1228;³ during which Justiciaryship also his brother Roger succeeded. He may be considered to have died unmarried, as no wife of his is named in the Inquisition 4 Edward I, taken to prove settlement of dower or otherwise, by the successive Lords of Hawarden.

IV. 3. ROGER DE MONTALT, brother and heir, omitted by Dugdale, but inserted by Glover, is proved by the Charter of Ralph de Montalt to Hernyne, already cited, "*testibus Roberto de Montealto, Rogero et Ranulfo fratribus suis*".

¹ Harl. MS. 2074, 192.

² Chartulary of St. Werburgh, and Harl. MSS. 2074. Ralph is omitted by Dugdale, but inserted in Glover's pedigree, MSS. Coll. Arm.

³ Chartulary of St. Werburgh.

He was Lord of Hawarden, and husband of Nicholaa, as by the Inquisition 4 Edward I.

He was possessed of Neston, an appendage of Hawarden, in the time of Philip de Orreby (1209-28), and had succeeded his brother Robert therein, as he refused to respect his grant, took possession of the church with an armed force, and introduced Ralph de Montalt.¹ And he succeeded to the Seneschalship, as shewn by an entry in the *Annales Cestrienses*, or *Chronicle of St. Werburgh*, "1232. Obiit Rogerus de Montealto, Seneseallus, de Hawarthin".

These referenees prove his succession to the estates and office of his house, and his marriage, and his distinctness from his successor, Roger, with whom Dugdale confounds him.

V. ROGER DE MONTALT, successor of Roger preceeding, and hitherto confounded with him, was most probably his son, as no wife of any possible younger brother of the elder Roger is noticed in the Inquisition above cited, which records the wives of all that succeeded to possession of Hawarden.

Dugdale mentions the restitution to him of the Castle and Manor of Mold, which had suffered in the wars with Llewelyn and David; also his military services against Prince David, along with the Earls of Gloucester and Hereford; his sale of a large part of his Manor of Coventry (inherited by his wife from the Earls of Chester), to defray cost of preparation for joining in the Crusade; and his death in 42 Henry III, leaving, by his wife the Lady Cecilia d'Albini,²

¹ Hist. Chesh. ii, 295, from Chartulary of St. Werburgh.

² CECILIA D'ALBINI, here mentioned, was daughter of William, third Earl of Arundel, grandson of William d'Albini, first Earl, and of his wife the Queen-Dowager Adeliza, widow of King Henry I, and daughter of Godfrey Barbatus, Duke of Brabant and lineal descendant from Charlemagne.

Her maternal ancestry was the princely line of the Norman Earls Palatine of Chester, of whom she was a co-heir in right of her mother Mabel, who was daughter of Earl Hugh II, and sister and co-heir of the flower of English chivalry, Earl Ranulph III.

William d'Albini, third Earl of Arundel, and this his Countess, had issue William and Hugh, fourth and fifth Earls, and four daughters. Dugdale (Baronage, i, pp. 120, 121) strangely confounds this William with his father, and otherwise; but Vincent, on Brooke (p. 538), and his own subsequent text and referenees, correct him. In 1221, William, elder of these brothers, had seisin of his paternal estates (Fine Roll, 5 Henry III, m. 6), and dying on his return from Damietta, the scuee of his uncle Ranulph's triumphs, was succeeded by Hugh his brother, fifth

John, Robert, and Leucha, wife of Philip de Orreby.¹ In his *Warwickshire* also (p. 88, col. 2), Dugdale gives further particulars of his alienations at Coventry, saving his Manor-house and Park of Cheylesmore; and Matthew Paris dwells on his losses, and those of other nobles in similar arrangements.²

His first appearance as Seneschal is between 1232 and 1240, as witness to Earl John's grant of Wymbaldslegh to Richard de Phyton.³

In 1243-4, he is named in Pat. 28 Henry III, in the partition of the Earl of Arundel's estates, along with the husbands of the other three co-heirs, Robert de Tateshull, John Fitz-Alan, and Roger de Someri. In the same year, Robert de Tateshall and Roger de Montalt gave three palfreys to the King for making partition.⁴ Further details as to the Arundel inheritance, portions of Chester Earldom involved in it, and the Honour of Rysing, which passed to Montalt, will be found in the Lords' Reports on the Dignity of a Peer, iii, p. 82.

The misfortunes of Roger de Montalt commenced with his preparations for the Crusade, and the close of his life was embittered by ecclesiastical enmity. In 41 Henry III he succeeded Gilbert

Earl, and a minor. The Fine Roll of 18 Henry III, m. 11, expressly states his fine to the King in that year, 1233, in 2,500 marks, for seisin, on attaining age, of all the lands and castles of *his late brother Earl William*, and his portion of estate from *Ranulph, Earl of Chester and Lincoln, his late uncle*.

In 27 Henry III, 1243, the King's Writ was issued to his Escheator for taking into his hands this vast inheritance, on the death of Earl Hugh; and in the same year (Pat. 28 Henry III, 1243) it was divided between his sisters, Mabel, wife of Robert de Tatesal; Isabel, wife of John Fitz-Alan; Nicola, wife of Roger de Someri; and *Cicely, wife of Roger de Montalt*, to whom this note refers.

CHEYLESMORE, the castle of the Earls of Chester at Coventry, inherited by them from the Governors of Mereia, was the head of the Lady Cicely's inheritance from the Earls Palatine; and ELFORD (named in Domesday as a member of the demesne of the Earldom) was a minor portion, and passed from Montalt to Arderne. The castle of RYSING, in Norfolk, was the princely head of the part inherited from the Earls of Arundel.

¹ Baronage, 527. Great care is requisite in distinguishing between Roger's successive interests in Mold Castle, sometimes feudal, sometimes military, and in the latter case under the King.

² Edit. Wats. p. 773.

³ Trafford Evidences, communicated by Canon Raines.

⁴ Excerpta e Rotulis Finium, p. 410.

Talebot as Justiciary of Chester, at Whitsuntide;¹ and in the following year the Chester Annals² accuse him of abusing his power by extorting the Manor of Bretton from Abbot Thomas for a confirmation of his ancestor's grants in Lawton, Goostrey, Neston, Bruera, and Codinton, and cite as a judgment the death of his eldest son within fifteen days, and his own within three years, the commonalty being ignorant of his place of sepulture.

The same authority places this event at Rysing in 1260, preceded by his resignation of office as Justiciary in 1259, 43 Hen. III.³

The Mandate of 1260, 44 Henry III, to the Escheator, directs forbearance beyond simple seisin, as to the lands of his widow, the Baroness Cecilia, who was commanded to attend the King, with the heir of her late husband, if with her, within three weeks of St. John's Day.

This heir was ROBERT; and Roger de Montalt had also an elder son, who died before him, mentioned in the *Annales Cestrienses*, *John, improperly styled son and heir by Dugdale*⁴ and by others, on

¹ *Annales Cestrienses*, an. 1257.

² *Ibid.* 1258.

³ Of his transactions with Chester Abbey, much, mingled with curses and abuse, will be found in its Chartulary, Harl. MS. 1965. No Inquisition was taken after his death (Close Roll, 44 Henry III), but a writ was issued to seize his goods at Rysing, with reference to debts owing to the King (Excerpt. Rot. fin. 44 Henry III, p. 338). A writ also issued to take his lands into the King's hands pending proceedings (*ibid.* p. 329), and their extent may be learned from the Testa de Neville, under his name, and also under that of his father-in-law, the Earl of Arundel, in Fakenham, Rysing, Snetesham, and Kenyngdale. Cheylesmore, in Warwickshire, must be added, also his paternal estates dependent on Montalt and Hawarden, his Cheshire Lordships, and Elford, derived from the Earls of Chester, which he settled on his daughter, Leuea de Orreby.

⁴ The inaccuracy of Glover and Dugdale, in making John de Montalt elder brother, and Robert de Montalt his successor, is at once proved by the *Inquisition after the death of the latter, in 3 Edward I* (Tower Records), which shews him to have held the hereditary estates in the lifetime of John, who survived in 17 Edward I, fourteen years after the death of the reported successor.

John's marriage with Ellen, widow of Sir Robert de Stokeport, correctly stated by Glover, is proved by deeds connected with Poynton, the earliest being of the time of Henry III. Another has the beautiful seals of the parties, which are sketched in various MSS., and are engraved in Watson's History of Warren, ii, 288, in which Montalt's bearing is a lion debruised by a label with three points. Among other documents, is

Glover's authority, and Leucha, wife of the younger Philip de Orreby, mentioned particularly hereafter.

Robert de Montalt succeeded his father in 1260. Hawarden was now, probably, as Mold had been, more of a military fortress than a feudal seat, and is mentioned as the place of meeting and conciliation between Llewelyn ap Gryffin, Gryffin ap Madoc, and Henry de Montfort, in 1264.¹

Before the close of the reign of Henry III, Robert de Montalt occurs in arrangements with Robert de Tateshall, respecting advowsons appendant to his Lordships of Rysing and Snetesham, inherited from the Earls of Chester. The Hundred Rolls of 3 Edward I (i, p. 339) distinctly mention him among the CO-HEIRS of EARL RANULPH with respect to Hauteburg in Lincolnshire, and elsewhere, with reference to Holflete Port, to Rysing Honor, and Lynne Water.

Most extensive details occur also in two Inquisitions, taken 3 and 6 Edward I, after his decease, the first particularizing his estates in Cheshire, Warwickshire, Oxfordshire, Suffolk, and Norfolk, the second relating to his estates in Cheshire and Flintshire. The writ for this is dated September 16, 3 Edward I (1275), and mentions

a claim respecting Marple, etc., in right of his wife's dower (Parl. Rolls, i, p. 10) in 6 Edward I; another in Harl. MS. 1965, 35 b (being an extract from the Cheshire Domesday, relative to a fine between him and Roger de Stokeport), *proves him to have survived in 17 Edw. I, as above.*

The alleged *second* marriage with *Milisent de Montalt* is clearly refuted by Records. Dugdale's Baronage makes this lady (who was co-heir of Cantclupe) wife of this John de Montalt (i, pp. 527, 731), but of Roger de Montalt elsewhere (ibid. p. 690), and married to Eudo la Zusche, her later husband, 2 Edward I. She was wife of Zusche, *certainly*, in 5 Edward I (Rot. Maresc. 17 Edward II), as he performed military service in her right. Subsequent notices are extensive; and in 27 Edward I, her son, William la Zusche, did homage for his *late* mother's estates. (Rotulorum Orig. Abbreviatio.)

It is clear that this lady, married, certainly in or before 5 Edward I, to Eudo la Zusche as her *later* husband, and retaining to the last the name of Montalt, which was *that of her earlier husband*, was not likely to be his divorced wife, and she could not, in 5 Edward I, be the *widow* of one living 17 Edward I. She might be a widow of a Montalt of Riddlesden in Bingley, within Craven, in which parish she possessed a castle by paternal inheritance from Cantclupe.

¹ Annales Cestrienses.

his recent death; and the Inquisition names the age of his son and heir, Roger de Montalt, as thirteen years at Ladyday preceding.¹

Jane, daughter of Roger, Baron de Mowbray, was given by her father in frank marriage to this Robert, together with land of xx pounds value in Westwood, in the Isle of Axholme, fourteen years before 3 Edward I, 1274-5.² She survived him, and was dead in 8 Edward II, when her second son, Robert de Montalt, then become heir, petitioned the Crown respecting her late dowry lands in Eulowe, part of Hawarden Lordship. An Inquisition in 4 Edward I,³ respecting the liability of Hawarden to such settlements, had decided against it, and this is the document which has been cited to prove the wives of the successive Barons.

VI. 1. ROGER DE MONTALT, eldest son and heir of Robert, was born in or about 1261, according to his father's Inquisition p. m., which was confirmed by a writ of 17 Edward II, discharging his brother and heir, Robert, from arrears of military service for 10 Edward I, 1281-2, when Roger was ward of the Crown.

From 1281 to 1290, he occurs in various pleas relative to Castle Rysing, and other estates inherited from the Earls of Arundel, in Norfolk.⁴ In 1290 he was one of the Peers protesting to the Pope against the attempt to appropriate Prebends of the Cathedrals of York and Lincoln, and on June 24, 23 Edward I, had summons as a BARON OF THE REALM. In the following year, 1295, his Seneschal joined with the Mayor of Chester, Hugh de Brichull, in an unsuccessful attempt to oppose the jurisdiction of the King's Justices within Chester.⁵ On January 23, 25 Edward I, his Inquisition p. m. was taken at Chester, finding his brother Robert his heir, and specifying his estates within the Palatinate, the manor of Hawerthin, held by service of the Seneschalship, Neston manor, Twertnyk Liberty,⁶ and property in Middlewich, Alholm, Leghton, and Chester. Another Inquisition was taken for his estates in Suffolk, Norfolk, and Oxfordshire.⁷

¹ Inquisition p. m., in Tower, 3 Edw. I, No. 29, and 4 Edw. I, No. 45.

² Hundred Rolls, i, 338. She is one of the daughters of Roger de Mowbray, whose marriage Dugdale professes himself unable to state.

³ Leucha, wife of Sir Robert de Montalt; Maud, of Sir Ralph; Nicholaa, of the elder Sir Roger; Cecilia, of the younger Sir Roger. Inquisition p. m. 3 Edward I, No. 88, Tower Records.

⁴ See Index to Placitorum Abbreviatio. ⁵ Abbrev. Plac. p. 292.

⁶ Third night, or Sheriff's Tooth. See Hist. Chesh. i, p. 51.

⁷ Tower Records, Inquisition p. m. 25 Edward I, No. 37.

VI. 2. ROBERT DE MONTALT, brother and heir, is described as aged twenty-three years in the Chester Inquisition, and as aged twenty-seven years in the other. He was summoned as a Baron, Feb. 3, 27 Edward I.

The long list of military summonses addressed to him commences in 25 Edward I, and in the following year is a writ for the levy of three hundred Welch foot soldiers from his demesnes. In 28 Edward I, 1300, his attendance at Caerlaveroc gives him a place among the warriors celebrated in the metrical chronicle of that siege;¹ and in 1301 he signs as "DOMINUS DE HAWARDYN," among the nobles joining in the letter of remonstrance to the Pope. In other Records he will be found as summoned in 1 Edward II, to attend at Dover to receive the King and Queen on returning from France; in 8 Edward II, in petitions respecting restitution of his lands in Eulowe; and, in 15 Edward II, in various writs connected with the Earl of Lancaster's movements. Other Records give enumerations of his Lordships in the returns of 9 Edward II; and his share of the Arundel lands may be followed in various pleadings.

By an Inquisition hereafter cited, it appears that he died Dec. 26, 3 Edward III (1329), leaving a surviving widow, Emma, the relict previously of Richard Fitz-John. She was buried at Stradsete, and her monumental memorial will be found in Gough's *Sepulchral Antiquities*, vol. ii, pl. v, and p. cxvi.

In Blomefield's *Norfolk* (vol. ix, p. 45) will be found an account of the proceedings relative to the disposal made by this Baron of his vast estates, which included the CASTLE of CHEYLESMORE at Coventry, inherited from the Earls of Chester; CASTLE RYSING, afterwards the residence of Queen Isabel; HAWARDEN, near Chester, still most commanding and magnificent in ruins; and MOLD or MONTALT, of which the strong earthworks only remain. They were settled in trust by fine of 1327, and re-conveyed to Robert de Montalt and Emma his wife, with remainder to the heirs-male of their bodies; remainder, in case of failure of issue, to Queen Isabel, remainder to John of Eltham, the King's brother, and to his right heirs for ever. For this the King paid to Robert de Montalt a

¹ Published by Sir H. Nicolas, 1828. His inaccurate mode of deduction of this Baron from d'Albini, in p. 108 of that work (with reference to his claim in Rot. Parl. i, 294), is no part of the document cited therefrom, and is incorrect in giving the mother of Cecilia d'Albini as *Isabel de Warren*, instead of the Lady Mabel of Chester.

thousand marks; and Queen Isabel purchased his widow's interest, in 5 Edward III (1331), by granting an annuity of four hundred pounds per annum. From *the descent of property*, the narrative turns to *the representation in blood*.

Such representation of Montalt passed at this time to Sir John de Arderne of Aldford, in right of his ancestress, Agnes Lady Arderne, daughter of Leuca de Montalt by the younger Philip de Orreby; and this is supported by all the evidence that can be collected and the admission of the College of Arms; but it is proper to subjoin a Note of what was claimed by MORLEY and GLEGGE.¹

¹ With respect to MORLEY, it is clear that after Queen Isabel had succeeded in 1331, 4 Edward III, to the estates settled by the last Baron de Montalt, ROBERT DE MORLEY, describing himself as his "Cosyn and heir",¹ petitioned for an Inquisition to shew his rights of inheritance; and that an Inquisition was taken at Chester, 1332, 6 Edward III, with reference to small quit-rents in Cheshire, and interests in Over Alderlegh and Wardhull, omitted in the settlement, and finding Robert de Morley *next heir* of Robert de Montalt, and of full age, *without specifying any relationship*.²

The seeming object of the Inquisition and finding was to obtain technical assistance for the Queen in confirming her title, which aid was shortly afterwards given by this Robert de Morley, a gallant Baron and soldier of the time of Edward III and rewarded for this legal service by the manor of Framesden,³ which passed from his descendants to the Radclyffes; but the accuracy of the Inquisition is extremely doubtful. It is unsupported by Records: the object of assisting the Queen's title seems clear, and Sir John Arderne (the real heir, according to all that can be known, to the trifling property named in the Inquisition) was indulged with a Royal licence for alienating from his son the manors which he passed over to his illegitimate successor, Thomas de Arderne.⁴

Blomefield (ix, 436), citing no authority, describes this Robert de Morley as a *son* of Sir William de Morley by a nameless sister of the last Baron de Montalt; and Archdale's Irish Peerage (Montalt, vii, p. 275), citing Lord Hawarden's pedigree solely, names her Isabella, and *inaccurately* asserts that the Inquisition of 4 Edward III calls Robert de Montalt *Morley's uncle*.⁵ There is difficulty even as to Morley's own male ancestry.

¹ Rolls of Parliament, ii, p. 49, No. 74.

² Inq. in the Tower.

³ Dugdale's Baronage, supported by Records.

⁴ See page 86.

⁵ Archdale's Pedigree of Montalt (noticed in p. 102) rests solely on a MS. drawn up by John Prestwich, author of the *Respublica*, in points where no evidence is referred to. (Note in vol. vii, p. 271.)

The representative descent derived by Arderne from Montalt through this female line, will be best explained by a brief account of Orreby, beginning with Sir Philip de Orreby the elder.

I. SIR PHILIP DE ORREBY, the elder, with whom the Cheshire

No Inquisition is extant as to his alleged father, Sir William Morley; and Dugdale, noting his succession, does *not* call him *son*. The Arms in his banner were not those of Morley, but of his wife, Hawise Marshall. They were challenged by Burnell in 1346 at Calais, and he contented himself with bearing them for life, by permission after judgment against him, and surrendered his furred banner by transmission to his opponent, on his death-bed. The facts are given in Pennant's *Wales*, 4to, ii, 419, and less amply by Blomefield, ii, 437; but the Record of the evidence against Morley, forming part of a later trial between his grandson and Sir Thomas Lovell, has been torn out of the Roll in the Tower. In a later dispute between the Lords Morley and Dacre, respecting precedence, in 25 Henry VIII, the Morley dignities are claimed as from this Sir Robert's *son*, and both he and his father are omitted.¹

Leaving the difficulties in the male descent of Morley, it may be added, that no evidence whatsoever has occurred in identification of the mother of Sir Robert de Morley, either as a Montalt or otherwise. The elaborate History of "the House of Yverri", which includes Morley among the progenitors of the Perecevals, is silent; and their arrangements of quarterings, both in the old and modern entries in the College of Arms, commence with Sir Robert's *wife*, Hawise de Marshall, omitting all recognition of that descent from Montalt, which is duly allowed to Arderne by the authority of the same College.

In defect of evidence as to Morley, the inquiry turns to GLEGGE of GAYTON, whose ancestor, *Thomas Glegge*, claimed an interest in Hawarden, 25 Henry VI, as son of John, son of Gilbert, son of Godith, daughter of Robert, son of John, son of Hugh, alleged brother of Robert de Montalt; and, if such, heir to the last Baron, in preference to Leuca de Orreby, his aunt. The whole of this is confuted by a plea to a Quo Warranto (Harl. MSS. 2115), made by *John, son of this Thomas*, who describes his grandfather, Gilbert, *not* as son of Godith de Mohaut, but as son of Ellen, daughter of Ranulph de Sutton, which (whether exactly correct or otherwise) is a complete abandonment of the former claim.

These points, substantiated from precise evidence, leave Leuca de Orreby (aunt to the last Baron, and sister of his father, Robert de Montalt) heiress, in the heraldic sense, to Montalt, at once by evidence and by official admission.

¹ Reports on the Dignity of a Peer, iii, 215.

Evidences¹ commence, is said to have been son of Herbert de Orreby, Founder of Hagneby Priory in Lineolnshire, to have had an elder brother, John, and a younger brother, Herbert, ancestor of Orreby of Gawsworth and the Fittons. He held the office of Justiciary of Chester from 1209 to 1229, resigning at Easter, when Sir William de Vernon succeeded.

By successive purchases Sir Philip obtained Willaston, Frankby, and Upton, in Wirral Hundred, Stapleford (afterwards denominated from his younger son) in Broxton, and Alvanley in Edisbury.

ALICIA his wife, daughter of SIR THOMAS BAMVILLE of STORETON, Forester of Wirral, had married Sir William Vernon to her second husband in 1232-3 (1 Johan. Com. Cestr.), in which year they and her son Fulco were sued jointly respecting rights in Alvanley,² as hereafter. The issue of Sir Philip and Alice were as follows:—

1. Philip de Orreby, the younger, of whom as below.

2. Fuleo de Orreby, who survived his brother, was party to suit above-mentioned in 1232-3,³ set out his mother's dower in Upton, Frankby, Willaston, and Alvanley, in 1230;⁴ and released his right in the same to Agnes, wife of Walkelyn de Arderne (the daughter of his elder brother Philip) in 1243-4, 28 Henry III.⁵ In 1259, he succeeded as Justiciary, on the resignation of his relative, Roger de Montalt, and was succeeded by his "kinsman", Thomas de Orreby, on his own death, in 1261.⁶

II. PHILIP DE ORREBY the younger, son and heir-apparent of Sir Philip and Alicia, married LEUCA DE MONTALT, above-mentioned. Both appear to have died before 1229, as Sir Philip de

¹ Pedigree in Hist. Chesh. iii, 290.

² Agreement between "Domina Alieia de Bamville" (the lady using her maiden name) and her son Fuleo de Orreby, was made in Court before Sir William Vernon, Justiciary in 1230 (Domesday, No. xv); and she occurs as wife of Sir William Vernon, along with her son Fuleo, in a suit respecting Alvanley in 1232-3, and another respecting premises in Chester in 1234 (Domesday, Nos. xxiv, xxvi). If this second husband was the Justiciary, she must have been his second wife, as the first is considered to have been Margaret, daughter of Robert de Stokeport who died in 1239. See Citations from Watson, in Hist. Chesh. iii, 386; and Pedigree of Vernon of Shipbrook, iii, 133.

³ Cheshire Domesday, No. xxiv.

⁴ Ibid. xv.

⁵ Charter in Hist. Chesh. ii, p. 37, from Breerton deeds.

⁶ Annales Cestrienses, Hist. Chesh. ii, 436, iii, 290.

Orreby, whose office ended at Easter in that year, purchased, whilst Justiciary, from Roger de Montalt, the custody of Agnes, daughter of Philip de Orreby the younger, and of his wife Leuca, daughter of Roger de Montalt, and of the inheritance descending from him in Elleford and Cassinglond, and the disposal of her in marriage, with consent of friends.¹ This Agnes has been already noticed, as wife of Sir Walkelyn de Arderne in 1243-4.

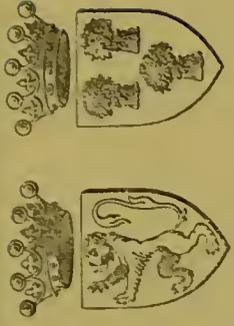
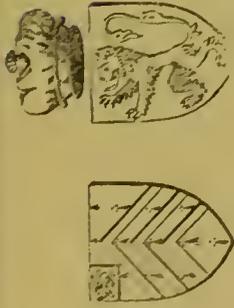
III. SIR PETER DE ARDERNE, son and heir of Sir Walkelyn and Agnes, as proved by his deduction of the title of Elford, in a suit between him and the Bishop of Lichfield, in 17 Edward I, has been already noticed in the Arderne Pedigree.²

FROM THIS POINT the descent of Montalt is united with that of Arderne, and its representation vested in the latter in the life time of Sir John de Arderne, possessed of Aldford and Alvanley at the time of the second Baron de Montalt's death, in 3 Edward III. Perhaps there was little inducement to traverse the Inquisition of that year, by which Robert de Morley, the friend of King Edward and Isabel, was found heir to the wreck of the Montalt property. If it had been otherwise, perhaps inducement to refrain might be found in the Royal license given to him to settle his Lordships on the illegitimate issue of the wife of his old age, disinheriting thereby Peter Arderne, his own legitimate son,³ who afterwards recovered Alvanley, and became the continuer of the united lines whose descent has been traced in the preceding pages.

¹ Domesday Roll, No. XL.

² See p. 83.

³ See particulars and dates in p. 86.



DE MONTALT,

HEREDITARY SENESCHAL OF CHESTER, AND PALATINE BARON OF HAWARDEN.

Normannus

Hugo de Mara, Lord of Lea, etc. (Domesday Survey 1088), grantor, as Hugh Fitz-Norman, to Chester Abbey in 1093.

William Fitz-Hugh Fitz-Norman possessed lands once held by Ralph Fitz-Norman (Pipe Roll, 31 H. I., 1130), and accords with his cousin, Robert Fitz-Ralph Fitz-Norman.

Simon Fitz-William, Ralph de Montalt, Da- pifer Com. Cest. between 1162 and 82, as by grant of Neston to Chester Abbey. S. P. and 7 Henry II.

Roger de Montalt, Seneschal of Chester before 1240, died 1260.

Robert de Montalt, Seneschal, died 1275, Inq. p.m. 3, de Mowbray, living 1275. 4, and 6 Edward I.

Roger de Montalt, Seneschal, born about 1261, summoned as a Baron 23 Edw. I. Inq. p.m. 1297, married Juliana, dau. of Roger de Clifford, and died S. P.

Radulphus, grantor to Chester Abbey, as brother of Hugh Fitz-Norman, in 1093, and named Radulphus Dapifer there, as Filhus Normanni, in 1119, and also in the Charter of Ran. I.

Robert Fitz-Ralph Fitz-Norman (Pipe Roll, 31 H. I.), surviving in the time of Earl Hugh II (1153-81), under the style of Robertus Dapifer de Montealto, and Farmer of lands of the Palatinate, 1159-1162.

Robert de Montalt confirms his brother's donation, Neston between 1209-28. S. P. 1162 and 1182.

Roger de Montalt, Seneschal and Lord of Hawarden, brother and heir before 1229, died 1232.

John de Montalt, = Elena, widow of Sir Robert de Stokeport. 17 Ed. I, 1289.

Robert de Montalt, brother and heir, born about 1270, died 3 Edw. III. Summoned 27 Edw. I to 3 Ed. III; married Emma, widow of Richard Fitz-John. S. P.

Roger, named after Ranulph as witness to Earl Richard's grant in 1119 to Chester Abbey, both being therein termed "Fili Normanni".

Leuca, surviving after 1162, having Neston Rectory in dower, and named in the retrospective Inq. 4 Edward I, respecting dower of Ladies of Hawarden.

Roger de Montalt, Seneschal and Lord of Hawarden, brother and heir before 1229, died 1232.

de Montalt, living 1243-5.

Philip de Orreby, deceased before the death of his father. Sir Philip de Orreby, in 1230.

Agnes, dau. and h., wife of Sir Walkelyn de Arderne 23 Hen. III, 1238, whose grandson became heir general of Montalt.

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GENEALOGICAL ESSAYS

ILLUSTRATIVE OF

CHESHIRE AND LANCASHIRE FAMILIES,

AND

A MEMOIR

ON

THE CHESHIRE DOMESDAY ROLL,

COMPILED FROM ORIGINAL AUTHORITIES.

BY

GEORGE ORMEROD, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A.,

OF TYLDESLEY AND SEDBURY PARK;

AUTHOR OF THE HISTORY OF CHESHIRE.



NOT PUBLISHED.

M.DCCC.LI

THE MEMOIRS ON NORRES, STOKEPORT, and the CHESHIRE DOMESDAY ROLL, which follow, are part of a Series printed, for private distribution, under the title of MISCELLANEA PALATINA, along with other Genealogical Essays on LATHOM, ARDERNE, and DE MONTALT, which last-mentioned Memoirs are given in the earlier portion of this Volume, namely in the Second Part of PARENTALIA, and reference to them will be found in the preceding Table of Contents.

Selbury Park, June 18, 1851.

A MEMOIR
ON THE LANCASHIRE HOUSE
OF
LE NOREIS OR NORRES.

A MEMOIR
ON THE LANCASHIRE HOUSE
OF
LE NOREIS OR NORRES,
AND ITS SPEKE BRANCH IN PARTICULAR,
WITH NOTICES OF
ITS CONNEXION WITH MILITARY TRANSACTIONS
AT
FLODDEN, EDINBURGH AND MUSSELBURGH.

BY GEORGE ORMEROD, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A.,
OF TYLDESLEY AND SEDBURY PARK.

LIVERPOOL:
PRINTED BY T. BRAKELL.
1850.

The following pages contain a private re-impression, with a few additions, of a Memoir read on April 4, 1850, at the Meeting of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, and printed in the Second Volume of their Proceedings.

A MEMOIR
ON THE LANCASHIRE HOUSE
OF
LE NOREIS OR NORRES,
AND ITS SPEKE BRANCH IN PARTICULAR.

READ AT A MEETING OF THE HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE,
APRIL IV, MDCCCL.

The LANCASHIRE HOUSE of NORRES, and its SPEKE branch in particular, are among the strongest instances of the difficulty of investigating family history, where traditional antiquity and chivalrous descent have been acquiesced in from generation to generation. In such investigations the evidence of Records and Charters will often be found ample, but the labour of searching out and arranging it will as often be trifling when compared with the ungracious process of explaining errors in early compilations grown venerable from time; and such difficulty is created in the present case by the pedigree entered by Sir William Norres in the Visitation of 1567.¹

A MEMOIR on numerous and complicated points, where requisite limits render much condensation requisite, admits of little variety in the way of popular illustration, but it is hoped that the documents brought to view will throw light on many points besides mere genealogy, and tend to aid any future investigator of the venerable pile, to whose antient owners the memoir relates.

¹ See Appendix, Note IV.

The arrangement is as follows.¹

I. An account of the first settlement of HUGO LE NOREIS at Blackrod, above which nothing relating to the origin of the *Lancashire family* can be found, is prefixed; and this is followed by genealogical details of the line of Blackrod, of that of Sutton and Daresbury, of the connexion between the Sutton and Speke branches, and of the descent of the last down to its acquisition of the Manor of Speke by marriage with the heiress of Erneys.

II. The second division relates to the derivation of the manerial interest in Speke from the Gernets of Halton (Foresters of Lancashire in fee, and tenants of Speke by that Serjeanty from the Honor of Lancaster) by Molyneux of Sefton, and from Molyneux by Erneys of Chester, whose heiress Norres married: and, next, to consideration of the mode in which representation in blood has also been deemed to have passed from Gernet to Erneys through the *Crosby* line of Molyneux.

III. The third is directed to the identification of the junior male lines of Norres which are considered to have branched from Speke.

IV. And the last to the continuation of the Speke line from the marriage with Erneys, and to identification of the members of it connected with the military transactions at Flodden, Edinburgh, and Musselborough.

I. 1.—*The first Settlement of Hugo le Noreis in Lancashire.*

The origin of the parent house of Blackrod is unknown. In the reign of Richard I. it emerges at once from obscurity under the Charter of Prince John, then Earl of Moreton, abstracted in the notes.²

There is nothing in the name of Le Noreis, Norres, or Norris, as it was written by the last generation of the Speke family, to mark descent. It was spread widely in Normandy and England, and may imply either the *Northcountryman* or the *Norwegian*, as by contemporary documents.

In the first sense, the Chronicle called the "*Liber de antiquis legibus*,"³ states, as a peculiar circumstance, that the Barons hostile to King John,

¹ See Appendix Note I, for authorities of the Memoir.

² See Appendix, Note II.

³ Published by the Camden Society, Appendix, p. 201.

though really from different parts of England, yet were all alike called "Norenses" or Northcountrymen.

The other frequently occurs, as in a Royal Order of 1222 for payment of V marks as a gift to *Ivo le Noreis* and others, Messengers to Henry the Third from the King of *Norway*.¹

In the first charter, however, in which Hugh le Noreis occurs, *Noricus*, and not *Norensis*, is given as the equivalent for Noreis, and this seems to strike the balance in favour of Norenisce or Norwegian.²

None of the family occur *before* Hugh le Noreis, but an *Alan* occurs in the Charter Rolls as contemporary with him, described as Master Alan the Physician, Royal Secretary, and brother of Henry Norrensis.³ His grants near Retford and Bolsover are wide of the subject, but he is mentioned with reference to the probable consanguinity which these names of *Alan* and *Henry* Norrensis point to, and the possibility of some other official connexion between King John and his grantee in Blackrod also.

I. 2.—*Le Noreis of Blackrod.*

The discussion now turns to the first appearance of the Lancashire family, in Records, in the person of *Hugh le Noreis*, *Norensis*, or *Noricus*, named also in the Testa de Neville as *Hugh de Blacrode*, whose acquisition therein may be absolutely fixed between 1189 and 1199.⁴

BLAKERODE is stated to be held of the Honor of Peverell in a precept from Henry III. to the Sheriff of Lancashire in 1221. The grant of this forfeited Honor from Richard I. to his brother John is fixed by Roger de Wendover in 1189.⁵ On Oct. 10, 1199 (1. Johan) King John confirmed to Hugh *le Noreis* a Carucate in Blackrod, to be held as granted to the same Hugh *Noricus* by the King, when Earl of Moreton, and which must have been part of the Peverell grant, as Blackrod has been shewn to be a portion thereof. In 1202 Hugo *Norensis* was indebted to the Treasury one mark, as part of the charge for confirmation,⁶ and seems to have died shortly before 1223.

¹ Rot. Lit. Claus. I. p. 508 b.

² Sec Index to Layamon.

³ Rot. Cart. (Hardy) 48, 48 b.

⁴ See Appendix, Note II.

⁵ Vol. 2, p. 4.

⁶ See Appendix, Note II.

On May 12, 1223, "HUGH LE NOREIS, son and heir of Hugh le Noreis," had a writ for seisin of his late father's land in Blakerode.¹ After him the pedigrees give a WILLIAM and a HUGH. The first, or one of his name, occurs repeatedly as a witness in the Whalley Coucher Book,² and Hugh is generally assumed to have been father of MABELLE LA NOREISE, the heiress of this line, wife of WILLIAM DE BRADESHAGH, with whom she was joint defendant, 28. Edw. I, respecting rights in Standish and Haigh.³

The first connexion of Norres with Blackrod terminated with this lady, who was the foundress of St. Catherine's Chantry there, and heroine of that romantic tale, which, resembling that of the noble Moringer, has been worked up by Walter Scott and Roby, and appears in graver history.⁴

It is uncertain whether Mabell left issue by her husband, Sir William Bradeshagh, or otherwise, as the pedigrees of that house are confused and contradictory at this period.

The BRADSHAIGHS are, however, uniformly assumed to have inherited the Manors of Blackrod, West Leigh, and Haigh *from Mabell*, either by descent or grant. After family partitions Haigh vested in the line of Bradshaigh represented by the Earl of Balcarres, and the rest in another line of Bradshaigh which married an heir general of Verdun of Wolfage in Bricksworth in Northamptonshire and of Brisingham in Norfolk.

After alliance of a younger branch of the Lords Harrington with the heiress of this united line of Bradshaigh and Verdun, and after the death of Sir James Harrington, Lord of Wolfage, Blackrod, and West Leigh,⁵ (whose Inquisition post mortem was taken 14 Hen. VII.) Clemence, his fifth daughter and coheir, brought the chief part of Blackrod once more

¹ Excerpt. Rot. fin. p. 103.

² Pp. 67, 879, 902.

³ Originalia I. p. 113.

⁴ See Wotton's Baronetage III. p. 656, Sir W. N.'s Declaration, and Notes thereon in Nichols's Topographer, II. 358. See also Raines's Gastrell's Notitia II. 247, which mentions her foundation of a Chantry in Wigan, as widow of Sir William, in 1338, and her presenting to it.

⁵ Sutton and Raynbill are sometimes added to the list of Mabell's Manors, but incorrectly. They are proved to have been obtained by the Sutton line in marriage with the heiress of Daresbury.

I. LE NOREIS OR NORREYS OF SUTTON AND DARESBUY, WITH THE CONTEMPORARY DESCENT OF LE NOREIS OF BLACKROD.

From the Tower Records, *Leycester's Collections* and the *Coucher Book of Whalley*.

"Hugo le Noreis (Norensis or Noricus) de Blackrode," graunteo of lands theroin from Prince John, when Earl of Moreten, temp. Ric. I, confirmed by John as King, 1199. Deceased 1223.

Hugo le Noreis, successor to his father's lands in Blackrod 1223, and ancestor of Mabelle la Noroise, living and wife of Sir William Bradeshagh in 28 Edw. I, which Mabelle is stated by Sir William Norres to have settled reversion of her lands on Alan le Noreis of Speke, as kinsman and heir male.

Alan le Noreis of Sutton (son of Alan before mentioned, Vis. 1567), coinciding with "Alanus de Noreis, Ballivus de Halton," between 1237 and 1240, and Alan le Norres, witness to the grant of part of Speke by Sir Patric de Haselwall to Alan le Noreis, and his daughters Margaret and Nicola, about 1252.

Alan, Robert, and John les Noreises, witnesses to their brother Henry's grant to Stanlaw Abbey in 1292. (*See Speke Pedigree.*)

Henry le Norreys, son and h. of Alan le Noreis of Sutton (Vis. 1567) occurs with his wife in the Fine Rolls, June 25, 1269, 53 Hen. III. grants lands in Daresbury to Will. Danyers, 1291, and to Stanlaw, 1292. Deceased 1314.

Alan le Norreys, son of Henry and of Margaret, daughter of William de Daresbury, 1314. Lord of Daresbury and Over Walton, co. Cest., temp. Edw. II, and finally of Sutton, Eccleston, and Rainhill, co. Lanc. Deceased, before 25 Edw. III, 1351.

Thomas le Norreys, son and heir app. of Alan, = Helewis, contracted wife of temp. Edw. II (erroneously stated to be ancestor Thomas le Norreys, temp. of N. of Speke in Vis. 1567). O. S. P. before Edw. II. 25 Edw. III, 1351.

Alan le Noreis of Sutton, in co. Lanc., within Witness in the Barony of Halton, with whom the Ped. in Vis. 1567 commences, and who coincides with "Dominus Alanus", named as Seneschal of John de Lasey, Baron of Halton, between 1223 and 1227, also between 1232 and 1240.



William de Derisbury, Lord of one Knight's fee in Sutton and Eccleston, in co. Lanc. (Testa de Nevill.)

Margaret, daur. and co-heir. of William de Daresbury, born before 1248; had the manor of Daresbury and lands in Wirral; names her father, late husband and son, 1314, being then a widow.

Beatrix, daur. and co-heir., wife of Roger, son of Robert de Ireland, had her father's lands in Liverpool.

Gilbert le Norreys, Jun., temp. Edw. II, then possessed of the manors of Sutton, Eccleston, and Rainhill, which afterwards devolved to Alan.

Clemence, daughter and finally heir of Alan le Norreys, under age 25 Edw. III, and wife of William son and heir of Sir John Daniers, who had custody of her manors of Daresbury, Over Walton, Sutton, Eccleston, and Rainhill; from whom Danyell of Daresbury.

to Norres, and was mother of Sir William Norres, of Speke and Blackrod, who died in 1568.¹

In the opinion of Sir William Norres, as stated in the extract subjoined, the Speke family were "heirs masle," as he expressed it, of the Blackrod line, in blood, and also heirs in reversion under Mabell's settlement, and he exulted in his succession to Harrington, as bringing back the ancestral inheritance.²

Probability is in favour of his fondly cherished belief, although no direct evidence has occurred in support of it. There is an obvious confusion in the Visitation of 1567, where the Herald describes Alan Noreis "*of Sutton, out of the House of Sutton, as by deed sans date;*" and all would be clear, and confirm Sir William's statement, if he had written "*out of Blackrod*" and cited Mabell's alleged settlement,³ but it would be unsafe to allow mere conjecture to pass the outline indicated by official admission.

I. 3.—*Le Noreis of Sutton and Daresbury, from whom the Speke line is deduced in the Visitation of 1567.*

The next branch is that of LE NOREIS of SUTTON in Lancashire, as this line is named in the Visitation of 1567, known more generally as Le Noreis of DARESBUURY in Cheshire. It was the belief of Sir William Norres that Sutton, Rainhill and Wystem were the inheritance of the original Blackrod line,⁴ but these Lordships appear first in the evidences of the Daresbury branch, and it is clear that a Knight's fee, described as "in Sutton and Eccleston," belonged to WILLIAM DE DERISBURY,⁵ and that Henry le Noreis married Margaret daughter and heiress of this William about the time that Alan and John le Noreis, as hereafter mentioned, acquired their mesne interest in Speke in frank marriage from Haselwal.⁶

¹ This general statement is the result of a minute collation of genealogical documents connected with Wolfage and Blackrod, and accords with the official arrangement of the quarterings of Harrington, Bradshaigh and Verdun, as appended to the Hulton pedigree, Norfolk 3. p. 36. Coll. Arm.

² See Appendix, Note III.

³ See Remarks on Vis. 1567, in Note IV.

⁴ Declaration of Sir W. N. Harl. MS. 1997, p. 85 b.

⁵ Testa de Neville, fo. 396.

⁶ See descent following.

This belief of Sir William is the key to the errors of the Visiting Heralds in placing the Sutton line as the parent line of Speke instead of a collateral one, and the consequence has been a numerical extension of descents so as to put back the contemporaries of King John to the time of King Stephen, and induce James, in his poetical "*Iter Lancastrense*," to confound Alan le Noreis of Sutton with the Baron d'Espece distinguished in the battle of the Standard.¹

With respect to deductions of the Sutton line, the entry in the Vis. of 1567 commences with *two* successive Alans; Grafton's Lancashire (another MS. in the College of Arms) gives only *one*. Both MSS. then proceed with, III. Sir Henry, IV. Alan, V. Henry, VI. Thomas; and correctly so, saving the insertion of the second Henry in error, and the deduction of the Speke line from Thomas, who will be proved to have died issueless.

The illustration of this part will be given chiefly from the Coucher Book of Whalley and from Leycester's collections, and will be made clearer by reference to the tables subjoined. The evidence is as follows:—

I. ALAN LE NOREIS, first named, is described in the Visitation as of Sutton, and as "out of the House of Sutton, Lancashire." If such interest of his in Sutton existed it would clearly be independent of the manerial interest subsequently acquired therein by his grandson Sir Henry; but this early connexion with the Widnes portion of Halton Barony may be true; and it is observable that a Sir Alan, "Seneschal of Halton," followed by an Alan le Noreis, Ballivus de Halton, is precisely contemporary with the Alan of the pedigree, and most probably identical. Confirmations drawn from armorial analogy will be noticed hereafter.²

This Alan the Seneschal (whose identity with Alan le Noreis is thus supposed) was Steward of the principal Barony of the Cheshire Palatinate in the time of its celebrated Lord, John de Lascy, the Crusader, and witnessed a grant from Galfrid de Dutton to Andrew, Prior of Norton between 1223 and 1227, as "*Dominus Alanus Senescallus*,"³ and another to the Abbey of Stanlaw between 1232 and 1240 as "*Dominus Alanus, Senescallus*

¹ *Iter Lancastrense*, published by the Chetham Society, p. 18.

² See Appendix, Note V.

³ Whalley Coucher Book. 398.

Domini Comitis Lincolnie," preceding Roger, then "Sheriff between Ribble and Mersey," in order of signatures.¹ The same Alan similarly described, occurs also in the Cheshire Domesday Roll,² as holding the Earl's Court at Chester, along with the Justiciary, four of the Barons, and Sir Walkelyn de Arderne, Lord of Aldford, in the first year of Earl John, 1232.

II. ALAN LE NOREIS, second in the Visitation, is considered, for reasons hereafter mentioned, to be also the Alan named first in the Childwall inscription relating to the Speke line, and the same with Alan le Norres witness to the marriage grant of Margery, daughter of Sir Patric de Haselwal, mesne Lord in Speke, shortly after 1252.³ Alanus le Norreys, "Ballivus de Halton" with whom he is also considered identical, and who is distinguished from Alan the Seneschal by absence of the knightly prefix, witnesses a deed between two knights of the Dutton family and the Abbot of Stanlaw together with his Lord, John Earl of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Draicote Justiciary, which fixes a date between 1237 and 1240.

III. With HENRY LE NOREIS (son of the second Alan according to the Visitation) the direct evidence of Charters commences. Before June 27, 53 Hen. 3, 1269, he married Margaret daughter and heiress of William de Derisbury,⁴ who is stated in the Testa de Neville to have held one knight's fee in Sutton and Eccleston, Lancashire, and had also with her the Cheshire Manors of Daresbury and Over-Walton, and lands in Pulton, Wallesey, Secumbe and Liscard.⁵ He occurs with her as grantor of lands in Daresbury to William Danyers in 1291, and of other lands to Stanlaw Abbey in 1292.

In this last remarkable Charter, which is abstracted in the Appendix,⁶ he quitclaims land between Daresbury and Acton Grange to the Monks, as "Dominus de Daresbury," dating his Charter at Stanlaw, "*Hiis testibus, Alano, Roberto et Johanne les Norreys fratribus meis.*"⁷ This attestation

¹ Ibid. 578.

² Extracts in Flower's MS. I. D. 14, Coll. Arm. and MS. Fragments of Domesday Roll, Charter XXIV.

³ See Appendix, Note VII.

⁴ Rot. Fin. vol. 1, p. 492, and Hist. Chesh. 1, 541.

⁵ Kuerdon's Collections in Chetham Library, p. 273.

⁶ Note VI.

⁷ Whalley Coucher Book, p. 412.

is considered to indicate the precise connexion of the Sutton and the Speke lines, and will be adverted to hereafter.

Margaret, widow of Henry, survived in 7 Edw. II. 1314, and identified her father, her late husband, her son Alan and Mabell his wife in Charter of that date aftermentioned.

IV. ALAN LE NOREIS, son and heir of Henry and Margaret, as by deed last named, had grant thereby of the manors of Daresbury and Over-Walton to himself and his wife Mabell de Merton.¹ He occurs as Lord of Daresbury and Over-Walton in the Feodary of Halton compiled in the reign of Edw. II.,² and mention is also made therein of GILBERT LE NORREYS, Junior, as holding Sutton, Eeeleston, and Raynhill, from the Lordship of Wydness, in Halton Barony, as one knight's fee. From a Charter relating to Whiston it seems that this Gilbert was *brother* of Alan, and that he had issue;³ but whatever his interest in these three villis (Sutton, Eeeleston and Raynhill) might be, it is certain that they returned to Alan of Daresbury, and that they were inherited by Clemenee his daughter, as undermentioned.

V. THOMAS LE NOREIS, son and heir of Alan, had a grant, when an infant, and together with his contracted wife Helewisa, of the estate in Over-Walton, previously Stoektens,⁴ which his father granted to him as "Alanus Dominus de Daresbury," with remainder to himself, if Thomas died issueless.

This Thomas is evidently the Thomas whom the Visitation of 1567 erroneously describes as grandson of Alan lastmentioned, and progenitor of the male line of Speke.⁵ But it is clear that he died issueless before 1351, when Sir John Danyers, son and heir of William Danyers, by deed dated in September, 25 Edw. III.,⁶ granted to William his son all the manors and lands within Daresbury and Over-Walton in Cheshire, and in Sutton, Eeeleston and Raynhill in Lancashire, which were the inheritance of Alan, Lord of Daresbury, deceased, to hold until *full age of CLEMENCE*,

¹ Hist. Chesh. 1, p. 541.

² Ibid. p. 523.

³ Deed incorporated with the Speke deeds in the Holme abstract, p. 87 b.

⁴ See the Charter in Hist. Chesh, p. 541.

⁵ See Extract in Appendix, Note IV.

⁶ Charter in Hist. Chesh. p. 539.

daughter and heir of the said Alan, and wife of William Danyers, son and heir apparent of the grantor, as fully as the late grantees thereof held the same of the gift of the Duke of Lancaster.

From her descended DANYERS or DANYELL OF DARESBUURY, and so ended this branch of Le Noreis, which it was necessary to identify, in order to distinguish what part of the Norres pedigree in the Visitation of 1567 related to Sutton, and what part to Speke.¹

I. 4.—*Examination of Evidences illustrating the mutual connexion of the Collateral Sutton and Speke lines of Norres.*

Before entering on the genuine Speke line it must be enquired how far evidences hitherto unknown, namely, Charters contained in the Whalley Coucher Book, aided by an inscription formerly existing in the windows of Childwall Church, supply a deduction of Speke, as a collateral of Sutton, fit to be substituted for that which is improperly traced, in the Visitation, from Thomas le Noreis last mentioned. This must be done by identifying *John*, son of Alan in the inscription and the first Le Noreis of Speke, as brother of *Henry* son of Alan in the Visitation and the first Le Noreis of Daresbury.

Both were exactly contemporary, both are affirmed to be sons of an Alan le Noreis,² both acquired estates about 1260 by their several marriages with the daughters of Derisbury and of Haselwal within the same Barony of Halton.³

The Whalley Coucher Book moreover proves Henry of Daresbury to have had three brothers, *Alan*, *Robert*, and *John*, and from other authori-

¹ In Church Notes taken at Daresbury in 1572, (Harl. MSS. 2151, p. 108,) the following Arms are given, as *then* remaining on the Window, "over the High Altar in the Quire or Chaneel."

For Danyell—Argt. a pale fusillè sable, with a bordure argent. For Norres—Quarterly argent and gules in the second and third quarters a fret or—over all a fesse azure.

This is precisely the same Coat as that borne by the Speke family, but some older notes of this window (Harl. MSS. 2129) instead of the *fesse* give a *barrulet*.

² Harl. MS. 1997, 83 b.

³ See ante. p. 11 and Note VII. in Appendix.

ties, an *Alan* and a *John le Noreis* will be proved to be contemporary joint proprietors at Speke, and a *Robert le Noreis*; will also be proved as brother of an *Alan* and a *John*, whose identity with these cannot reasonably be doubted.

This may be done as follows.

Alan le Noreis, and *John le Noreis* (who is proved hereafter to be *Alan's* brother, and identified as son of an *Alan* by the inscription) married severally *Margery* and *Nicola* daughters of *Sir Patric de Haselwal*, and obtained his mesne interest in *Speke*. A grant of a fourth of *Speke* in frank marriage to *Alan* and *Margery*, and another grant to *Nicola*, were made shortly after 1252, and *Alan le Noreis*, presumed to be the father above-mentioned, was witness to both.¹ *Nicola's* marriage followed. *Alan* and *John* being thus settled at *Speke*, the mutual relationship of the three brothers, as supposed, is confirmed by a grant to *Stanlaw Abbey* of waste in *Gerstan* (which is adjacent to *Speke*), executed between 1277 and 1283 by *Simon de Gerstan*, and witnessed by *Sir Henry Lee*, Sheriff, *Alan le Norreys* and *Robert his brother*, and by a release of land there to the same, in 1292, by *Alice* widow of *Simon de Thornton*, "*Testibus Alano le Norreys, Johanne fratre ejusdem.*"²

The order in which *Alan*, *Robert*, and *John*, thus connected with *Speke*, are mentioned, is always the same with that of the three brothers who witness the *Daresbury Charter* of *their brother Henry*. No others of these names occur coinciding in place and time, or indeed at all, and their important position in *Lancashire* is proved by the *Commission of Array* directed to *Alan* and *Robert le Norreys* in 1300, and by the *Summons* of the survivor, *John*, to the *Great Council* at *Westminster* in 1324.

After such proof of exactest coincidence, if not of identity, between the known brothers of *Henry le Noreis* of *Daresbury* and the known acquirers of *Speke*, and under universal admission of the general fact of the two lines being from a common ancestor,³ it only remains to add, that it has

¹ See Appendix, Note VII.

² Whalley Coucher Book, pp. 582, 588. Appendix, Note VIII.

³ As to the identity of the arms used by the two several lines see Note in p. 13.

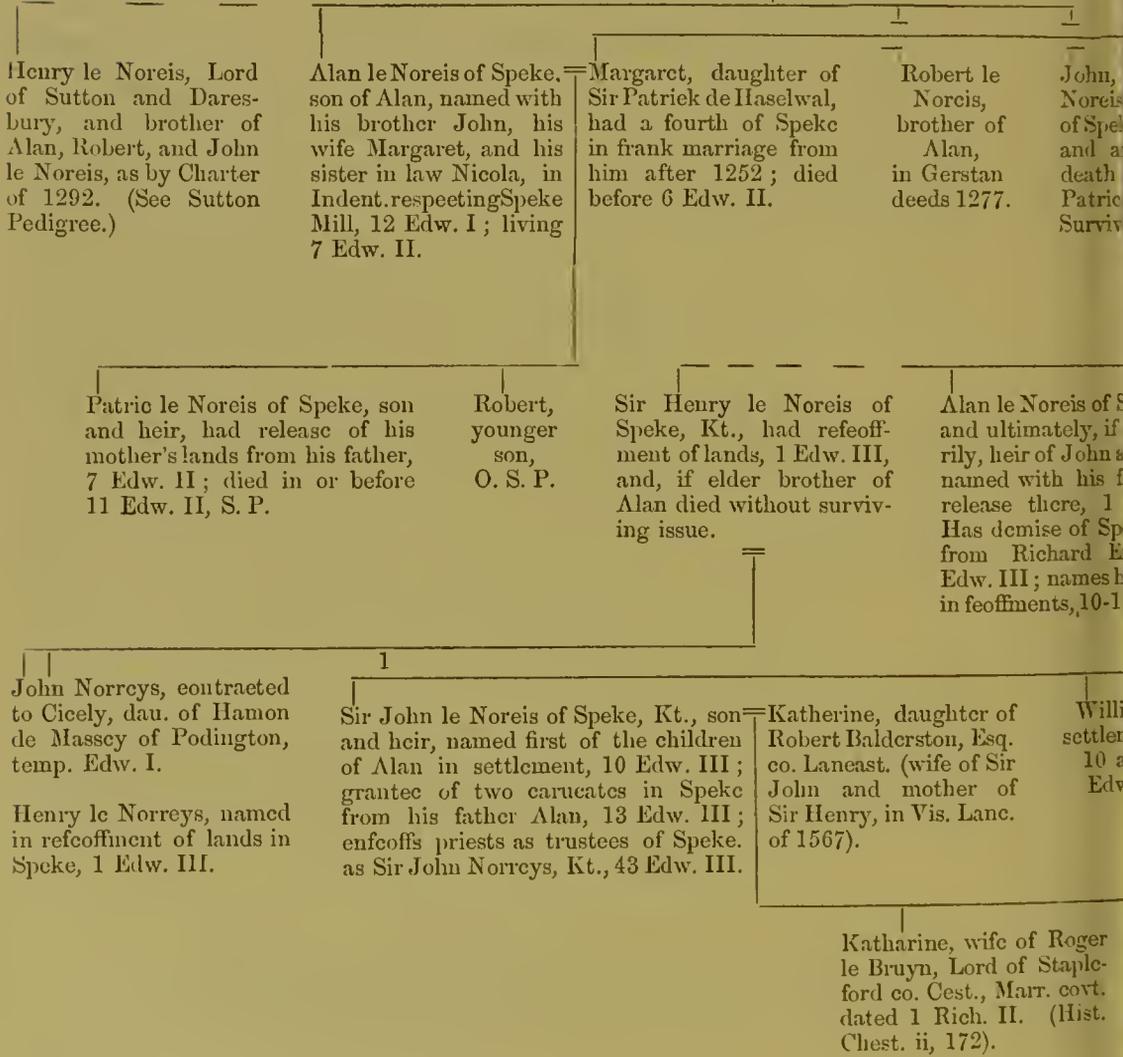
1. LE NOREIS or NORRES OF SPEKE, from its first settlement therein to the a
From the Abstracts of Speke Charters, the ancient inscriptions in

Arms —Quarterly, *argent* and *gules*; a fesse, *azur*
Crest (as in antient painted glass in the Childwall window), on a wa



ALAN LE NOREIS, considered to be identical with Alan le Noreis, Bailiff of Halton, and with Alan Norres, witness to the grants of Sir Patric de Haselwal (see p. 148), with which Alan the Childwall memorials and Sir William Norres's account of the Speke line commence.

— 1st wife of David de B (Hist. Chest.



SPEKE.

tion of the Manor of Speke by the alliance with ERNEYS, temp. Ric. II.
windows of Childwall church, and other original authorities.

in the second and third quarters, a fret, *or*.
a lady's head, coupéd at the shoulders, proper, vested, *gules*.



SIR PATRIC DE HASSELWAL of Haselwal,
Thurstanston, and Great Caldey, co.
Cest., Kt., Lord of a moiety of SPEKE
under Molineux; Sheriff of Chester 1277.
Surviving in 1300 (*ibid.*)

Agnes, grand-
daughter and
heiress of
William de
Thurstanston,
2d wife (*ibid.*)



SIR WILLIAM
MOLINEUX of
Sefton, Kt.,
descend. and heir
of Adam des
Molines and
Annota Gernet
(C. 37, Coll. Arm.);
Mesne Lord of
SPEKE under Gernet

Isabel de
Scaresbreke
(C. 37,
Coll. Arm. :)

of Alan le
one fourth
with his wife
r on the
s nephew
Edw. II.
1 Ed. III.

Nicola de Haselwal;
had one fourth of
Speke from her father
after 1252, and occurs
with her husband,
brother, and sister
Margaret in Speke
deeds, 12 Edw. I.

Agnes de
Haselwal,
William
de Haselwal,
— Haselwal,
third son.
(Hist. Ch. ii,
278.)



ROBERT
ERNEYS,
Citizen of
Chester,
Sheriff thereof
1280. Lord of
Speke in right
of his wife.

Jane, wife of
Robert Erneys
(C. 37, Coll.
Arm.), with
whom her
father gave
Speke in frank
marriage.

Sir Richard
Molyneux
of Sefton,
Kt., son and
heir (C. 37,
Coll. Arm. :)

son, = Ellyn, daughter of
—, named with
her husband in de-
mise of tenements
in Speke, from
Richard Erneys, 8
Edw. III.

Richard Erneys of Speke and
Chester, Mayor of Chester
1327-8, grants lands in Speke
to Alan le N. and Ellyn his
wife, 8 Edw. III, and de-
mises that manor to Alan,
son of John le Noreis, 13
Edw. III, for three lives.

William Erneys,
father of Roger
Erneys, and
grandfather of
Alice Lady
Norres.
Harl. MS. 2075.



William
Molyneux
of Little
Crosbie, Esq.
(Visitat. Lanc.
of 1567.)

3

4

Alan, 10, 13, 18
Edw. III, one of
the lives in demise
of Speke, 13 Edw.
III.

Hugh, 10, 13, 18,
Edw. III, one of
the lives in demisc
of Speke, 13 Edw.
III.

Roger Erneys,
Lord of Speke as
heir of Robert and
Jane Erneys,
citizen of Chester,
(Vis. L. of 1567.)

Jane, sole daughter
and heiress of
William Molyneux
of Little Crosbie,
Esquire.
(Vis. L. of 1567.)

Henry le Norres, Kt.,
and heir (as by Vis. 1567)
mentioned in the painted
ss at Childwall, in the
reological deduction there.
Surviving 1 Hen. V.

Alice, sole daughter and
heiress (as by Visit. 1567),
with whom lands in Speke,
Chester, and Cheshire; mar-
ried temp. Rich. II; sur-
viving 5 Hen. V.

A

never been supposed that they separated *before* this period, and they certainly could not divide *after* it, as all the successors of Henry of Daresbury, son of Alan, and all those of John of Speke son of Alan, *inherited by primogeniture*.

It is believed by the writer, that, agreeably to the deduction indicated by the tenor of these authorities, ALAN might safely be taken as common ancestor of both lines. He has however thought it better to leave the conclusion to the reader, and to give the Speke line in precise accordance with the Childwall Inscription,¹ commencing with ALAN, and proceeding with JOHN (his second son and ultimate heir,) ALAN and SIR JOHN to SIR HENRY the husband of ALICE ERNEYS, and this may be proved as follows :

I. 5.—*Norres or le Noreis of Speke, previous to the connexion with Erneys.*

I. ALAN LE NOREIS has been already noticed as *second* of that name in the account of the Sutton line, with reference to his supposed identity with Alan, the progenitor of that line, and with Alan the “Ballivus de Halton.” Here he occurs as FOUNDER of the SPEKE LINE from his position at the head of it in the Childwall Inscription, as father of Alan and John (the acquirers of manerial interest in Speke), and, according to Sir William Norres, as the owner of some previous estate within it,² and lastly as the Alan Norres witness to Sir Patric Haselwal’s grants thereof to his daughters.

From him the next step is to ALAN, husband of Margery de Haselwal, to ROBERT, considered to be the next brother of Alan, and to JOHN, husband of Nicola de Haselwal and ancestor of the Speke line.

II. ALAN LE NOREIS, first named, seems to have been the eldest of these brothers, though Sir William considers John such. Alan is uniformly named first of these, and married the elder daughter of Haselwal, Nicola her younger sister being then unmarried.³

Shortly after 1252, as shewn hereafter,⁴ Sir Patric de Haselwal settled on him one-fourth of his mesne interest in Speke. Between 1277

¹ See Inscription in Appendix, Note IX.

² See Declaration, Harl. MS. 1997, p. 83 b.

³ See the marriage grant in Appendix, Note VII.

⁴ *Ibid.*

and 1283, an Alan, seemingly identical with him, witnessed the Gerstan deed, already mentioned, along with Robert le Noreis his brother¹; and he survived in 7 Edw. III. 1313, as by deeds cited below.

In the Placita de quo Warranto and Writs of Summons, an Alan le Noreis, whose identity it would be fastidious to doubt, occurs as witness in a suit respecting Hornby, at Lancaster, and as a defendant against the Crown respecting Hale lands, in 1292; as a Justice of Oyer and Terminer for Lancashire, 1300; as a Commissioner of Array along with Robert le Noreis in 1300; and again with Robert de Lathom and others in 1307.

Margery, his wife, was one of the three daughters of Sir Patric de Haselwal, Knight, Lord of Haselwal, Thurstanston and Great Caldey, and Sheriff of Cheshire, 5 Edw. I. 1277.² She is named as living, 12 Edw. I. in a demise of Speke mill, made jointly with her husband, her brother-in-law John le Noreis, and her sister Nicola; and she died before 6 Edw. II.

It is observable, that though these ladies *were not heiresses*, yet Norres *quartered Haselwal*³ in their right, agreeably to antient but irregular practice, where land descended by marriage.

By Alan le Noreis she had issue Patric le Noreis, to whom, as heir of his late mother, the said Alan, in 6 and 7 Edw. II., releases her lands in Speke, and also Robert, both of whom died issueless. On the death of Patric, in 11 Edw. II., his interest in Speke finally passed to his uncle John le Noreis and his aunt Nicola.⁴

II. ROBERT LE NOREIS considered to be next brother of Alan, and also to be the Robert named after Alan in the Charter of Henry of Daresbury,⁵ is named after, and as brother of Alan, in the Gerstan Charter already cited, between 1277 and 1283,⁶ and he occurs with Alan le Noreis in 1300, as joint Commissioner of Array and leader of the Lancashire forces as far as Carlisle,⁷

II. JOHN LE NOREIS, son of Alan, is next, *the continuer of the Speke*

¹ Whalley Coucher Book, p. 582.

² Hist. Chesh. 2, 278.

³ Az. a chief or. See Grafton's Lancashire. It is slightly varied, the real coat being argent a chief azure, as quartered by Whitmore of Thurstanston.

⁴ Holme Abstract, Harl. MS. 1997, 88 b.

⁵ Whalley Coucher Book, p. 412.

⁶ Ibid. p. 582.

⁷ Writs of Military Summons.

line. The Declaration of Sir William Norres fixes this John le Noreis as son of Alan, and brother of Alan the younger,¹ with confirmation as to the latter point from the Gerstan Charter of 1292,² and as to the former from the Childwall inscription.

His wife Nicola had grant of one-fourth of Speke from her father Sir Patric de Haselwal by Charter subjoined,³ made before her marriage and shortly after 1252, and she and her husband succeeded to the other fourth of Alan and of Margaret his wife on the death of Patric le Noreis, son of the latter, 11 Edw. II.

A release of dower in 1 Edw. III. from the widow of Richard Molyneux to John le Noreis, his son Alan and the wife of Alan, proves him to have been then surviving. He seems to be the John le Noreis summoned to select jurors on a trial respecting the advowson of Walton-on-the-Hill, in Placita de quo Warranto, 1292, and also the John le Noreis summoned from Lancashire with many Knights and Men at Arms to attend the Great Council at Westminster 1324.⁴ *This John* (as the compiler of the Speke Abstract states) "*lyved many yeares.*"⁵

The parentage of Nicola his wife is proved by her father's Charter to her. She is named (as previously mentioned) in the demise of Speke Mill, 12 Edw. I.; and she survived 17 Edw. I. when she and her sister Agnes de Haselwal were severally seized of the two moieties of Little Caldey in Cheshire.⁶

The issue of this marriage were *Alan le Noreis*, son and heir, and possibly, although not identified as son of John and Nicola,

Sir Henry le Noreis, Knight, who had a refeoffment of lands in Speke, 1 Edw. III. and was father of John le Noreis, contracted in the time of Edw. I. to Cecily, daughter of Hamon Massey of Podington; and also of Henry, living 1 Edw. III.⁷

It is possible that this Sir Henry may be the person whom the Visitation of 1567 has obtruded into the direct line.

¹ Harl. MS. 1997, 83 b.

² Whalley Coucher Book, p. 587.

³ See Appendix, Note VII.

⁴ Writs of Summons.

⁵ Harl. MS. 1997, p. 88 b.

⁶ Hist. Chesh. 2, 278.

⁷ Harl. MS. 1997, 86 b.

III. ALAN LE NOREIS is named as son of John in the release before-mentioned in 1 Edw. III. In 8 Edw. III. he had a grant of lands from Richard Erneys to him and his wife Ellyne of messuages and lands in Speke : and in the same year he exchanged Speke Greaves with Sir John Molyneux, (being described as Alan son of John le Norres) for lands between his and those of Erneys' stretching lengthways from the bank of Mersey "ad altam viam ducentem *de Manerio* dicti Alani in eadem villa usque ad Ecclesiam de Gerstan."¹ It is probable that *Manerium*, in one of its primary senses, here gives the first notice of the original Hall of Speke.²

In 13 Edw. III. the same Alan "son of John Norres" has a demise from Richard Erneys, Citizen of Chester, of all his interest in Speke, manerial or otherwise, to hold by yearly payment for three lives (his own and those of his sons Alan and Hugh); and 17 Edw. III. has releases of dower in Speke from the wife and daughter of Adam Molineux.

Ellyne, his wife, has been already noticed, and his issue were John, Richard, William, Alan and Hugh. All named in feoffments from 10 to 18 Edw. III.

IV. JOHN LE NORREYS, son and heir, first in this list, appears in the Visitation of 1567, as Knight, and as father of Sir Henry. He had a grant from his father Alan, in 13 Edw. III. of two Carucates in Speke, the original measure of the manor ; and in 28 Edw. III. he occurs as deforciant of two parts of the manor of Huyton in a fine at Preston. In 43 Edw. III. he enfeoffs two priests, as trustees, with his estate in Speke, described as Sir John Norreys, Knight.³

By his wife CATHERINE, daughter of Robert Balderston, Esq., he had issue Sir Henry, son and heir, and Catherine, wife of Roger le Bruyn of Stapleford in Cheshire, whose marriage was given to Geoffrey Osbaldeston by Nicolas Bruen her grandfather, for this purpose, 6 R. 2.⁴

V. SIR HENRY NORREYS of Speke, Knight, married, in the time of Richard II., Alice, sole daughter and heir of Roger Erneys of Chester.

¹ Harl. MSS. 1997, p. 87.

² As "precipua feudi domus." See Ducange in voce, Edit. Adlung.

³ Holme Abstract, H. MS. 1997, 88 b.

⁴ Vis. 1567, and Hist. Chesh. 2, 172.

With them the series of names in the Childwall genealogical inscription terminated, and from them the line of their knightly descendants is regularly deduced in public Records.

II. 1.—*Descent of the Manor of Speke from Gernet to Norres, through Molyneux of Sefton and Erneys.*

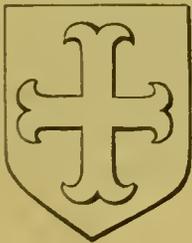
II. 2.—*Deduction of representation in blood as derived from Gernet by Norres through Molyneux of Crosby and Erneys.*

On the first of these points, the derivation of Speke Lordship by Norres from Gernet, through the intermediate Houses of Molyneux and Erneys, there can be no doubt. Records prove decisively that the Norman family of

GERNET held Speke in capite from the HONOR OF LANCASTER, of which Domesday proves "SPEC" to have been a component part under the grant of land between Ribble and Mersey made to Roger Pictavensis. Such tenure is recognized in the Inquisition taken after the death of SIR ROGER GERNET (heir male of this family), 36 Hen. 3, with regard to the paramount interest continuing, by feudal usage, in the heirs of the grantor.



It states that he held *Speke*, Whiston, Parr and Skelmersdale in Derby Hundred, Fishwick in Amounderness, and Halton and Heysham in Lonsdale, in fee, by Forester's service, as guardian of vert and venison in Lancashire Forests, from William Earl of Ferrers; and that WILLIAM MOLYNEUX held SPEKE under him *by frank marriage*,¹ the said Roger Gernet receiving nothing therefrom.²



The House of MOLYNEUX, which thus held Speke from Gernet, descended (as is well known) from William des Moulins, who is named the eighteenth in a list of Norman warriors given by Holinshed,³ and prefixed, as a *citation from "the Chronicles of Normandy,"* to his copy of the

¹ That is, by tenure founded on the previous grant in frank marriage.

² Inq. p. m. 36 Henr. III., Tower Records.

³ Holinshed, vol. 2, p. 4, edit. 1807.

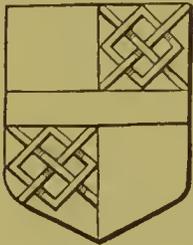
Battle Abbey Roll, with which latter unauthentic document, Collins and Wotton, in their several Baronetages, confound it.

Dugdale's Visitation of 1664 states that ANNOTA, only daughter and heir of BENEDICT GERNET, was the wife of *Adam des Molines*.¹ The Speke extract from the old Lancashire Feodary makes *Roger Gernet* the grantor in frank marriage, and *Richard Molyneux* the receiver.² The fact seems to be, that Adam des Molines married an heiress of one of the Gernets of the Halton family, and that he received Speke in frank marriage, either from the father of the bride, or her near kinsman the head of the family, and this fact of grant from Gernet generally is shewn by the tenure above mentioned.



The next step is to ERNEYS. The Feodary, again correct in general descent, but not in detail, states Speke to have been granted in frank marriage to *William Erneys* by Richard Molyneux, kinsman and heir, (meaning descendant heir) of the former Molyneux who was grantee from Gernet. Dugdale names the husband as *Robert Erneys*, and the bride as Joan, daughter of Sir William and sister of Sir Richard Molyneux of Sefton, which seems correct.

Gregory King, Lancaster Herald, and well read in Molyneux and Blundell Charters, is most precise. "This Sir William did grant his manor of de Speke in marriage with Joan his daughter, to Robert de Erneys, with ward and relief of Sir Patric de Haselwal, to hold of him for xvi pence by the year."³



Alice Erneys, as before mentioned, brought this manor in marriage to SIR HENRY NORREYS, and in the time of her grandson, Thomas Norres, the Inquisition was taken, which was preserved in the Feodary and states the *sub-infeudations* which decisively confirm the matter of this deduction, as follows:—

¹ C. 37, Coll. Arm.

² Harl. M.S. 1997, p. 88. The Citation is from the "Liber Feodorum" remaining in the Duchy Office at Westminster at that time, about 1500.

³ Cited by Wotton, Bar. 1, 145, and this agrees with the Speke evidences, Harl. MS. 1997, p. 88.

“Thomas Norres holds Speke from Thomas Molyneux of Sefton, and he from Lord Dacres, kinsman and heir of Roger Gernet, and Lord Dacres himself from the Honor of Lancaster.”¹

II. 2.—*As to representation of Gernet by Norres in blood, through Molyneux of Crosby, and Erneys.*

It is to be observed of the preceding deduction, that though it carries descent of property from Gernet to Norres, it does not carry representation. Such representation through successive heirs general was claimed by Norres in another way, by tracing from Sefton through the Crosby line of Molyneux;² and the question is, *whether William Molyneux of Crosby, whose heiress Roger Erneys married, was regularly descended from Sefton,* Every thing else is admitted.

Wotton states, without authority,³ that Sir John Molyneux of Crosby (younger brother of Sir William of Sefton, created Banneret in 1367) had three daughters and coheirs, severally wives of Blundell, Erneys, and Charnock. The marriages of Blundell and Charnock with coheirs of the Crosby line were admitted in the Visitations of 1567 and 1613, but with reference to a very different father and earlier period.⁴ After their marriages in the reign of Edward I. a collateral line continued in Crosby, of whom were John Molyneux of Crosby, returned to the Great Council at Westminster in 17 Edw. II.,⁵ and Sir John Molyneux of Crosby, who made exchanges of lands in Speke in the time of Edw. III.⁶ To this *continued line* the framer of the Speke pedigree refers the maternal grandfather of Alice Erneys.

The question, in fine, must rest on usage and admission. Molyneux of Sefton married successively the heiresses of Gernet of Speke and Villiers

¹ Ibidem.

² Norres ped. Harl. MS. 2075.

³ Baronetage, 1, 145.

⁴ Collins in his Molyneux ped. (Baronetage p. 19) mentions three daughters, but does not aver any marriages. The co-heiress who married Blundell was a *widow* in the time of Edw. I. (Blundell deeds) and the John Molyneux, whom Wotton gives as *her father*, was *younger brother* of William Molyneux of Sefton, *aged only 15 years* in 36 Edw. III. Esch. in the Tower, 36 Edw. III., part I. No. 120, and C. 37 Coll. Arm.

⁵ Writs of Summons.

⁶ Speke Evidences, Harl. MSS. 1997.

of Little Crosby. That the first line of Molyneux of Crosby branched from Sefton is admitted officially,¹ and that this was *after* the acquisition of Little Crosby *by the Sefton line* is shewn by the junior branch inheriting Crosby manor from it, which Blundell still possesses. The continuance of a *later* male line in Crosby, of landed estate and high consideration, is also proved; and the claim of Norres to representation through this later line, in right of Jane Erneys daughter of William Molyneux, is supported by armorial usage from the time of Elizabeth.²

Of the family of ERNEYS, which thus preceded Norres as manerial proprietors of Speke, little is known. RICHARD ERNEYS occurs in the civic lists of Chester in its early days of monastic splendour and Cambrian warfare. He served the office of Sheriff of Chester in 1280, which was the year following the last mayoralty of Sir John Arneway, celebrated in the annals of dramatic mysteries, and again in 1281, 1286, and 1291. Tradition considers his family to have had a joint interest with the Troutbecks in the custody of the Bridge Gate, previously held by Raby of Raby, and, after the termination of these families in heirs female, by the Earl of Shrewsbury and by Norres jointly.³

RICHARD ERNEYS, successor of Robert, was Sheriff of Chester in 1325 and 1326, and Mayor in 1327 and 1328. In 1335, 8 Edw. III., he occurs as holding lands adjacent to those of Sir John Molyneux in Speke, and in 13 Edw. III., being described Citizen of Chester, he demised his estate in Speke "as well in Lordship as demesne," with services of free tenants and bondmen, for three lives, to Alan, son of John le Norcis,⁴ as before-mentioned, subject to annual payments.

The next that occurs is WILLIAM ERNEYS, not as possessed of Speke, but as father of ROGER ERNEYS,⁵ who was most probably grandson, and clearly descendant heir of Robert Erneys and his wife Jane Molyneux, and of the estate settled on them and their descendant heirs in frank marriage.

With ALICE, sole daughter and heir of this Roger Erneys by his wife

¹ As shewn by the allowances of quarterings to Blundell and Charnock.

² As in draft of quarterings, Harl. MSS. 2075.

³ See Bridge Gate and Raby in Hist. Chesh.

⁴ See page 18 previous.

⁵ Harl. MS. 2075, pp. 2 b. and 36.

Jane Molyneux of Crosby, and the wife of Sir Henry Norreys, the commemorative inscription which formerly existed in the window of Childwall Church concluded.



To that inscription was attached, in painted glass, the antient Crest of Norres,¹ “a Lady’s head, couped at the shoulders, and attired gules.” Subsequently, and according to a practice usual in those days, the Speke line of Norris adopted for a Crest the bearing of Erneys, which is blazoned in the Visitation of 1567, as “on a mount vert an Eagle with wings indorsed sable,” but is slightly varied in Dugdale’s Visitation.² The Crest thus adopted has been continued by nearly all the lines of Norres that claim descent from Speke by ramification *below* this alliance; and where it is officially recorded as an authorized bearing, it may be considered to strengthen such family traditions.



III.—*Collateral Male Lines of Norres of Speke.*

The following are the principal collateral male lines believed to have branched from Speke, *before* the time of Elizabeth, and *subsequent* to the alliance of Norres and Erneys.

I. *Norres of Park Hall* in Blackrod, Bolton Parish. Thomas Norres, brother of Sir William, and born in the time of Henry VII., had issue five sons, of whom four are included in the entail of Speke made by Sir William in 1566.³ They were—1. Henry, Steward of the Marquis of Winchester, S. P.; 2. Edward; 3. William, of Staples Inn, in 1573; 4. Thomas, a Student at Oxford, also S. P.; 5. James.

Edward, the eldest by survivorship, was sometime of Blacou, Sir William’s occasional residence, and ultimately of Park Hall, under his

¹ Harl. MS. 1997, 88 b. See Appendix, Note IX.

² Dugdale gives the Eagle “proper, with wings elevated,” describing it in the original draft by the *allusive* name of “*Erne*.”

³ Which is recited in his Inq. p. m. For Thomas, who is omitted in it, see ped. in Harl. MS. 2075.

uncle's demise. He left male issue, by his wife, Dorothy Brettergh, of Brettergh's Hall, living 1573; and James also had male issue living at Blackrod in 1598.¹

II. *Norres of West Derby*, (the *second line* settled there,²) branching from William Norres, uncle of Sir William, included in his entail, and almost certainly progenitors of the *third line* of West Derby hereafter mentioned.³

III. *Norres of Fyfield*, Berks, descendants of Edmund Norres, younger brother of the first Sir William Norres of Speke. This line was last in the entail.⁴

IV. *Norres of West Derby, third line*, represented by Henry Norres in 1664, when his son Richard entered a pedigree in the Visitation, not connected with the parent line, but he had allowance of Arms with a difference of three mullets on the fesse.⁵

V. *Norreys of Middleforth* in Penwortham, previously of Tarleton, entered a pedigree in the same Visitation, and had allowance of Arms, but with a difference of three plates on the fesse, from a similar want of proof of connexion with the parent line.⁶ A continuation of this entry was recorded by the late Mr. Norreys of Davyhulme.⁷

VI. *Norres of Bolton* omitted to enter in any Visitation, but has had repeated allowances of the Arms of the Speke line, subsequently, without the least variation.⁸ Their earlier documents, though failing in precise identification, point to close connexions with Anderton, Gerard and Tyldesley, all of whom intermarried with Speke. The recorded pedigree⁹ commences with Alexander Norres, born in the time of Henry VIII., settled at Bolton in that of Elizabeth, and father of Robert, Raphe, John and Christopher, all named in the will of the eldest son in 1620.

¹ Pedigree drawn from Pleadings in Duchy Office, and now at Sedbury.

² For the *first line* see page 28, and note there.

³ C. 37, Coll. Arm.

⁴ Recitals in Inq. of Sir W. N., 1568, and Vis. 1567.

⁵ C. 37, Coll. Arm.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Printed in Gregson's Fragments. The Record in the Coll. of Arms is limited to continuation only.

⁸ MSS. Coll. Arm. Norf. 9, p. 104.

⁹ Ibid.

VI. 1. ROBERT NORRES of Bolton, the eldest, born 1564, was father of several sons by a first marriage, from whom male descendants existed in Great Lever in 1637.¹ By a second marriage he had one daughter, Margaret, found heiress to her mother, Isabel, by Inquisition in 13 Charles I.,² and then wife of Thomas Blackburn of Newton, afterwards purchaser of Orford,³ from whom the present family.

VI. 2. RAPHE NORRES, second son, born 1570,⁴ had issue five sons, of whom Robert, the eldest, was grandfather of Christopher Norres of Bolton, whose daughter and ultimate heir, Mary, married in 1703,⁵ Thomas Johnson, then of Bolton, afterwards of Tyldesley by purchase. On the death of his grandson, Thomas Johnson, Esq., in 1823, the representation of this branch vested in Ford of Abbeyfield, and Ormerod of Tyldesley and Sedbury Park, as co-heirs.

VI. 3. JOHN NORRES of Bolton, third son, had numerous issue, of whom two sons coincide with John and Alexander Norres of Bolton, Royalists, named in the Parliamentary Record of Compositions.—Journals, v. 116.

VI. 4. CHRISTOPHER NORRES, fourth son, purchaser of "Haugh in the Wood," and other estates of the Brownlows of Tonge,⁶ was father of Alexander Norres, builder of the well-known mansion there, and Treasurer to the Parliamentary Lieutenantcy of Lancashire.⁷ He was succeeded in 1672 by his two daughters Alice, wife of John Starkie of Huntroyd, Esq., and Anne, wife of William Bordman, Clerk.⁸

All these branches were entitled to the bearings of the Speke line, with the Crest marking descent from Erneys. The descent of the following is more uncertain.

VII. SIR WILLIAM NORRES, a Cheshire Knight, whom Sir Samuel Meyrick refers, conjecturally, to the Speke line, husband of Anne Tudor of

¹ Pleadings in Duchy Office, and Judgment in that year.

² In Duchy Office.

³ Plea of Jonathan Blackburn, 1685, in Duchy Office, and Record in Coll. Arm.

⁴ Pleas *ibid* in Ayres v. Crompton, 1632, and Record Coll. Arm.

⁵ Reg. of St. Catherine's, Blackrod.

⁶ Inq. p. m. 16, Car.

⁷ See Civil War Tracts of Lancashire.

⁸ Chester Wills, and muniments at Huntroyd. Communicated by the Rev. J. T. Allen.

Penmenydd, in Anglesea, sister of Owain Tudor. His descendants adopted the patronymic of Robinson, (as stated, in Dwnn's Visitation of Wales, by Bishop Robinson, whose elevation to Bangor might be helped by this relationship to Elizabeth,) and they were of Gwersylt in Denbighshire, in the seventeenth century, as shewn by the monument of the Royalist, Colonel Robinson,¹ at Gresford.

VIII. NORRES OF ORFORD, was an unrecorded but admitted branch. John Norres of Orford died in 4 Henry V., leaving a son John, aged 12 years in 1416, and Thomas Norres of Gray's Inn, and of Orford (grandson of another Thomas) left, in 1595, one daughter and heir, Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Tyldesley, Attorney-General for the Duchy. The ruin of the Orford family followed the preceding one of the Tyldesleys of Wardley, and the representation of the united houses was vested in Breres and Mort in 1685.²

The several lines of NORRES of HALSNED, HARDIESHAW, ELTONHEAD, and some others, are acknowledged by Sir William Norres as kinsmen, and stated to have assumed local names in some instances.³

IX. The most distinguished family of the name, that of Norreys of Ockwells and Yattenden, from whom came the LORDS NORREYS of RICOT, Earls of Berkshire, has been reserved to the last.

The Visitation of 1567 states that "Sir Henrye Norres, husband of Alice Erneys, had issue—*William Norres*, son and heire, *John second son*, *Sir William Norreys of Yatenden*, in *Com. Bark. third son*."⁴

GRAFTON'S LANCASHIRE⁵ mentions the same sons, adding that this John was named of Bray, Co. Berks, and that Lord Norreys of Ricott descended from *him*, by his wife Millicent, daughter and heir of *Ravenscroft* of *Alton End*, Co. Northampton,⁶ which explains the arms of Ravenscroft adopted by this family, and still remaining in the windows of Ockwells Manor House at Bray, as the arms of Norreys of that place.⁷

¹ Dwnn's Visitation, 11, 133. Bliss. Ath. Oxon. 2, 798, and Pennant's Wales, 3, 306.

² From Inquisitions and Pleadings in the Duchy Office, and Tyldesley Deeds. Their Arms varied from those of Norres of West Derby in the fesse being *sable* (C. 37), and Flower granted a Crest in 1581.—Ashm. MSS 844.

³ "Declaration" in Harl. MS. 1997, p. 85 *b*.

⁴ See Appendix, Note IV.

⁵ MS. Coll. Arm. ⁶ See Appendix, Note IV. ⁷ Lysons' Magna Britannia, 1, p. 247.

NORRES OF SPEKE, from the alliance with ERNEYS to the commencement of the entries and additions from the abstract of Speke Deeds, sepulchral memorials, the 1 Arms, as before in No. II. *Crest* (as allowed by the Visitation of 1567), on a wreath,



Sir Henry Norres of Speke, Kt., partly in right of his ancestress Niola de Haselwal, and partly in right of his wife. Surviving 1 Hen. V.



Thomas Norres of West Derby, in co. Lane., living 24 Hen. VI.

* William Norres of Speke, Esq., son and heir, surviving 24 Henry VI.

* Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Harrington, Kt. Marr. contract, 1 Hen. V. (Pereivale, daughter of John, in Vis. 1567.)

Robert Norres, VI. Ha

* Thomas Norres of Speke, Esq., son and h. app. 24 Hen. VI, died 3 Hen. VII, as by Inq. p.m. Ap. 29, 18 Hen. VII.

1

* Lettice dau. and h. of Thomas Norres of W. Derby. Marr. covt. dated 24 Hen. VI.

* Richard 2d in painted glass of Childwall church, 3d in Vis. 1567.

* Robert, 3d in glass at Childwall.

* William, a priest, 4th in glass and in Vis. 1567.

* John, 5th in glass, 2d in Vis. 1567.

6 * Edmund 7 * Henry 8 * Christopher, in glass, no in Visitation.

2

3

4

* Sir William Norres of Speke, Kt., son and heir, born 1459, aged 28 years at his father's death, 3 Hen. VII. Knighted before Ap. 29, 18 Hen. VII; died Sep. 1, 22 Hen. VII. Inq. p. m. 24 Hen. VII.

Katharine, dau. of Sir Henry Bold of Bold, Kt. Marr. contr. 8 Edw. IV; surviving, and aged about sixty years, 1524.

* Thomas, second in settlement of 9 Edw. IV; recited in Inq. of Henry Norres in 16 Hen. VIII.

* Richard, 9 Edw. IV, third son.

* Edmund, IV, fourth named as 2 in Vis. 1567.cestor of Norfolk, Fyfield, co.

Henry Norres of Speke, Esq., son and heir, aged 28 years, 24 Hen. VII; died at Speke, July 7, 1524. Inq. p. m. 16 Hen. VIII. (Brass at Childwall).

Clemence, fifth dau. and co-h. of Sir James Harrington of Wolfage, co. Northton. Mar. covt. July 8, 1500, 15 Hen. VII; survived in 16 Hen. VIII. (Brass at Childwall).

William Norres of West Derby, second son, deceased before entail of 1565; "was at Flodden with his brother, and with Sir Wm. Molyneux." Harl. MS. 2075

daugh of James Passmych Harl. MS. 2075

Anne, eldest dau. and co-h. of David Myddleton of Chester, Esq., married before 1535; died in Feb. 1563; buried at Childwall.

Sir William Norres of Speke, Kt. aged 23 years in 1524; entered descent in the Vis. of 1567; died Jan. 30, 1568; buried at Childwall, Feb. 3. Inq. p. m. 10 Eliz. 1568.

Ellen, daugh. of Rowland Bulkeley of Wateroft, co. Cest., Esq., Marr. covt. dated April 12, 12 Hen. VIII, 1521; 1st wife.

Thomas Norres, co. Cest., 16 Hen. ceased before settlement

3 Edward Norres of Speke, Esq., son & h. app. 1567, aged 28 years, 10 Eliz.; buried at Childwall, May 21, 1606. Invy. proved at Chester 1607.

Margaret, dau. and h. of Roger Smallwood of Westminster.

2 Henry 4 John 5 George 7 Another son not named, died S. P. before 1566.

6 John, 2nd surviving son in 1566; served the E. of Derby, and died in London S.P.

Elizabeth, w. of Barthol. Hesketh of Aughton
Isabel, w. of Robert Charnock of Astley.

Jane, w. of William Ball of Chester.
Mary, unmarried in 1591.

F SPEKE.

Dugdale's Visitation, compiled from the Visitation of 1567, with corrections and additions and Pleas in the Duchy Office, and other original authorities.

mount, *vert*, an erne or eagle, wings indorsed, *sable*, beaked and membered, *or*.

daughter and heir. of Roger Erneys, citizen of Chester
 Lord of Speke, by his wife Jane, daughter and heir. of
 William Molyneux of Crosby, Esquire; wife of Sir Henry Norres,
 1 R. II.

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| and Richard indent. 8 Hen. MSS. 1997, 87, b. | (John, stated to be ancestor of Norreys of Ricot, in Graf- ton's MS., and also inserted in Vis. 1567.) See Note IV. | (Sir William, erroneously described as of Yatenden in Vis. 1567.) See Note IV. |
|--|--|--|

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| Catharine, wife of Ro- bert Gros- nor, of ton. Mar. covt. 8 Edw. | * Agnes, wife of John Bunbury of Stanney. Marr. covt. 5 Edw. IV. | * Elizabeth, wife of Thos. Gerard of Ince. Marr. covt. 36 Hen. VI. | * Margaret, wife of Robert Lathom of Parbold. | * Beatrix, wife of John Ireland of Lydiate. | * Ales, wife of John Evans of Hawarden, co. Flint. | * Jane, not in glass, (wife of William Worthington, Vis. 1567). See Elizabeth, in line below. |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|

5

6

| | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| * Christopher, 9 Edw. IV, fifth son. | * Edward, 9 Edw. IV, sixth son. | (Nicholas, as by Vis. 1567, but not noticed in glass or entail of June 14, 9 Edw. IV.) | * 1 Elizabeth. * 2 Jane. * 4 Beatrice. | * 3 Elizabeth, w. of Willm. son of Hugh Worthington of Worthing- ton. Mar. cov. 13 Edw. IV. | * 5 Alice, w. of James Tox- teth of Aigh- burgh. Marr. covt. 1 R. III. |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|--|

James, third
 son. Harl.
 MSS. 1987
 and 2075

Edward,
 fourth son.
 Harl. MSS.
 1987 and 2075

Joan.
 Harl. MSS.
 1987 and 2075

Margaret, wife
 of John Ogle of
 Prescott, Esq.
 (Harl. MS. 1987)

** The asterisks
 denote the persons
 mentioned
 in the former
 painted glass
 of Childwall
 church. See
 Note IX.

of Blacon, = Anne, daugh. of William
 in Inq. Brampton of Norfolk,
 and de- Steward of — Radelyffe,
 brother's Earl of Sussex; living at
 6. Blackrod 1582.

Anne, only daughter, un-
 married 16 Hen. VIII;
 wife of Percival Harring-
 ton of Huyton Hey.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Margaret, w. — Moly- of Wood died S. P. | William Norres, eldest son and h. ap., slain at Musselburgh, Sep. 10, 1547, S. P. | 1 Clemence, w. of Adam Hulton of Hulton. | 3 Alice, w. of Adam Hawarden of Wolston. | Ellen, wife of Lloyd. Margaret, w. of Thurstan Tyldesley of Wardley. | 1 Henry, Steward of the M. of Winchester 2 Edw. of Park Hall, Blackrod. 3 Wm. of Staples Inn. 4 Thomas, died at Ox- ford S. P. 5 James of Blackrod. 1 Dorothy, unmarried in 1578. 2 Marg., wife of John Ogle of Whiston. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

But DUGDALE (following E. 12, a MS. in the Herald's Office)¹ makes Sir William Norreys of Yatenden son of a *Sir John Norreys*, who (according to other authority) obtained that place by marriage with the heiress of Merbroke,² and makes this *Sir John Norreys* great-grandson of *another John*, "the second son of Sir Henry Norreys of Speke," which *last mentioned John* he describes as living³ at Bray 35 Edw. III.³ or 1361.

Such date would require an earlier Sir Henry than the husband of Alice Erneys, who was party to his eldest son's marriage contract in 1413.

LYSONS's deduction of this line from another family,⁴ namely, from Richard Norreys, the Queen's Cook, who certainly obtained Ockwells by patent in 1267,⁵ would cut through these difficulties, but it is better to look to the chance of future discoveries, than renounce connexion between Speke and the noblest of her reputed descendants, and disturb mutual recognitions respected in days of real chivalry.

IV.—*Continuation of the Speke line from the alliance with Erneys, with particular notices of the members of it connected with military transactions at Flodden, Edinburgh and Musselburgh.*

V. On returning to consideration of the main line, we revert to SIR HENRY NORRES, possessed in right of his wife of the Manor of Speke,⁶ and, in the situation of "Chamberlain of North Wales," exercising that part of the office limited to Anglesea, Caernarvon and Merioneth,⁷ where, according to a MS. note by Randle Holme, he was in high estimation under the name of the "Red Chamberlain."⁸

Sir Henry Norres occurs in the deed cited below, 1. Hen. V., and is said to have survived four years afterwards.

From this point the Childwall Inscriptions and Speke Carvings combine

¹ Baronage, vol. 2, p. 403.

² Lysons' Magna Britannia, 1, 445.

³ Misprinted as 30 Hen. III. in Gregson's Fragments.

⁴ Magna Britannia, 1, p. 445.

⁵ Pat. 52, Hen. 3, mem. 7.

⁶ Harl. MS. 1997, p. 88 b, which adds, of all the Erneys estate in Chester and Cheshire.

⁷ Doddridge, p. 45.

⁸ Harl. MS. 2075, p. 3. b.

with Charters and Records in illustration of descent, and the collaterals will be left to the genealogical tables, and the *main line only* followed.

VI. William Norres of Speke, Esquire, son and heir of Sir Henry, married, according to the Visitation of 1567, *Percyvale*, daughter of *John* Harrington of West Leigh, but the contract of marriage, 1. Hen. V., between Sir Henry Norres and *Sir James* Harrington,¹ describes the contracted parties as William and *Elizabeth*, and so did the painted glass at Childwall, which was put up by themselves.²

VII. Thomas Norres, eldest son and heir of William Norres of Speke, is so described in an Indenture between the latter and Thomas Norres of West Derby, 24. Hen. VI.,³ being the marriage contract of their children, namely, this Thomas son of William, and Letitia heiress of the first line of Norres of West Derby.⁴

By Inquisition taken at Lancaster, 29. Ap. 18. Hen. VII., 1503, the said Thomas Norres of Speke is found to have died 3. Hen. VII., 1487, seized of the manor of Speke, and lands, &c , in Formby and Derby. Sir William Norres, Kt., son and heir, aged 28 years at the death of his Father.

VIII. Sir William Norres, Kt., son and heir of Thomas, born in or about 1459, married Catherine, daughter of Sir Henry Bold of Bold,⁵ in 8 Edw. IV. 1468, as by contract of that date, to which the respective fathers were witnesses.

The contracted bride had not exceeded her fourth year, and in 1524 she continued to possess the land settled in 1468, having survived her husband and son.⁶

By Inquisition taken at Lancaster, June 15, 24 Henry VII. 1508, Sir

¹ Harl. MS. 1997, p. 87.

² See Appendix, Note IX.

³ Harl. MS. 1997, p. 87, *b*.

⁴ The origin of this line is unknown. They were a distinct family in 37. Edw. III., as by a pardon for entry on lands granted to Thomas, son and heir of William Norres of West Derby. Abbrev. Rot. Original. 2, 279.

⁵ Harl. MS. 1997, p. 87 *b*. His knighthood is erroneously omitted in Vis. 1567, and Sir *Henry* Bold called Sir *Edmund*.

⁶ Dodsworth's Bold ped. and Inq. after death of Henry Norres, 16 Henry VIII.

William is stated to have died, 1 Sop., 22 Hen. VII., 1506, holding the manor of Speke, and other lands in Lancashire. Henry Norres, Esquire, son and heir, aged 28 years at the time of this Inquisition.

IX. Henry Norres of Speke, Esquire, son and heir, born in or about 1481, succeeded in 1506, under an entail created by his grandfather, and by will settled his lands on his son William in tail male, with remainder to his second son, Thomas, and so on in tail male, bequeathing his goods to his wife Clemence, "to help to marry Anne his daughter," afterwards wife of Percival Harrington of Huyton.¹

With this Henry the series of genealogical carvings commences, which decorates the ancient mantle-piece in the great parlour at Speke, and which, for reasons hereafter mentioned, seems to have been erected by his son Sir William shortly before 1560.

IN THIS GENERATION the House of Speke rose in local importance by alliance with Clemence fifth daughter and coheir of Sir James Harrington of Wolfage, the knightly representative of branches of the Verdun and Bradeshagh families, and (what above all gratified Sir William Norres, who was issue of this marriage) the possessor, by inheritance from Bradeshagh, of the ancestral Lordship of Blackrod.²

The manner in which the male line of these Harringtons ended is told by Sir William, but made clearer by the Church Notes of Randle Holme. WILLIAM HARRINGTON, only son of Sir James, returning from Trafford with his wife, a daughter of that House, perished along with her in attempting to ford the Mersey, near Northenden. The body of Harrington was interred by the care of his sister, Eleanor Leycester of Toft, at Mobberley, where an altar-tomb with his armed recumbent figure and the date of March 4, 1490, were remaining in 1595. The Harrington estates were divided between his sisters, of whom ten married, and half of Blackrod came, with other lands, to Henry Norres.

In 1513, five years after the succession of Henry Norres to Speke, was fought the BATTLE OF FLODDEN. An inaccurate passage in SEACOME'S

¹ Recitals in Inq. after death of Henry Norres, 16 Hen. VIII.

² See details in p. 8, of the descent of Blackrod from the first line of Norres.

HOUSE OF STANLEY,¹ relative to the connexion of the "*Owner of Speke*," with this and other military transactions, commands attention from the controversy which it has excited, and, hackneyed as it is, must be quoted.²

After mentioning King Henry's thanks to Lord Montecagle and Sir William Molyneux,³ Seacome adverts to the bravery of the contemporary owner of Speke, describing him as "*Sir Edward Norris, son of Sir William Norris, who was slain at the battle of Musslebarrow in the time of Henry VII.;*" an obvious error for Edw. VI., which is unimportant.

"This valiant and heroic Gentleman," (Seacome proceeds, continuing to speak of *this Sir Edward Norres*,) "commanded a body of the Army under General Stanley at Flodden Field, where he behaved with so much courage and good conduct that he was honoured by the King, his master, with *the like congratulatory letter* for his good service in the victory of that day;"—"in token whereof" (it is added) he brought away all or most of the Royal Library, and "from the said Palace the wainscot of the King's Hall, and put it up in his own Hall at Speke."

The words "*own hall*" fix *Henry Norres, owner* in 1513, and then aged thirty-three, as the person intended, and render it unnecessary to remark upon a conjecture which has been made,⁴ that *Edward* his fourth and youngest brother, of whom nothing further is known, was the legendary "*Sir Edward.*"

Seacome's statement, here as on other occasions, is a mixture of truth and error,⁵ "*Sir Edward*" is a combination of three military generations at once. Henry Norres of Speke fought at Flodden,⁶ Sir William (his son) brought plunder from Edinburgh, William (his grandson) fell at Musselborough. As to the *Command*, Seacome may be right to a certain extent,

¹ P. 47, edit. 1741, and 2nd edit. 1767.

² See an account of the Discussions in Appendix, Note X.

³ A copy of the Circular Letter of Thanks, sent to Molyneux, is given by Collins from Stow's Chronicle, as well as by Seacome, Baronetage 1, p. 23.

⁴ Archæologia Scotica, Vol. 4, pp. 7 and 12.

⁵ "Compiled by the help of original authorities, which should have fallen into better hands." Whitaker's Richmondsh. 2, 258.

⁶ See Appendix, Note XI.

for a principal feudatory of Sir William Molyneux was likely to assist him in the command of the Sefton contingent; and as to the *Royal thanks*, "loving letters" were sent by King Henry in such profusion, that (as Holinshed states) "everie man thought himself well rewarded."¹

If the services of Henry Norres at Flodden had exceeded a soldier's duty they could scarcely have escaped local and contemporary writers, whose notices, (if we allow for chieftains absent with Lord Derby and the King at Terouenne, and for the ineffective from age or otherwise,) must particularize most of the flower of the Palatinates. The ballad of Flodden Field,² the work of one who knew Lancashire and Cheshire well, names seventeen in Lord Derby's farewell to the chieftains whom he conjectures to have fallen there, before their followers could have broken and fled in the manner described in the tidings first brought to the Royal Camp, and which seem to have related to part of the Cheshire and Lancashire men which had been separated from Sir Edw. Stanley and their compatriots, and placed under the command of Edmund Howard.³ Twelve of the seventeen consist of Sir Edward Stanley, afterwards Lord Monteagle, the young John Stanley, (supposed of Handford,) leader of Bishop Stanley's contingent, Sir Henry Kyghley, a veteran from Breton wars and Seneschal of Lathom, Richard Ashton of Middleton, Sir Thomas Ashton of Ashton, Sir William Molyneux, Sir John Booth of Barton, Sir Thomas Butler, Richard Bold of Bold, the Baron of Kinderton slain, Richard Done of Utkinton, the hereditary Bow-bearer of Delamere, and Edward Fitton of Gawsorth, one of the few prisoners.⁴ The remaining five of the local poet's

¹ Inquiry has been made at the State Paper Office under permission of the Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Grey, but no traces of these letters remain.

² The poem printed by Weber among the illustrations of the longer poem of the same name in 1808, p. 366. It is noticed in Mr. T. Heywood's "Earls of Derby," p. 11.

³ "The Cheshire and Lancashire men never abode stroke, and fewe of the Gentilmen "of Yorkshire abode, but fled."—State Papers printed by the Record Commission, iv. p. 1.

The same document, although it takes no notice of the final charge by Stanley, admits the previous defeat of the Earl of Lynewis (Lennox) and Argyll by his division.

⁴ All these are confirmed by Hall, Holinshed, Bishop Stanley's Metrical Hist. of the Stanley Family, or the Battle of Brampton Field, and have been identified from their several pedigrees.

list are Towneley, Southeworth, Christopher Savage, Atherton and Dutton. The Visitations of 1532 and 1567 particularize the achievements of Ashton of Middleton and of Molyneux; Collins adds Sir Thomas Gerard and his Brindle Archers; Hall and Holinshed, in addition to many here named, fix four, who would be Brian Tunstall of Thurland, John Laurence of Ashton Hall, Randle Brereton of Malpas and Richard Cholmondeley of Cholmondeley. Norres of Speke occurs in no document that has been found, except Seacome's narrative and the direct statement of the pedigree compiled about 1590 for his grandson. But presence on that day, and position with Molyneux, (which is the position stated to have been occupied by Henry Norres,) whether as his friend or as a principal feudatory, would be honour sufficient. Weber judiciously supposes that the only period during which Stanley's followers would be opposed to Huntley, at least the only period during which the banner taken from Huntley by Molyneux would be likely to be won, would be the severest portion of the contest, when the Earl, (according to Lyndsay of Pitscottie,)¹ separated from Home, after his first success, to attempt the Royal rescue. This was the very agony of the struggle, when the final charge of Stanley and the onset of Lancashire and Cheshire under their own leader terminated the conflict.

Henry Norres died at Speke, July 7, 1524, 16 Hen. VIII.; and his Inquisition taken at Chorley, in the same year, names his son and heir William, aged 23 years and upwards at his father's death.

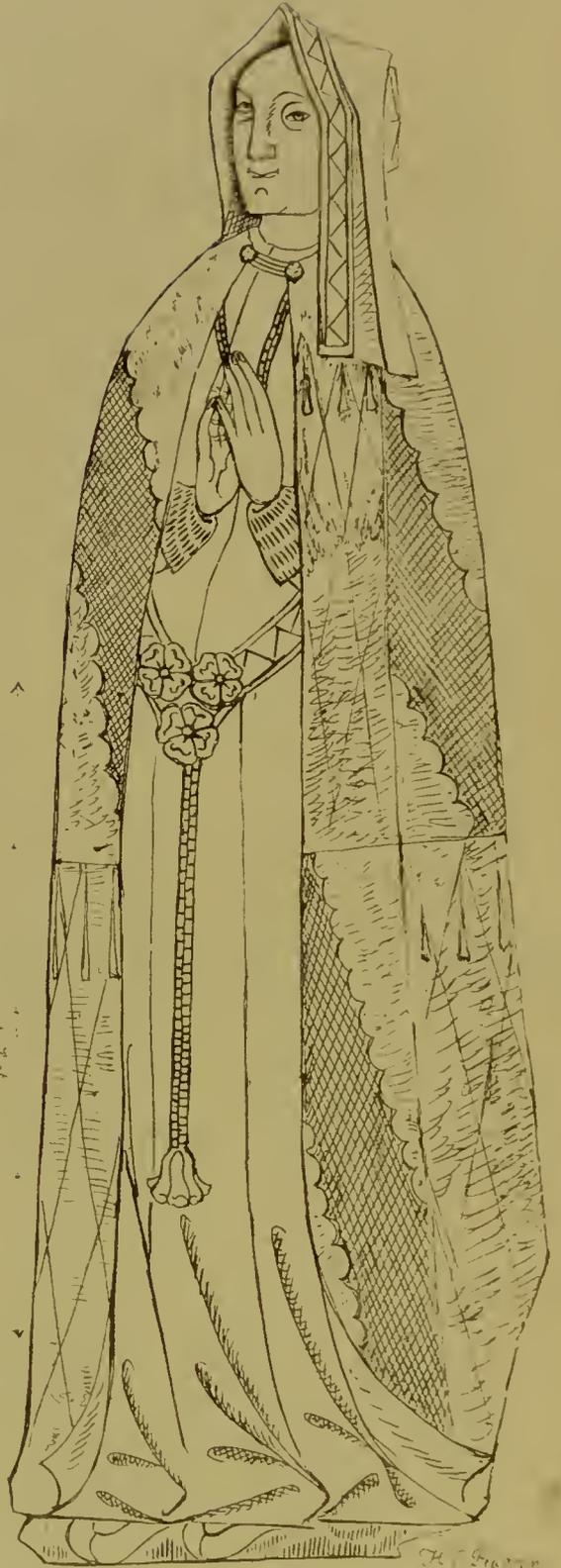
The *Arms* of Henry Norres formed part of the old painted glass of the Church of St. Nicholas at Liverpool, but were inaccurately blazoned, the quarters being *transposed*, and *Erneys* introduced in the *second* and *third* quarters of Norres, instead of being quartered by Norres as a separate shield.²

¹ Dalzell's edit. vol. i, p. 279, and Weber's Appendix to the Ballad of Flodden Field.

² The blazon is given verbally in Harl. MS. 2129, p. 186, being a note taken in 1590, as follows:—"In another windowe, Norres (Henry, de Speak). G, a fret or, and argent charg'd an Erron volant sa, qrlie; et sur le tout a fesse b." The "*Erron*" is probably intended for "*Erne*," as Dugdale's note, in the original draft of this Visitation, *verbally* describes it, in blazoning the Norres Crest. See p. 23.



BRASSES



CHILDWALL H.R. 2

The same errors, in all respects, appear in the Arms shewn on the tabard of a Norres represented on a BRASS still remaining in CHILDWALL CHURCH,¹ and formerly fixed in the Norres Chapel there. It represents a warrior in plate armour, with the "Erne" on the Helmet upon which his head reposes, and has been deemed the effigy of Sir William Norres, who died in 1506. There is no inscription remaining, and costume would suit either Knight or Esquire, Sir William or his son Henry.

With this is associated the figure of a Lady in a pedimental head dress, which again, would suit the wife of either:² but the wife of Sir William was a Bold, and the Arms on the mantle, where antient custom would place the husband's,³ and later caprice either, are neither Bold nor Norres, but Harrington quartering Radcliffe, as is still shewn, (see plate 10,) though the enamel is gone.

As Clemence wife of Henry Norres was daughter of Sir James Harrington by Isabel Radcliffe⁴ of Ordsall, this seems decisive. It is true that Isabel was no heiress, and the Ordsall Radcliffes generally used *two* bendlets and not *one* bend engrailed, as here,⁵ but these errors would be trifles to the artist who designed the husband's tabard.

X. In the next descent the family was represented by SIR WILLIAM NORRES, who was aged 23 years at his father's death, and of course born in 1501.

He married to his first wife Ellen daughter of Rowland Bulkeley, Esq., ancestor of the Lords Bulkeley of Beaumaris, but described as of Whatcroft in Cheshire, in his daughter's marriage contract, Ap. 12, 1521 (12 Hen. VIII.)⁶ to which indenture both the fathers were witnesses.

The issue of this marriage, as given in the Visitation and in the Speke

¹ See Appendix, Note XII.

² Boutell gives specimens from 1514 to 1532.

³ In Dugd. Warw. p. 321, the daughters of Thomas E. of Warw. have the husbands' Arms—at p. 425, Lady Compton (temp. Hen. VIII.) has her own. In a Winwick brass Lady Legh has both.

⁴ Isabel will not be found in Vis. 1567, which omits five descents in this pedigree.

⁵ In the Ordsall brass in the Choir of Manchester Cathedral, only one bend is used.

⁶ Harl. MS. 1097, p. 87. *b.*

pedigree, were William, slain at Musselborough, and six daughters. These are represented on Sir William's left hand in the carved mantle-piece.

Before 1535, he married to his second wife, Anne eldest daughter and co-heir of David Myddleton, Esquire,¹ who was Mayor of Chester in 1523 and 1538, and younger son of David Myddleton, (Receiver-General of North Wales,) by his wife Ellen, daughter of Richard Done of Utkinton, Esq., Hereditary Forester of Delamere.² In 1535 she occurs as late wife of Thomas Seyton, along with her husband Sir William Norres, in a suit against Margaret, Marchioness of Dorset, respecting Furness and Conished lands,³ and this is the first mention of her husband's knighthood.

Anne Lady Norres, and *twelve* of her children (of whom *two*, unnoticed in the pedigrees must have died young) also occur in the carved mantle-piece hereafter noticed.

Shortly before the date last mentioned, Leland, the antiquary, visited Lancashire and Cheshire under the Royal Commission. He names "Speke" as Sir William's dwelling, but adds "*Blakenhedde*," near Chester, "an olde Manor Place" of Lord Oxford, as his occasional residence.⁴ With that city and its neighbourhood Sir William was connected by his hereditary Serjeaney of the Bridge Gate and his first marriage, and at Blaeon he was attended by his favourite nephew Edward Norres,⁵ "his faithful servant and dearest nephew," as he terms him in a formal grant. It is probable that Speke might be undesirable as a constant residence from the progress of restorations, or from the decay which preceded them.

In 1544 Sir William engaged in the Scottish expedition of the Earl of Hertford. The name of one previously knighted, as matter of course, does not appear in Hollinshed⁶ among the numerous Lancashire and Cheshire Esquires knighted on Sunday, May 11, 1544, after the burning of Edinburgh; but his own autograph in the books identified by him as brought

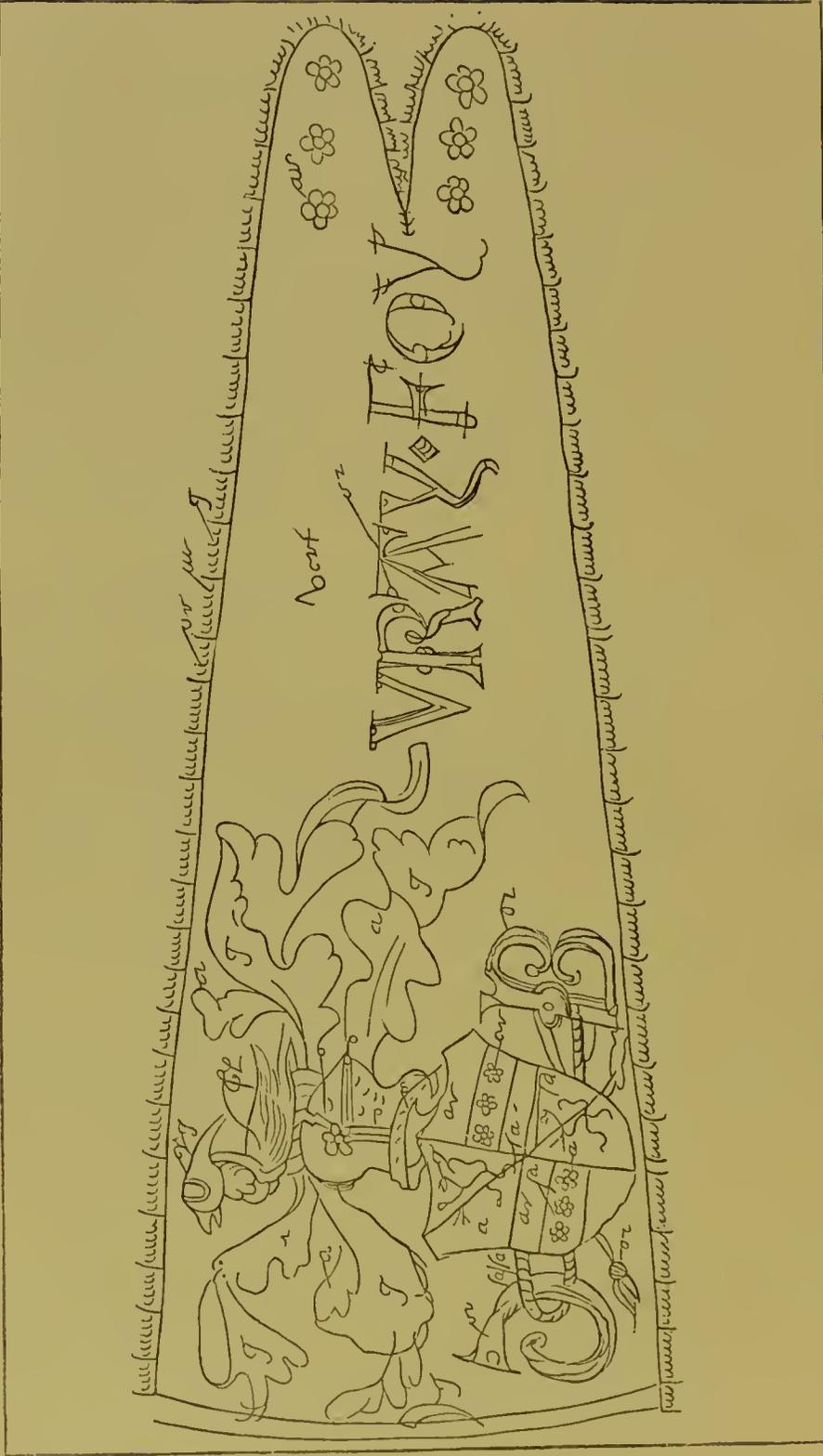
¹ Vis. 1567. ² Lewis Dwnn's Vis. of North Wales, II., 335, and Hist. Chesh. II., 133.

³ Ducat. Lanc. Pleadings, I, 195.

⁴ Itinerary, vol 7, pt. 1, 56, and vol. 5, 54. The investigations were from 1528 to 1534.

⁵ Afterwards of Blackrod (p. 23), but described of Blaeon in Grafton's Lancashire MSS. Coll. Arn.

⁶ Vol. 3, p. 436.



From a Pen-and-ink Drawing in Harl. MS. 1997, 86 b, appended to a copy of Sir Wm. Norres's "DECLARATION," and executed about 1590. The cut is one-third less than the original. In the drawing, below "VRAY FOY" is written, "This was taken by Sir William Norres, Knight, in Scotland"—and over it, "This is a coppie verbatim after Sir William Norres's owne handwrittinge."

"This Gwyddon was wonne by Sr Wm. Norres in Scotland."

from the ruins, left as an heir-loom for Speke, and now honourably preserved in the Athenæum at Liverpool,¹ proves him present in that city on such occasion. Other possible spoils, limited by the more judicious consideration of later antiquaries to figures attached to the disputed wainscot, have been recently described in the results of local investigations.²

On Sep. 10, 1547, William Norres, eldest son of Sir William, aged about 25 years, serving in the Duke of Somerset's band, was engaged at the battle of Pinkie or Musselburgh. Hollinshed³ expressly names "*Norris*," as one of the Lord Protector's own band of Cavalry, leading in the desperate charge on the Scottish Pikemen, in which the most part of the Gentlemen named by him were slain. The passage is subjoined⁴ and may relate to either father or son, but the Visitation of 1567 gives the death of the son in the pedigree recorded by the father.

The presence of the father there is conjectured from his possession of the Pennon of David Boswell of Balmuto, sketched in the Holme abstract of the Norris evidences, and delineated also in the draft of the Speke pedigree.⁵ In the former MS. is an attested copy of Sir William's own autograph account of it. "This Gwyddon was wonne by Sir William Norres in Scotland." The Arms and initials on the Pennon are those of David Boswell of Balmuto, whose sons fell at Musselborough, as mentioned more at length in the note subjoined.⁶

Six years after this, in 1553, Sir William appears with the Earl of Derby and five Lancashire Knights—Atherton, Gerard, Holcroft, Legh, and Molyneux, as a Collector of the subsidy voted by Edward's last Parliament.⁷ In the same year, after Mary's accession, he occurs once more in military arrangements, in a list of Knights and Esquires nominated Commanders of the proposed muster of West Derby Hundred.⁸

¹ See Note XIII.

² Remarks on Speke by H. C. Pidgeon, Esq., in *Archæol. Journal*, vol. v, p. 312. Mr. Hincheliffe's conjectures, in 1800, were much to the same purport as to limitation of possible trophies to minor relics, instead of considering the Wainseot itself as such.

³ III. p. 878.

⁴ See Appendix, Note XIV.

⁵ Harl MS. 1997, (p. 86 b.) and 2075.

⁶ See Appendix, Note XV.

⁷ Collins's Baronetage, 1, p. 101.

⁸ Gregson's Fragments, p. 18.

In the following year the Dutchy Pleadings preserve his answers, when defendant as Mayor of Liverpool, along with other local officers, on behalf of that Borough, with reference to municipal claims, the Ferry and the Customs, against Sir Richard Molyneux the Farmer of the Revenue.¹ In the same year he represented the Borough in Parliament.

Shortly afterwards, in the course of the Marian persecution, the Martyr George Marsh, mentions Sir William Norres, Sir Peers a Lee, Master More and others, sitting as members of the Earl's Council in the Presence Chamber at Latham, in March, 1555, at his primary examination. The same Martyr's Diary notes the absence of both Knights at his second examination.²

Four years after this, Lord Derby returned to the Earl of Shrewsbury as President of the North, in 1557, Sir William's inability for military service, but his readiness to provide a Captain, for musters then raising in expectation of a Scottish irruption.³

It is probable that restorations of the ancestral Mansion at Speke by Sir William now succeeded to more active occupations. The carved mantle-piece of the great parlour representing three generations with his own figure in the centre, and bearing some analogy to the richer mantlepiece in the Palais de Justice at Bruges put up in 1529, seems to testify to this. It may be referred to a date within one or two years of 1560.⁴ Mr. Whatton, supposing an entire re-erection of Speke in 1598 from the appearance of that date in the East Front with reference to additions only, still agrees with others that the introduction of *two children only* of Edward and Margaret Norres in the mantlepiece and the occupation of the remaining space by a shield seem to indicate that they had no more than *two* children born at the period of its execution.⁵ *Four other children*, in addition to these, were born *before* the Visitation of 1567, and arguments from the date thus gained, as well as from general probability, point to Sir William, who survived to 1568, and who is the prominent character in the centro of

¹ Pleadings temp. Ph. M., Vol. XI., No. 1.

² Fox's Martyrs, Edit. 1641, III., 225.

³ Whitaker's Whalley, 3d Edit. 533, and Baines, I, 507.

⁴ See Appendix, Note XVI.

⁵ Memoir in Archæol. Scot., p. 9, and pedigree attached.

NORRES OF SPEKE, from the Visitation of Lancashire by Dugdale
Arms, as before. Crest, as allowed in 1664, on a wreath,



Edward Norres of Speke, Esq., third son and heir of Sir William Norres, buried at Childwall, 1606.

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| <p>Sir William Norres of Speke, K.B., eldest son and heir, created K.B. July 24, 1603, previous to the coronation of James I; died about 1626 (Dugdale), in 1634 (R. Holme.)</p> | <p>= Eleanor, daughter of William, eldest son and heir apparent of Sir Richard Molineux of Sef-ton, Kt.</p> | <p>Edward Norres, second son, had issue Margaret, wife of Edward Ireland of Lydi-ate, Esq.</p> | <p>Perpetua, wife of Thomas Westby, brother and heir of John Westby of Mowbrik, co. Lanc.</p> | <p>Anne, Butler Lanc. of The Esq. of Staff.</p> |
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| <p>1 Edward. S. P. 3 Alan. S. P. 4 Thomas. S. P. 5 Richard. S. P. 6 Alexander. S. P.</p> | <p>William Norres of Speke, Esq., second son and heir, died July 10, 1651; will dated July 9, 1651, proved in London Oct. 17, 1654.</p> | <p>= Margaret, daughter of Thomas Salusbury, of Llewenny, who was executed Sept. 21, 1586.</p> | <p>Henry Norre seventh son, Col. of Foot in Flanders, had issue, 164</p> |
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|---|--|---|--|
| <p>1 Edward Norres of Speke, Esq., eldest son and Col. in the King's service, bapt. at St. Mary's, Chester, 1614, died March 16, 1644, before his father.</p> | <p>= Frances, daughter of Sir Tho. Powel of Horsley and Birkenhead, Bart., marr. secondly John Edwards of Stansty.</p> | <p>2 Richard Norres, baptized at St. Mary's, Chester, 1616, died young.</p> | <p>3 Thomas Norres of Spel Esq., third son and heir aged 46 years at the V of 1664. Estate sequest. Parlt. Will proved 168</p> |
|---|--|---|--|

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|---|
| <p>Edward Norres, son and heir apparent, died before his father, June 25, 1643. (H. MS. 1987.)</p> | <p>Catherine. Frances, died young. Margaret, wife of Col. Robinson of Gwersylt.</p> | <p>1 Thomas Norres of Speke, Esq., aged 11 years, Sep. 23, 1664. M.P. for Liver-pool, Sheriff of Lanc. 1696: died in 1700, buried at Childwall.</p> | <p>2 Magdalen, daur. of Sir Willoughby Aston of Aston, co. Cest., Bart., marr. 1695 died 1709.</p> | <p>William Norres, aged 6 years, 1664, created a Bart. Dec. 3, 1698, M.P. for Liverpool and Ambassador to Aurungzebe, died in Oct. 1702, S. P.</p> | <p>3 John, aged 2 years, 1664. O. S. P.</p> |
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| <p>Sydney Beauclerk, fifth son of Charles first Duke of St. Albans, died Nov. 23, 1744, buried at Garston.</p> | <p>= Mary, only daughter and heiress, succeeded to Speke after the deaths of her uncles without male issue, married Nov. 9, 1736, died Nov. 20, 1766, buried at Garston.</p> | <p>Thomas No only son, bo 1712, died y and S. P.</p> |
|--|--|--|

| | |
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| <p>Topham Beauclerc of Speke, Esq., born 1739, died March 11, 1780, buried at Garston.</p> | <p>= Diana, daughter of Charles third Duke of Marlborough, whose marriage with Frederic Viscount Bolingbroke had been dissolved, 8 Geo. III, remarried March 12, 1768.</p> |
|--|--|

Charles George Beauclerk, Esq., son and heir, by whom the estate of Speke was alienated.



F SPEKE.

34, with additions and continuations from original authorities.
 mount *vert*, an erne or eagle, wings elevated, proper.

Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Roger Smallwood of Westminster.

| | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|---|
| Sir Tho. Lawsey, co. afterwards Draycot, Wiltsey, co. | Mary, wife of Thomas Clifton of Westby, in co. Lanc. | Margaret, wife of Edward Torbock of Torbock, in co. Lanc. | Emilia, wife of William Blundell of Little Crosby, co. Lanc. | Winifred, wife of William Banester of Wem, co. Salop | Martha, wife of Thurstan Anderton of Lostock, afterwards of Sir Henry Bunbury of Stanney, Kt. |
|---|--|---|--|--|---|

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| Bridget, wife of Sir Thos. Bold of Bold, Kt., marr. at Childwall, Ap. 9, 1607, afterwards wife of John Fleming of Rydal. | 2 Margaret, wife of Edward Fleetwood of Penwortham, co. Lanc. married at Childwall, Aug. 27, 1609. | 3 Elizabeth, wife of Geo. Warburton of Arley, co. Cest. | 4 Anne, wife of James, eldest son of Roger Bradshaigh of Haigh, co. Lanc. |
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| | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Katharine, dau. of Sir Henry Garway, Kt., Alderman of London. | William, fourth son, living 1664, buried at Childwall. | Christopher, fifth son, living 1664. | James, died unmar. before 1664. | Margaret, wife of John Salusbury of Bachegraig, co. Flint. |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|---|
| 4 y, aged one 1664, Felf Brasenose Oxf., 1687, 1697, died married, June 702. | 5 Edward Norris of Chester and Speke, M.D. of B.N. Coll. Oxford, 1695, died July 22, 1726, A. æt. 62, buried at Garston; will proved at Chester 1730. | Anne, sole daugh. and heir. of Peter Gerard of Crewood, co. Cest., married at St. Michael's, Chester, July 12, 1705, died Jan. 3, 1729, aged 53, buried at Garston. | Jonathan O. S. P. 1697. Richard, Mayor of Liverpool 1700, M.P. in 1708, Sheriff of Lanc. 1718 O. S. P. | 6 7 Margaret, died unmar. (Norris Papers, p. xxi) 2 Ann, wife of William Squire of Liverpool, mercht. | 3 Katharine, w. of Rich. Percival of Royton, <i>ib.</i> 4 Elizabeth, wife of John Hopwood of Hopwood. |
|--|---|---|--|---|---|

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| Hugh Williams of Botelwyddan, Esq., first husband, S. P. | Susanna, eldest daughter and coheiress. | Hugh Warburton of Penrhyn, co. Caernarvon, a General in the army, second husband. | Ralph Leycester of Toft, co. Cest., Esq., died Dec. 20, 1776, aged 77, buried at Knutsford. | Katherine, second daughter and coheiress, died Feb. 25, 1799, aged 89, buried at Knutsford. |
|--|---|---|---|---|

Anne Susanna, wife of Richard Pennant, afterwards Lord Penrhyn, O. S. P. 1816.

Ralph Leycester of Toft, Esq., son and heir, died 1823.

the piece, as its erector; and if local investigation can detect anything incorporated with the wainscot of the Hall adjoining that may be likely to be a memorial of achievements in 1544, there remains nothing, in question of *time*, to cause difficulty in referring such memorial to him also.

In 1563, Sir William lost his second wife. The settlements recited in the Inquisitions and in pleadings shew that he was at this time occupied in providing for the sons of his deceased brother at Park Hall in Blackrod. About the same time his domain was increased by the purchase of Garston Manor from Laurence Ireland of Lydiat.¹

The date of 1563 is also attached to his "GENEALOGICAL DECLARATION," in which his recovery of Norres estates, through his mother, haunts him everywhere. It is a singular composition, full of proofs of genealogical knowledge without power of arrangement, the legend of Mabell standing out in bold relief, as if really taken down in the words attributed to Sir Roger Bradshaigh on the moors of Blackrod and in the Halls of Haigh and Standish. The same strong feelings appear in the settlement of his estates, in 1566, extending successively over the Blackrod, West Derby and Fyfield lines, and the same confusion in the entry made by him in the Visitation of 1567, where most of the materials are true, but the dislocated series of descents extended far beyond his power of verification.

On Jan. 30, 1568, Sir William Norres died, as proved by his Inquisition, after a winter of recorded severity, and his remains were deposited at Childwall on February 3 following. His Inquisition taken at Wigan, Ap. 8, 10 Eliz. recites his grants to his nephew Edward Norres, his long entails, and the age of his surviving son and heir Edward.

The tenures of his estates were as follows:—Speke was held from Molyneux as from his Lordship of Sefton, Garston Manor from the Queen, and part of Ditton from the Hundred of West Derby, and Blackrod from the Hundred of Salford. Other lands in Hyndley, Halewood, Allerton and Ditton from manerial proprietors.

XI. Edward Norres of Speke, or Espeke-Garston, (as it was temporarily called after Sir William's purchase) succeeded, as eldest son by survivorship, at the age of twenty-eight, and was the person with whose children

¹ Harl. MS. 1997, p. 87, b.

the family carving closes, and with whom the pedigree in Dugdale's Visitation of 1664 commences. He was born about 1540, and married young, and occurs only in scenes of peaceful life, as bearer of the principal banner at the funeral of Edward Earl of Derby in 1574, as arranging family muniments about 1585, directing restorations of Speke in 1598, joining in an early address of loyalty to James with his Lancashire compatriots in 1603, and, to the last, occupied in improvements of his ancestral mansion, as by the initials of himself and his Lady on the western porch in 1605. Dying in May, 1606, he reposed with his ancestors at Childwall.

The continuation of the family history has been told elsewhere by a member of this Society, in an interesting Memoir,¹ and the sequel is therefore limited here to the separate genealogical tables.

Such are the details of the Norres descent as they have occurred to the writer in Evidences and Records. The object in arrangement of them has been to prove the establishment of the Lancashire House in the time of Richard I., to authenticate the collateral branches of Sutton and Speke, and (with every thing short of precise legal proof) to shew the mutual connexion of these lines. The further endeavour has been to supply the descent of the Lordship of Speke as well as that of its owners, to fix dates that may illustrate points beyond the range of this Memoir, establish by proof or official admission the lines of various collaterals, and bring controverted legends to the test of more regular evidence.

Documents requisite for such purposes are necessarily of a dry and severe character, but their application will, as it is hoped, possess interest in the eyes of the antiquary with reference to the departed owners of a mansion of antient importance and of celebrity even in decay. And this has been avowed in no ordinary manner. When Liverpool and the Society there centralized welcomed Archæology with hospitality such as rarely, if ever, welcomed Archæology before, THIS MANSION was selected as one of the most prominent objects of interest, and the attention of the visitants was divided between the grave of MOLYNEUX and the Hall of his compatriot and companion in Arms, NORRES of SPEKE.

¹ Introduction to the "Norris Papers," edited by Mr. Thomas Heywood for the Chetham Society, with additions at the end of the "Moore Rental."

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PRECEDING MEMOIR.

I.

Authorities for the Statements in the Memoir.

The details regarding the parent House, LE NORRIS OF BLACKROD, are proved by Records, and those of the next branch, that of Sutton and Daresbury, by the collections of Sir P. Leycester, still extant in his MS. "Liber C," and abstracted in his Cheshire Antiquities. With the last, *so far as concerns Sutton*, the Visitation of 1567 nearly coincides.

The Connexion between the SPEKE and SUTTON lines is chiefly drawn from recorded facts, contained in the Coucher Book of Whalley, and the ancient inscriptions at Childwall Church, which correct the Visitation of 1567.

With respect to NORRES OF SPEKE, the Visitation is rejected *above* the Sir John Norres who married Balderston, and a descent substituted which accords with the Childwall Inscriptions, the Speke Charters, and Duchy Records. *Below this point*, the Visitation of 1567 (as corrected from Inquisitions) and the Visitation of 1664 continue the descent to the time where information from family documents commences.

The ABSTRACTS of SPEKE CHARTERS above mentioned form a part of a Collection in Harl. MS. 1997, No. 12, loosely entitled in the Catalogue "A Declaration of the descent of Sir William Norres, Knight, &c.," but really consisting of the documents undermentioned:—

1. A transcript of this *Declaration*, composed in 1563, and described in the Memoir, extending from p. 83 *b.* to 86 *b.*
2. A Sketch of the BOSWELL PENNON taken by him in Scotland, p. 86 *b.*
3. *An Abstract of Speke Charters*, seemingly made by the copyist of the Declaration, and under the direction of Mr. Edward Norres, as the basis of a Pedigree. It is headed "found in serche among the Evidences at Speke of Mr. Norres."—Pp. 86 *b.*—89.
4. *The Genealogical Inscriptions* formerly part of the painted glass at Childwall Church (p. 88 *b.*) have additions as to the kneeling figures in the hand of one of the later Randle Holmes. These are also adverted to in the "Declaration," as existing at Childwall in 1563.
5. A further *Series of Abstracts*, seemingly sent to the Compiler, after his visit to Speke, pp. 89—89 *b.*, headed "Extracts, from Mr. Norres of Speke."

As this document formed part of the Holme Papers (as the Contents by the last Holme, prefixed to the volume, shew) it is termed "HOLME ABSTRACT" in the Memoir, and perhaps the *first* Randle Holme may have assisted in making it, although then

young. It is printed by Mr. Nichols in his Topographer (II. pp. 357—383) with notes, partly communicated by the writer of this Memoir, as there mentioned.

A draft of the Pedigree founded on this exists in the Harl. MS. 2075, much injured. It is assigned to the date below for these reasons.

The Declaration mentions Sir W. N. as deceased, and it and the Pedigree (Harl. MS. 2075) both mention his son as of Speke, the latter particularly, as "*Edward Norres, Lord of Espeake-Garston.*" This fixes a date between 1508 and 1606. Again, Edward's six elder children only are named in the Pedigree, and the five younger omitted. A minute calculation as to the time of birth of Bridget Norres, the youngest daughter named in the Pedigree, and married in 1607, fixes it between 1586 and 1590, and such, in all likelihood, will be the date of the Collection and of the Pedigree which was obviously drawn from it.*

II.

Translations from Records, relative to the grant and possession of Blakerode, by Hugo le Noreis, and its connexion with the Honor of Peverell, which fixes the date of grant between 1189 and 1199. (P. 6.)

I. As to the Grant by John, Earl of Moreton.

"JOHN by the grace of God, &c. Know ye, that we have given and granted and by this our Charter confirmed to HUGO LE NOREIS, for his homage and service, a Carucate of land in Blakerode with all appurtenances to be held to him and his heirs from us and our heirs by the service of XX shillings per annum (direction for quarterly payments) for all services and customs, WHEREFORE WE will and firmly command that the said HUGO NORIEUS shall have and hold the same land and his heirs after him, by the service aforesaid, from us and our heirs well and in peace, &c. &c., as we granted to him and by our reasonable Charter confirmed, whilst We were Earl of Moreton. Witness G. Archbishop of York, H. of Sarum and R. of St. Andrews, Bishops. Given by the hands of T. Archdeacon of Wells, and J. de Gray, at Le Mans, the Xth day of October in the year of our Reign the First."—Rot. Cart. 1199, 1 Johan, Mem. 5.

In the *Rotuli de Oblatis*, 1 Johan, 1199, Mem. 13, this occurs—

Lancaster. Hugh le Norreys gives to the Lord King X Marks and II Caszures for Confirmation of his Charter.

In the *Rotulus Cancellarii*, 3 Johan, m. 7.

Lancaster. Hugh Norrensis accounts to the King for II Marks and II Chascurs for the Confirmation of his Charter. II Marks are in the Treasury, and V. Marks for the Chascurs, and he still owes I Mark.

* For abstracts of the entire series of the Norres Inquisitions in the Duchy Office the writer is indebted to the kindness of William Hardy, Esq., F.S.A.

II. *As to Blackrod being a component part of Peverell fee* which was granted to John Earl of Moreton in 1189.

The Testa de Nevill (806) states "The same William (Earl of Ferrars) holds Blacrode from the same Honor (that of Peverell) and it is worth XX^s. per Annum.

The same Record (827) states "Hugh de Blakerode (called Hugh le Norreys in 372) holds one Carucate of land in Blakerode, which was of the Fee of William Peverell, by payment of XX^s. and he has the Royal Charter.

III.

Extracts from the "Declaration" of Sir William Norres, (Harl. MS. 1997) relative to his representation of Norres of Blackrod. (Pp. 9, 29, 37.)

In Harl. MS. 1997, p. 86, he mentions his moiety of Blackrod, "of an antient time past, my Ancestor's inheritance—by the Grace of God come to me again."

And with respect to a reversionary interest in Haigh, another part of Mabel's lands, he gives a citation from a speech made by Sir Roger Bradshaigh of Haigh, in the presence of Ralph Standish, Uncle-in-law of Sir William Norres the narrator, by his marriage with Ellen Harrington.

"This Man" (Sir W. N.) "is next heyre mascle to me and my two brothers; and yf my brother William weare without yssue, as I and my brother Rauff are, this Gentleman ys my heyre mascle by inteyle of Dame Mabel Bradshawe, who was heire generall to this Manor of Haw, and Blackrode, and also of Westeley." p. 84.

And in the Settlement of Haigh mentioned *ibidem*—"and in default of such yssue of hys (that is Bradshaighs, Mabel's husband's) body, lawfully begotten, then the sayd Manor of Haw and yts appurtenanees to her cossen Alan Norres of Speke, and hys heyres for ever."—*Ibid.* p. 85.

IV.

Descent of the Sutton and Speke lines of Norres, as given in the Visitation of 1567.—D. 3. Coll. Arm. (Pp. 10, 18, 26.)

The Record itself is in narrative form with much circumlocution, but the following abstract is made in the words of the original. The objectionable parts are in italics.

- I. "Allan Norris of Sutton in Lane. Ar. who deseended owt of the Howse of Sutton in the saide Countie as appeareth by a deede, S.D."
- II. "Allan Norrys, sonne and heire to Allane."
- III. "Sir Henryc Norrys Knight, sonne and heire to Allane."
- IV. "Allane Norrys sonne and heire to Sir Henryc."

- V. "*Henrye Norrys sonne and heire to Allane.*"
- VI. "*Thomas Norrys sonne and heire to Henrye.*"
- VII. "*William Norrys of Speike in Com. Lane. Ar. sonne and heire. Married Johan, daughter to Sir John Molyneux of Seston in Com. Lane. Knyghte, and by her halthe yssue Henrye, sonne and heire, by the whiche Johan he had the Lordship of Speake.*"
- VIII. "*Sir Henrye Norris Knyghte, sonne and heire to William.*"
- IX. "*Sir John Norris Knyghte son and heire to Sir Henrye, married Katherine, daughter to Robert Balderstone in Com. Lanc. Ar.*"
- X. "*Sir Henrye Norris Knyghte, who lyved in the IX^h yerc of the reigne of Kinge Henrye the fift, sonne and heire to Sir John, married Alyce daughter and heire to Roger Erneys of Chester Gent. and of Jane his wife, daughter and sole heire to William Molyneux of Crosbye in Com. Lanc. Ar.*"

"And the saide Sir Henrye Norris had yssue,

"William Norris sonne and heire. *John seconde sonne. Sir William Norris of Yatenden in Com. Berk. third sonne.*

I. The descent of the *Sutton line* contains V. *Henrye*—who must be struck out—and it ought to end with VI. *Thomas*, who died issueless and was succeeded by his sister *Clemence*. See page 12.

In the *Speke line*, the VIIth *William* must be struck out. The wife given to him her was wife of Robert Erneys, (Dugdale's Vis. 1664).—See page 20. *Sir Henry* (VIII.) was a collateral. IX. Sir John, and X. Sir Henrye, were veritable ancestors of *Speke*, but descended in a manner varying from this statement. See p. 18.

II. As to *John* and *Sir William*, alleged sons of Sir Henry and Alice, (Lady Norres,) Grafton's MS. in the College of Arms has as follows:—

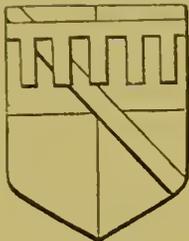
— "habuerunt exitum Willielmum, et *Johannem nuncupatum de Bray*, Willielmum "*Norris de Yatenden in Com. Berk. Mil.* et notandum est quod Baro "*Norreis DE RICOTT*, descensus est ab eodem Johanne et Milliscensia uxore "*ejus filia et herede Ravenscroft de Alton End in Com. Northton. Ar. ut postea "apparet."*

The inaccuracy of this statement with respect to "*Sir William*," and the difficulties with respect to *John* being the ancestor of the Ricot line are noted in page 26.

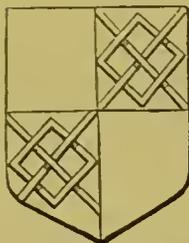
For an extract of this descent, and other kind and liberal aid in the course of his researches, the writer is indebted to Sir C. G. Young, Garter.

V.

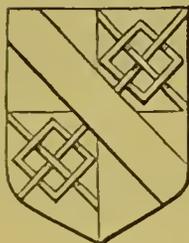
Respecting the probable origin of the Arms of Norres. (P. 10.)



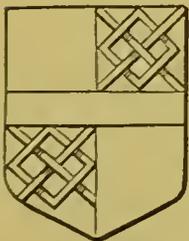
The ARMS used by NORRES, which would be adopted about this time, seem to be founded on those of their feudal chief, JOHN DE LASEY, Baron of Halton, on the principle of what are called "Arms of Affection." A seal in Whitaker's Whalley, (p. 61,) gives the latter as "quarterly, a *baton*, over all a label of five points." Henry de Lasey substituted a *bend*.—(Hist. Chesh. 1, p. 514.)



The DUTTONS, who, like Norres, were feudatories of Halton, and frequently Seneschals, used precisely the same Coat as Norres, saving the *fesse*, as shewn on the seal of Sir Thomas Dutton, Lord of Dutton from 1326 to 1381.—(Hist. Chesh. 1, 478.)



The DESPENSERS, who are also considered by the best authorities a branch from Dutton, used the same Coat with the difference of a *bend*, temp. H. 3, (Roll of Arms by Nicolas, 2, 3,) as if in acknowledgement of common descent.—See Willement's note on Baker's Northamptonshire (1, 108) in Blore's Monumental Remains.



It is proper to add that Dr. Gower has stated in his Sketch of Cheshire materials (page 47) that Dutton and the other Esquires of Lord Audley added *frets* to their Arms out of deference to the wish of Lord Audley in 1356, but this remark is appended to a citation from Daniell (Kennet's Collection) without any authentication. If correct, it would not disprove previous use by Dutton; but it is observed by Lysons, that neither Dutton, who was Sheriff of Cheshire in 1356, the year of Poitiers, nor any other of the traditional Esquires are even named as such by Froissart, or by any of the old English historians.

This conjecture as to the origin of these Arms has been adopted in the Topographer II. 370, from the communication of the writer.

VI.

Abstract of the Charter of Henry Norreys of Daresbury, 1292, in which he recognises Alan, Robert and John les Norreys as his BROTHERS. (Pp. 11, 13.)

Henry le Norreys, Lord of Deresbury, grants to the Abbot and Convent of Stanlaw land lying between Deresbury and Acton Grange, covenanting for his Wife's confirmation in the County Court at Chester, if requisite, and indemnifying the Monks from all consequences of his Pleas against them, and engaging to restore two Oxen and a Colt given to him by them, if he should die before completion of grant, under penalty of XX

shillings to the works of the Earl of Lincoln at Halton Castle and of animadversion from the Ordinaries in case of fraud or perjury. "*Hiis Testibus Alano Roberto, Johanne les Norreys, fratribus meis,*" &c. Dated at Stanlaw, on the Vigil of Saint Fabian and Sebastian, (January 19,) 1292.—Whalley Coucher Book, p. 411.

VII.

Grant of a mesne interest in one fourth of Speke by Sir Patrie de Haselwal to Alan Norres with Margery his daughter in frank marriage, and in his remaining fourth to his daughter Nicola. (Pp. 11, 14, 16, 17.)

I. "Yt appeareth by a deede sans date that Sir Patrick Haselwall dyd graunte withe "Margerye his doughter to Alan Norres the IIIIth part of the Lorship of Speke in "libero maritagio. Hiis Testibus, Dominis Benedicto Garnett, Henrico de Lee Militibus, "Willielmo de Moliners, Rogero fratre Suo, Ricardo de Holland, Johanne de Garston, "Alano le Norres, Johanne Garnett, Adamo de Toxtethe, et aliis."

II. Yt appeareth by another deede sans date that Patrick Haselwall did geave by "these woords "Dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Nicholae filiae "meae pro homagio et servitio suo *totam partem meam* totius Villae de Speak, scilicet "*quartam partem* totius predictae ville, etc: Hiis Testibus, Dominis Benedicto Garnett, " &c., exactly as before."—Holme Abstract, Harl. MS. 1997, p. 88.

These Charters have no date, but were later than June 20, 1252, when BENEDICT GERNET, who occurs as a Knight here, had not received Knighthood, and did homage on succeeding to the Lancashire estates of his father Sir Roger Gernet.—(Rot. Fin. II. 133.)

The witnesses are observable.

Gernet was tenant of Speke in capite from the Honor of Lancaster.

William de Moliners, from whom Haslewall the grantor held, was mesne Lord under Gernet.

Alan le Norres was, almost doubtlessly, Alan the father of the grantee.

The rest of the witnesses recur in later deeds after the settlement of Norres at Speke.

Nicola de Haslewal, seemingly unmarried when grantee, occurs as wife of John le Norres, 12 and 17 Edw. I.

VIII.

Lancashire deeds witnessed by Alan and Robert le Norreys, brothers, and Robert and John le Norreys, brothers, contemporary with the Cheshire deed witnessed by the three as brothers of Henry. (Pp. 14, 16.)

Charter from Symon sou of Henry de Gerstan of lands in Aykeberghe, &c., to Stanlaw Abbey. Witnesses, Sir Henry de Lee then Sheriff of Lancashire, Sir Robert Holand,

John Walfal, Richard de Holand, *Alan le Norreys, Robert his brother, John de Gerstan, Adam de Tocstath* and others—Between 1276 and 1283.—Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 582.

Quitclaim from Alice relict of Symon de Thorneton to Stanlaw Abbey. Witnesses, Sir R. de Holand, *Alan le Norres, John brother of the same, Richard de Holand, Adam de Tocstath*, and others. Dated at Gerstan three weeks after Easter, (Ap. 27,) 1292.—*Ibid.* p. 587.

IX.

Former Memorials in the Parish Church of Childwall. (Pp. 15, 23, 28.)

The following Inscriptions are given in Harl. MS. 1997, 88 *b*, by the person who abstracted the Speke Charters between 1586 and 1590, (see p. 39.) “These following I found in the Glasse Windows of Childwall Church.” They are also mentioned in Sir W. Norres’s “Declaration” of 1563.

The first gives the descent from Alan Norres to Sir Henry and Alice Lady Norres—the second, containing the children of Henry’s son William, was added by William and his wife Elizabeth Harrington; the third, containing those of his grandson Thomas, was added by Thomas and his wife Letitia Norres.—The abbreviated words are given *here* at length.

-
1. “ORATE pro animabus Alani Norres, Johannis Norres, Alani Norres Armigeri, “Johannis Norris Militis Henrici Norres Militis et Alicie uxoris ejus et animabus uxorum predictorum, quorum animabus propitietus Deus.”

 2. “ORATE pro bono statu ac animabus Willielmi Norres Armigeri, et Elizabethhe “uxoris sue, et omnium propinquorum suorum (qui) hanc fenestram fieri fecerunt; ac specialiter pro Thoma Norres Armigero, Ricardo, Roberto, Willielmo “presbitero, Johanne, Edmundo, Henrico, Christophero, Elizabetha, Alice, Margareta, Beatrice, Agnete, Katerina, quorum animabus propitietur Deus.”

 3. “ORANDUM EST devote pro statu et animabus Thome Norrys Armigeri et Leticie “uxoris sne qui hanc fenestram fieri fecerunt, et puerorum suorum videlicet, “Willielmi, Thome, Jacobi, Christophori, Ricardi, Edmundi, Elizabethhe, “Johanne, Elizabethhe, Beatricis et Alicie quorum animabus propicietur Deus.”

One of the Randle Holmes has added, in a later hand, that these were accompanied with the usual kneeling figures of the parents and children. The figure of William Norres was in a white dress, with a “greate brode gurdell.” Those of Thomas and Letitia in blue.

The *antient Crest* of Norres was appended to the *first* of these inscriptions.—See p. 23.

In the part which corresponds with the *second* inscription, the Visitation of 1507, gives "*Percyvalle*" as the mother instead of *Elizabeth*, and in the names of her issue omits Robert, Edmund, Henry, and Christopher, and adds *Jane* wife of William Worthington. This lady appears as *Elizabeth* in the Speke deeds, and in the next generation.

In the generation which corresponds with the *third* inscription, the painted glass and a settlement recited in the Norres Inq. p.m. of 16 11. 8 agree as to names, except the insertion of "James" in the transcript from the glass instead of "Edward," probably by error of the transcriber.

Edmund is the only one of these younger sons that is noticed in the Visitation, which adds "Nicolas," who does not occur in the settlements or abstracts.

X.

Notice of the successive Discussions on the Tradition connected with the Wainscot at Speke. (P. 30.)

The matter of the legend given by Seacome (edit. 1741, p. 47) as to the Wainscot and the "Royal Library" was adopted by Enfield (Hist. of Liverpool, p. 115), and has been repeated by Gough in his edition of Camden, and by a host of minor Topographers.

In 1800, *Mr. Hinchcliffe* contributed an Article on Speke to the *Archæologia* (vol. xiv. p. 20). Local tradition had transferred the legend, somewhat whimsically, to the family representation; but he considered judiciously that Sir William must have directed the carving of which he is the centre, that minor carvings and not the wainscot must have been the articles removed, and that the story probably regarded the plunder of Edinburgh in 1543.

In 1828, *Mr. Whatton* of Manchester presented a Memoir to the Scottish Antiquaries extending far beyond the disputed points. With respect to them he conjectured that Edward Norres (the *youngest* brother of the *owner* of Speke) might be the "Sir Edward," and had learned that *William* Norres, heir apparent of Sir William, was the person slain at Musselborough in 1547. The inscribed books had not then been recovered, and a misapprehension as to the object of the date 1598, and the reference of it to a re-erection of the entire mansion, and the completion of the wainscots, and to a consequent miscalculation of the age of Edward's two children represented in the last carved compartment, led him astray on subjects connected therewith, as mentioned in the text.

The conjectures of the Editor of the *Scottish Archæologia* were much nearer to reality. *Baines's Lancashire* (vol. iii. p. 755) at last announced the recovery of the volumes brought from Edinburgh and Sir William's autograph inscription, and the asportation *thence* was settled. Subsequently the subject has been renewed in Hall's *Mansions*, Nichols's *Topographer* II. 347, and the Prospectus to Nash's *English Mansions*, vol. iv.

The clearest and best account of the Wainscot is given in the *Archæological Journal*, V.



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p. 312, in the report of Mr. Pidgeon's address to the Archæological Association, 1849, at Speke, limiting any probability of Holyrood relics to some figures resembling the carved supporters of antient roofs, which are still connected with the wainscot, and adding other remarks, the result of minute local investigations.

 XI.

Extract from the Draft of the Speke Pedigree (Harl. MS. 2075), stating the presence of William Norris of West Derby, and of his brothers, at Flodden. (P. 30.)

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Sir William Norres Kt., Lord of Espeke, = married 18 Edw. IV. and had issue. | | Catherine, dau ^r of Sir Henry Bolde of Bolde, in Co. Lanc. Kt. | | |
| Henry Norres Lord of Espeke in the Co. of Lancastre, died A ^o 1524. | William Norres second son, placed at Darby, married and had issue. <i>This William was at Flodden Field with his brothers, and with Sir William Molyneux.</i> | James third son. | Edward fourth son. | John and Margaret dyed sans issue. |

No Commissions of Array or Summonses for military service are endorsed on the Clause Roll of 4 Hen. VIII. or 1513, according to the more antient practice, neither are any such Commissions or Muster Rolls known to be in the Duchy Office.

 XII.

Brasses in Childwall Church. (P. 33.)

The stone pavement which covered the Norres Chancel in Childwall Church was broken up after the sale of Speke, during alterations therein made by the purchaser, and these brasses, then torn from their previous position, were long concealed in a niche, but are now fixed up in the vestry. The figures appear to have been finished with enamel, as those at Winwick were, which related to Sir Piers Legh and Sir Thomas Gerard. This has been destroyed, but indentations remain, which shew the outlines of the former armorial decorations.

A BENCH-HEAD handsomely carved, is now attached to the Vicar's pew, and has a shield with the Arms of Norres and Harrington quarterly, the latter quartering Banastre of Walton. It was probably put up by Edward Norres who died in 1606, as it has the variations used by him, namely, transposed quarters and two mullets on the fesse.

For impressions of these Brasses and a drawing of the Carving the writer is indebted to H. C. Pidgeon, Esq., and, for information on the same subject, to the Rev. A. Campbell, Vicar, and the Rev. Dr. Hume.

XIII.

Copy of Autograph Inscription in a volume of Bartolus (fol. Venet. 1499) by Sir William Norres of Speke, similar statements being also inscribed by him in thirteen other folio volumes, of which the whole are preserved in the Athenæum Library at Liverpool.—From Facsimile in Baines's Lancashire, ii. 755. (See p. 34.)

“M^d. y^t Edin Borow wasse wone ye viij daye of May in ano xxxvi. H. viij et ano Dni
 “m^o ceccc^o xliij^o and y^t this boke called Bartolus sup' pmm degesti veteris was gottyn
 “and broughte awaye by me Willm Norres of the Speike K. ye xi day of Maye foursaide
 “and now ye Boke of me ye foursaid Sr Willm, geven and by me left to remayne att
 “Speke for an heirelowme. In wittenes whereof wreityn this, set my none hande and
 “subsebed my name.” “P. me Willm Norres Milit.”

XIV.

Extract from Holinshed (vol. iii. p. 878), mentioning NORRIS among the officers distinguished in the fatal charge on the Scottish Pikemen at Musselburgh. (P. 35.)

“The valiant Lord Greie, Edward Shelleie, Little Preston, Brampton and Jerningham,
 “Bulleners, Rateliffe the Lord Fitzwater's brother, Sir John Clere's son and heire, Rawleie
 “a gentleman of right commendable prowesse, Digs of Kent, Ellerker a Pensioner,
 “Segrave; of the Duke of Summersets band, Standley, Woodhouse, Conisbie, Horgill,
 “Norris, Denis, Arthur and Atkinson, with other in the foreranke, not being able in this
 “earnest assault, both to tend to their fight afore and to the retire behind, the Scots
 “again well considering herby how weake they remained, caught courage afresh, ran
 “sharplie forward upon them, and without anie mercie slue the most part of them that
 “abode foremost in prease, six more of Bulleners, and other than before are named, to
 “the number of twenty six, and most part gentlemen.”

These particulars are derived by Holinshed from the account given by Patten in his narrative of Somerset's Expedition, edit. 1798, p. 61.

XV.

As to the Pennon of Boswell of Balmuto taken by Sir W. Norres in Scotland. (P. 35.)

The fact of the taking of this Pennon is shewn by a note attached to the drawing of it in Harl. MS. 1997, p. 86 b.—“*This Gwyddon was wonne by Sir William Norres in Scotland;*” over which the transcriber has written, “*This is a Coppie verbatim after Sir William Norres's own hand writing.*”

The banner was green, with the inscription “Vray Foy” in golden letters, and the Arms Crest and Cypher of David Boswell of Balmuto. The Arms consisted of the bearings of Abernethy of Balmuto and Boswell of Balmuto quarterly, the intermediate Coat of Glen of Balmuto (through whom the property descended) being omitted. Precedence was irregularly given to Abernethy, as the older possessor. These points, with references to Wood's Douglas's Baronage and Nisbet, are stated by Mr. Nichols in an able note in the

Topographer, II. p. 373, where a wood-cut of the banner is given from the authority here cited.

David and Robert Boswell, grandsons of Sir Alexander Boswell who fell at Flodden, and sons of David Boswell of Balmuto, whose initials and arms, thus peculiarly arranged, identify the Pennon, fought at Musselborough or Pinkie (as it is variously called), and fell there. The fate and the presence of these young warriors there, the precise identification of their Pennon, the fall of the younger Norres there, and the autograph statement by his father as to the capture in Scotland, form a circumstantial chain of evidence as to the trophy being gained at Musselburgh or on the ground traversed by the Scots in their flight thence to Edinburgh.

XVI.

Inscription attached to the Carved Mantlepiece in the Great Parlour at Speke.

This Inscription has been given in the *Archæologia* (vol. xiv. p. 20) and also in the *Archæologia Scotica* (vol. iv. p. 6), in each of which elevations of the mantlepiece will be found. The carved work itself has been noticed in p. 36, and the inscriptions are added here, as genealogical memorials, from Mr. Hincheliffe's transcript in 1800.

I. In the left compartment over the figures of Henry and Clemence Norres, and their two sons and three daughters below, this remained.

..... who married Clemens, one of the X daughters and heirs of Sir James Harrington, who had, by her, William Norris, Thomas, Anne, Clemens, and Jane Norris.

II. In the middle compartment over the figures of Sir William Norris, and his two wives, the son and six daughters under the first, and the six sons and six daughters under the second wife, this remained.

..... had two wives, Elen daughter of Roland Buckelye Esquire, and after married Anne, one of the daughters and heirs of David Middleton, Alderman of the City of Chester, and by these two he had nineteen children.

III. In the compartment on the right, over Edward and Margaret Norris, their eldest son and eldest daughter, as follows :—

This bringeth us to Edward, the third son and heyer of the latter, who after the death of William and . . . his two elder brethren, married Margaret daughter of Robert Smallwoode, Esquire.

The Pedigree subjoined will exhibit these descents in tabulated form, but it may be better to add that *Clemence* and *Jane*, here named as daughters of Henry Norres, and one of the children of Sir William by his second wife (of which three none are mentioned

in the Pedigrees) probably died young. The Carving, as stated in the text, may be supposed to have been executed about 1560, as the two children of Edward here represented, and four others, were living in 1567, three more being born subsequently.

It has been deemed unnecessary to add Clemence and Jane, on the authority of this Inscription, to the Pedigree (No. III), but the unnamed *son*, represented in the carving, is added therein to those other younger sons of Sir William Norres that are inserted in the Visitation of 1567, but are omitted in the entail made by him in 1566.

Before taking leave of SIR WILLIAM NORRES it may be proper to advert to the charges of disaffection to the Protestant Establishment of Elizabeth recorded by Strype, (*Annals*, I, part 2, 8vo, edit. 1824, p. 259,) as brought forward by Sir Edward Fitton and Sir Edmund Trafford against him and others, seemingly during Bishop Downham's Visitation in the autumn of 1568. If, as it seems, Strype intended this and is correct, the charges must have been retrospective, as the Inquisition of April 8, 10 Eliz., and the Childwall Registers prove that Sir William had then rested in the grave of his fathers.

XVII.

Notices of the part taken by the Speke family and other Lancashire branches of that House in the War between King Charles and his Parliament.

In the MEMOIR read before the HISTORIC SOCIETY the narrative is closed with Edward Norres who died in 1606, and the continuation of the family History is referred to the tabulated Pedigrees and to the publications of Mr. Heywood, but as the latter do not particularize the connexion of the Norres family with the local movements of the Civil War, such circumstances as have been recovered are here added.

The Diary of the Siege of Lathom mentions "COLONEL NORRIS" as Governor of Warrington, and as having surrendered, "after five dayes siedge," on or about May 27, 1643, when the Queen professed herself unable to assist Lord Derby, in consequence of Goring's disasters.* Whether this Governor was William Norres of Speke, his son and heir apparent Colonel Edward Norres, his second son and successor Thomas, his brother Colonel Henry Norres, (with any of whom dates would accord,) or any other of the name, has not appeared.

WILLIAM NORRES OF SPEKE, owner of it at this time, died in 1651,† and has not occurred as committing himself in the struggle. His Will, dated July 9, 1651, and proved at Westminster, Oct. 17, 1654, by his younger son William, sole Exeutor, names his brother Henry with his wife and children, and his own four surviving sons,

* Lancashire Civil War Tracts, p. 160.

† Dugdale Visitat. 1664.

Thomas, William, Christopher and James. He directs burial with his ancestors in his Chancel on the south side of Childwall Church, and devises to his eldest son Thomas his interest in £900 (part payment of £2200) advanced on lands purchased in 12 Car. 1, namely, the Outlands in *Hale, Halewood, Ditton and Woolton*.

COLONEL EDWARD NORRES,* eldest son of William, had died before his father in 1644, his own and only son having died previously. In the year following the death of his father, on Oct. 28, 1652, during the debate of the Commons respecting forfeitures for Treason, it was resolved that the name of Edward Norres, Gentleman, of *Hale*, deceased, be put into this Bill,† but the deceased is not otherwise identified.

THOMAS NORRES OF SPEKE, second son and heir of William, is noticed more precisely. He was fined £508,‡ and his estate was sequestered. On Nov. 10, 1652, a Certificate in his favour was sent from Goldsmiths' Hall, the seat of the Committee of Sequestration, and it was ordered by the House that, if his fine and interest thereon were paid, the Sequestration thereon should be discharged.||

ROBERT NORRES OF KIRKBY, of whom nothing more has occurred, (excepting that the Will of one of that name and place was proved at Chester in 1674,) compounded, as a delinquent, for a fine of £107 11s. 8d.§

The names of PHILIP NORRES OF FORMBY and of WILLIAM NORRES OF ADLINGTON appear among the delinquent owners of estates which were sequestered by the Parliament, (Journals, vii.201,) but are not mentioned in the printed Catalogue of the Royalists who compounded.

ALEXANDER NORRES OF BOLTON and JOHN NORRES OF BOLTON, (noticed in p. 25,) compounded in minor sums, the former for living in Royalist quarters, the latter for inviting his neighbours to join the Royal Standard at Nottingham ¶

Another ALEXANDER NORRES of the same branch engaged on the side of the Parliament, and was appointed Treasurer of the Lancashire Committee of Lieutenancy by Ordinance of Aug. 19, 1645. He was eldest son and heir of Christopher Norres of Tonge, and has been noticed in the preceding Memoir.** Dying on May 11, 1672, he was interred in the Church-yard of Bolton, where his brief memorial, existing, although in a mutilated state, in 1848, mentioned his parents, and his own rest "*in the grave of his mother Alice Norres*"††

* So described in the ped. of Col. Robinson of Gwersylt, his son-in-law: See p. 26.

† Journals of the Commons.

‡ List of Compositions.

|| Journals of the Commons.

§ List of Compositions.

¶ Journals of the Commons.

** See p. 25.

†† A similar expression occurs on the adjoining gravestone of his kinsman Raphe, father of Christopher Norres of Bolton, and grandson of Raphe noticed in p. 25. "Raphe Norres died Feb. the 23, 1674, and here resteth in the Grave of his grandfather Raphe Norres"

The House of NORRES OF ORFORD, closely connected, by intermarriages, with Speke and with the Royalist family of Gerard, was represented at the outbreak of the Civil War, by the daughters and coheirs of Elizabeth Lady Tyldesley, wife of Sir Thomas Tyldesley of Gray's Inn, and daughter and heir of Thomas Norres of Orford.* Anne Tyldesley,† the younger of these coheirs and widow of Thomas Southworth of Samlesbury, afterwards married Adam Mort of Preston, a most zealous Royalist, Mayor of that town at the time of its reduction by the Manchester forces, according to most but not all authorities. His intention of firing the town in preference to surrender, and commencing with his own mansion, is stated in contemporary Tracts, but the execution was prevented by his fall at push of pike, together with his son, in desperate resistance to the storming party of Parliamentarians.‡

• See Memoir, p. 26.

† The deduction of the later Southworths from this lady in Whitaker's Whalley (p. 430) is incorrect. All her children by the first marriage died issueless before 1635, as by Pleadings in the Duchy Office.

‡ Lancashire Civil War Tracts, p. 74.

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THE
EARLY CONNEXION
OF THE
ANGLO-NORMAN FAMILIES
OF
STOKEPORT, FITZ-ROGER, BANASTRE,
AND GERNET.

BY
GEORGE ORMEROD, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A.

NOT PUBLISHED.

M.DCCC.LI.

ON THE EARLY CONNEXION OF THE ANGLO-NORMAN
FAMILIES OF STOKEPORT, FITZ-ROGER,
BANASTRE, AND GERNET.

THE intricate connexions of the BARONS of STOKEPORT with the houses of MONTALT and ARDERNE have been noticed at length in the Author's MISCELLANEA PALATINA,¹ and light may be thrown on those of the ancient Lancashire houses above-mentioned, FITZ-ROGER, BANASTRE, and GERNET, as well as upon that of the STOKEPORTS themselves, by adding a few remarks from Records, as to this last-mentioned family, to what is there stated.

In the *History of Cheshire*, the difficulties and confusion mixed up with the original constitution of Stockport Barony itself, as well as the genealogy of its Lords, have been noticed; and it was stated, and may be repeated briefly, as to the Barony, that Stockport first occurs as a mesne Lordship under Dunham Massey, not as a holding in Capite from the Earldom, like the other seven Baronies.

The Despensers are there stated to have held it as a subinfeudation, under Dunham, Robert de Stokeport again holding under Despenser at this early period. Its later privileges are a distinct point.

With respect to the STOKEPORTS themselves, Robert de Stokeport, living between 1189 and 1199, and the first owner known to have used the local name, was either identical with or hereditary successor of Robert Fitz-Waltheof, who held Brinnington, Bredbury, and Etchels, in the time of Richard I (under confirmation from the third Hamo de Masci of Dunham) *immediately* from that Barony, by military service with respect to Etchels, and as to the rest by tenure of providing a sumpter horse in Welsh wars. The Stoke-

¹ See *Miscellanea Palatina*, pp. 83 and 98; and *Parentalia*, pp. 88 and 107. The Ardernes descend from Stokeport and Warren, through Done and Davenport; but this is only in the way in which most families of the Palatinates reciprocate descent, and not representatively. At an earlier period, the closeness of the alliances must have seemed likely to have secured succession to inheritance by Arderne.

ports held immediately from Dunham also, without any subinfeudation, and were therefore, seemingly, hereditary successors of Fitz-Walthcof; and their arms resembled those of several dependants, and of some collaterals, of the house of Masci of Dunham.¹

Nothing has occurred to alter this view; but evidences have appeared which correct Mr. Watson's cited opinion as to the *identity* of Robert de Stokeport of 1189-99, with the Robert de Stokeport who died in 1239, which was cited in the *History of Cheshire* expressly on Watson's authority. It is now clear, from Records then inaccessible, that the Robert of 1199 was deceased in 1206, and that the Robert whose Inquisition was taken in 1239 was his successor, and evidently *son* of him by his wife Matilda; since Robert de Stokeport (son of this second Robert) was returned co-heir, in 1252, to the hereditary estates of Quenilda Lady Gernet, sister of Matilda Banastre, who was wife of this *first* Robert, and grandmother of the said co-heir. The information gained by tracing this connexion with Banastre, not only illustrates collaterally the ancient families above-mentioned, but does something towards explaining the descent of the Lancashire manor of Woodplumpton, which has been considered the most ancient inheritance of the Stokeports.

The clearest course will be to explain the points *illustrative of the Stokeport descent* first, and then to subjoin what relates to this their ancient inheritance, and to their connexions, previously much confused, with Gernet, Fitz-Roger, and Banastre.

DE STOKEPORT.

SIR ROBERT DE STOKEPORT, first of that local name, and either identical with, or immediate successor to, Robert Fitz-Walthcof (which point may be left open, as it is left in the *History of Cheshire*) occurs between 1189 and 1199, as a witness to the Foundation Charter of LYTHAM PRIORY,² founded by his father-in-law, Richard Fitz-Roger. Among other witnessess, occur William de Mulhum or Millum (his brother-in-law), and the contemporary founder of Burscough Abbey, Robert Fitz-Henry of Lathom.

In 1199,³ he occurs along with the said Richard Fitz-Roger

¹ See Hist. Chesh. iii, 384, 386, 398, 399; and i, p. xxviii.

² Dugdale's Mon. Ang. iv, 281.

³ Curia Regis, i, p. 359. The name is printed Stocf. as a contraction of Stocford.

and Margaret his wife, then claiming privileges as senior co-heir of Thurstan Banastre, against her sister Matilda. In 1201, King John confirms patrimonial lands to Matilda, daughter of Richard Fitz-Roger (named as wife of Robert de Stokeport), and to her four sisters;¹ and in the same year Robert de Stokeport renders cc marks and v palfreys to the King, for eustody of lands of his wife and her three unmarried sisters, and license for his mother-in-law (then widow of Richard Fitz-Roger) not being compelled to remarry.² He was surviving in 3 Johan. (*Rot. Cancellarii*, p. 116) when he accounted for a hundred shillings and one palfrey for Royal confirmation of the Charter of Lithum, made by the King, when Earl, to Richard Fitz-Roger, compounding also for other Confirmations, and was seemingly deceased in 1205, when a writ respecting the marriage of his sister-in-law, Margaret Banastre, of whom he was guardian, is addressed to *her sister* Matilda de Stokeporte. He was certainly deceased in 1206, when his widow Matilda (named De Stokeporte in *Testa de Neville*, but by her mother's maiden name of Banastre in the Fine Roll³) compounds for not being compelled to remarry.

II. SIR ROBERT DE STOKEPORT, son and heir of Robert and Matilda, only requires notice beyond what has been mentioned in the *History of Cheshire*, for the purpose of distinguishing him (the subject of the Inquisition of 1239, 23 Henry III) from the Robert his father, who died in 1206, and from his son Robert, living 36 Henry III, which may be done as follows:—

The first Robert has been shewn to have left his wife Matilda surviving; the second Robert died before his wife Roesia, which proves them to have been two distinct generations. Roesia married, to her second husband, Alexander Bamville of Storeton in Wirral, having dower, as widow of Robert de Stokeport, settled on the manors of Eehels, Stokeport, Bredburi, Romilegh, Wernet, and Hatreslegh; and, by deed enrolled in the Cheshire Domesday between 1274 and 1282,⁴ which recites this, they jointly released their interest to Richard de Stokeport.

“Robert de Stokeport, son of Robert” (the father of this Richard), was found co-heir by Inquisition of 36 Henry III, to Quenilda Lady Gernet, sister of Matilda wife and widow of the first

¹ Rot. Cart. p. 90 b.

² Rot. de Oblatis Memb. 9.

³ Testa de Neville (505), Rot. de Obl. et Fin. 353.

⁴ See abstracts of Domesday Charters, No. 58.

Robert, and therefore his descent from the husband of Matilda is clear. The distinctness of the father of this co-heir from Robert, the husband of Matilda, has been proved by the extract from the Domesday Roll, shewing this co-heir's father to have married Roesia.

III. SIR ROBERT DE STOKEPORT, grantee of Marple and Wybresleghe from Earl Ranulph III in his father's lifetime,¹ son of Robert and Roesea, and grandson of Robert and Matilda, only requires notice here, from being found co-heir with Ralph de Bethum to his great-aunt, Quenilda Lady Gernet (younger sister of Matilda), by Inquisition p. m. 36 Henry III, 1252, as before mentioned.

In *these two co-heirs* the representation of FITZ-ROGER and of this branch of BANASTRE vested, and they did homage together, and had warrant for seisin in the same year.²

FITZ-ROGER AND BANASTRE.

So far with respect to illustration of the STOKEPORT DESCENT, from the evidences of FITZ-ROGER and BANASTRE in Records. The same, examined with respect to the families last-mentioned, represented by Stokeport in female line, illustrate, as previously stated, the early descent of the manor of Woodplumpton to the Stokeports, alleged to be derived through RICHARD FITZ-ROGER, the FOUNDER of LYTHOM PRIORY, from the Baronial House of Bussel of Penwortham.

Of this Founder's descent nothing certain is clear, beyond what his patronymie, FITZ-ROGER, proves. Vernon (Harl. MS. 1987), amidst much error, is perhaps right in making him a BANASTRE.

¹ This Robert de Stokeport gave these manors to William Vernon, the husband of his sister Margaret, supposed to be Sir William, afterwards Justiciary. See *Miscell. Palatina*, p. 104, *Hist. Chesh.* iii, 386, 406. Burton records the gift of the manor of Little Appleby in Leicestershire, and of the advowson of Great Appleby, by Robert de Stokeport, to the same William Vernon (*Watson's Warren*, ii, p. 199; and *Hist. Chesh.* iii, 384, 386). This Appleby was the property of Matilda de Stokeport or Banastre, either from father or mother, as she fined for recognizance of novel disseisin therein, 1206.—*Rot. de Obl. et Fin.* 348.

With Sir Richard de Stokeport, son of this last Sir Robert, the direct male line of these local Barons ended; and from his daughter Jane, successively wife of Sir Nicolas de Eton and Sir John de Arderne, came the Warrens of Poynton.

² *Excerpt. e Rot. Fin.* ii, p. 133.

This would at least account for intermixtures of property; and his daughter Matilda's assumption of that name after the death of her husband, would be more easily accounted for, than by regard to maternal descent. His Foundation Charter of Lytham, in the *Monasticon*, contains much that might be matter of deep investigation.¹

Burns² affirms him to have held Woodplumpton; and Lucas (as cited by Watson, *History of Warren*, ii, 108) states him to have inherited it from the marriage of his alleged father, Roger Fitz-Richard, with an unidentified daughter of Warin Bussel, Baron of Penwortham. Of this, documentary evidence has not occurred;³ but Records supply ample proof of the mode in which representation of this Founder, and of his wife Margaret, descended from them to Stokeport.

The Charter of Fitz-Roger, granting Lytham to the monks of Durham, between 1189 and 1199, states the assent of his wife Margaret to his donations. She was eldest daughter and co-heir of THURSTAN BANASTRE, and litigated her rights as such (*enescia*) with her younger sister Matilda, in 1199 and 1204.⁴ (*Rotuli Cur.*

¹ For instance, the description of the shore, sea, and estuary, the mosses, the marsh, with its islands, the church of the vill of Lytham (of which Dr. Whitaker doubts the reality, from non-occurrence of the appropriation deed and vicarial endowment) and the "Foss of the Cemetery of *Kilgrimol*", where Fitz-Roger, the Founder, mentions his having erected a Cross. The name and locality of this ancient cemetery seem to point to some *antecedent* cell of devotees of the Irish or Culdee sect, who had settlements on the Welsh coast, in Bardsey, and the north-western coast of England. For the import of Kil, in composition, still preserved in the name of Kellamergh, near Lytham, see Jamieson's *History of the Culdees*, p. 355; and for an account of another seeming settlement, refer to Heysham, with its Chapel of St. Patric, ancient cemetery, traditional processions, and existing remains, in the *Richmondshire* of Dr. Whitaker, who claims for it the highest Saxon antiquity, but does not go further.

² *History of Westmorland*, p. 616. He and Lucas both write *Dunstan Banastre*, instead of *Thurstan*.

³ The *Testa de Neville* gives six daughters of Warin Bussel, three endowed by their father, and three by their brother Richard, but not this marriage; in no way, however, disproving it.

⁴ An interesting memoir on the BANASTRES of LANCASHIRE will be found in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, i, p. 334. They are alleged to have been settled in Prestatyn, in right of Norman Conquest, in the time

Reg.) She was a widow in 1201, as by the license granted to Robert de Stokeport above-mentioned, stating composition with the Crown respecting rights of again giving her in marriage.

The issue of this marriage were as follows:—

1. MATILDA,¹ wife of Robert de Stokeport before-mentioned.
2. MARGARET, unmarried 1201, and eldest unmarried co-heir in 1205, when her marriage was purchased by HUGH DE MORETON.
3. AVICIA, wife of WILLIAM DE MULHUM, 1201.
4. QUENILDA, unmarried in 1201, mentioned hereafter.
5. AMURIA, named as fifth, and as unmarried in 1201, afterwards wife of Thomas de Bethum, with whom she fines for her share of paternal inheritance in 1206, 7 Johan.

The marriage of QUENILDA BANASTRE, the fourth of these daughters, was the subject of feudal disputes between the king, from whom she held land in farm, and the Earl of Chester, of whom she was military tenant; and her marriage with Sir Roger

of the Conqueror; and their clan were expelled from Wales in the twelfth century, and fled to Lancashire, where, as appears by a curious petition preserved in the Parliament Rolls, they were known by the name of Les Westroys. (Petitions 6 Edward I, No. 6.)

Thurstan Banastre (the Lancashire chief of this family, husband of Cecilia, afterwards wife of Richard de Montalt, and grandfather of this petitioner, was clearly distinct from the Thurstan here mentioned, who was deceased in or before 1199, the former being surviving in 1213. There was also a Thurstan Banastre named in an Inquisition of 1212 (Testa de Neville, 817) as being then tenant of lands in Stanedis and Langeton, (*Langtre*) granted in marriage by Warin Bussel of Penwortham, with a daughter, to Richard Spileman. This last Thurstan is not likely to have been the chieftain, and could not have been the other Thurstan, father-in-law of Fitz-Roger, if living at this last date.

It may be added, though rather beyond the bounds of this memoir, that Matilda Banastre, the younger daughter of Thurstan, litigant with Fitz-Roger, her sister Margaret, and Robert de Stokeport, in 1199 and afterwards, has been considered to be Matilda, daughter of Thurstan Banastre, stated by Collins (Peerage, vol. iii, p. 2, edit. 1768) to have married — Cumin, and afterwards to have been first wife of William de Hastings, who died 1165. *If so*, of course, divorced.

¹ The confusion in Baines, iv, p. 51, on the subject of the co-heirs is here mentioned, lest the writer should appear ignorant of what is so contrary to his own extracts from Records. All the daughters are named in Rot. Cart. 2 Johan (p. 90, col. 2); and later marriages of Margaret and Amuria in Rot. de Obl. et Fin. pp. 325, 353, and of Quenilda as above.

Gernet, under grant from the Earl Palatine, led to a seizure of his lands by the king. (Testa de Nevill, 401.) On certificate of her husband's services to King John, made by the Earl of Chester, the estates were restored. (Rot. Lit. elaus. 7, Hen. III, Memb. 29.)

These, as shewn by her Inq. p.m. 36 Hen. III, were in Brunigg, Claughton, Newsham, Carleton, Whittington, Bretherton, Ashton, Bootle, Kirkby, and Formby, in which last *another Quenilda* (de Kirkdale) held lands, and has been confounded with her, even in Vernon's pedigrees.¹ Her own co-heirs, Stokeport and Bethum have been stated.

GERNET OF HALTON.

AFTER THIS NOTICE of the representation of Fitz-Roger and Banastre by Stokeport, a few lines may be given to the ancient house of GERNET, whose estates, joined for a time with those of Quenilda Banastre, separated from them after her death without issue.

SIR ROGER GERNET OF HALTON, the husband of this lady, was Hereditary Forester of Lancashire in fee, and held by serjeanty, in right of that office (partly from the crown, and partly from the house of Lancaster), a forge within the forest, the lands and advowson of Halton, lands in Lec, Burgh, and Fishwic, a fishery in the Ribble there; the advowson of Prescott, and lands in Eccleston, Whiston, and paramount rights in Speke.² He was male representative of a Norman family (of which one heiress had married, at an early period, into the house of Molyneux),³ being the younger

¹ The other Quenilda was wife of Richard Fitz-Roger, clearly distinct from the Richard Fitz-Roger, Founder of Lythom Priory, who was father-in-law of Matilda de Stokeport, as both the Richards died before their several wives. She was daughter and heir of Roger de Kirkdale, grantee from William Fitz-Norman of lands acquired by his father Norman, from Warin Bussel, Baron of Penwortham; and had two daughters, joint tenants of lands held (under her in widowhood) by the service of carrying the King's treasure through part of Lancashire. For her, her connexions, and estates in Kirkdale and Formby, see Rot. de Obl. p. 129; Rot. Cancellar. 118; Testa do Neville, 665, 666, 815, 816, 817, 841.

² Inquisition p. m. 36 Henry III, Tower Records.

³ From whom the manor of Speke, originally held by Gernet, ultimately passed through Erneys to Norres. See Memoir on Norres, p. 19.

son of Vivian Gernet, and brother and heir of William Gernet, whose widow, Cecilia, was married to Hamo de Masci, as second husband (Testa de Nevill), and held one-third of the above in dower in 36 Hen. III. By Quenilda Banastre he left no issue, as *her* cousins, STOKEPORT and BETHUM, were her heirs. His own son, by another marriage, Benedict Gernet (heir, and of full age, as by Inq. 36 Hen. III) did homage in the same year; and Jane, sister of a Benedict Gernet, afterwards carried these estates into the Daere family. (Dugd. Bar., ii, p. 22.) The duties and powers of his ancestral office were probably analogous to those of the Cheshire Foresters of Delamere and Macclesfield; but the "Foresta de Lancaster" was much more extensive, and swept over all the forest lands intermixed with the several hundreds, as may be seen by a perambulation of 12 Hen. III (printed by Baines), preserved in the Lansdowne MSS., and recommending deafforestation of many of the sylvan districts therein specified.

CONNEXION OF STOKEPORT, FITZ-ROGER, BANASTRE, GERNET, AND BETHUM,

DRAWN FROM EXISTING RECORDS.

WALTHEOF, tenant of Hechels, Bredburie, and Brininton, under the Palatine Barony of Dunham-Masci. Hist. Chesh. iii, p. 384.

THURSTAN BANASTRE, a Collateral of the Norman family of the BANASTRES, LORDS OF PRESTATYN, deceased before 1199.

ROBERT FITZ-WALTHEOF had confirmation of the same from the Baron of Dunham-Masci, temp. Henry II, *ibid.*

RICHARD FITZ-ROGER, FOUNDER of LYTHOM PRIORY in Lancashire, temp. Ric. I, grantee of lands adjacent in Bryning and Kellamergh from John Earl of Moreton, of which he had confirmation from him when King. Deceased in 1201.

Margaret, eldest dau. and co-heir, wife of Richard Fitz-Roger, and named in Lythom Foundation Charter. Plaintiff against her sister with her husband and son-in-law 1199; a widow in 1201.

Matilda, younger dau. and co-heir, defendant against her sister, etc. (as stated) in 1199, and against her sister in 1204. Said to have been first wife of Willaim de Hastings. If so, divorced.

SIR ROBERT DE STOKEPORT, Kt., joint plaintiff with his wife's parents in 1199, and either identical with, or more probably son and successor of, Robert Fitz-Waltheof. Deceased in 1206.

MARGARET, second daugh. unmarried in 1201, obtained in marriage by HUGH DE MORETON, by composition with the King, 1205. S. P.

QUEENILDA, fourth dau., unmarried 1201. Right of wardship and marriage disputed by the King and the Earl of Chester. Inq. p. m. 36 Henry III, 1252. Robert de Stokeport and Sir Ralph de Bethum co-heirs. S. P.

SIR ROGER GERNET of Halton, Kt., Forester of Lancashire in 1206. first wife. married 1201, wife of THOMAS DE BETHUM

SIR ROBERT DE STOKEPORT, Kt., father of ROBERT DE STOKEPORT, next of kin and co-heir to Queenilda Gernet, 36 Henry III (as by Inq.); which first-named Sir Robert died 1239, his son being a survivor in 53 Henry III. See Hist. Chesh. iii, 388.

BENEDICT GERNET, son and heir, did homage on succeeding his father, 36 Henry III.

SIR RALPH DE BETHUM, Kt., co-heir to Queenilda Lady Gernet in 1252, 36 Henry III.

WARREN OF POYNTON,
Heir-general of ETON and STOKEPORT.

DACRE,
Heir-general of GERNET.

BETHUM OF BETHUM.

A MEMOIR
ON THE
CHESHIRE DOMESDAY ROLL,
BY
GEORGE ORMEROD, D.C.L., F.R.S.

A MEMOIR
ON THE
CHESHIRE DOMESDAY ROLL,

FORMERLY PRESERVED IN THE
EXCHEQUER OF THAT PALATINATE,

TO WHICH ARE APPENDED
A CALENDAR OF FRAGMENTS OF THIS LOST RECORD,
COLLECTED BY THE AUTHOR,

AND

NOTICES OF THE JUSTICIARIES OF CHESTER
IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.



BY

GEORGE ORMEROD, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A.,
OF TYLDESLEY AND SEDBURY PARK.

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INTRODUCTORY MEMOIR ON THE CHESHIRE DOMESDAY ROLL.

THE following brief essay is limited to such notice of the CHESHIRE DOMESDAY ROLL as may serve to explain generally the nature of the Roll itself, and of the Palatine Court which used it as its Record of Proceedings. Analytical titles of the portions of it which have been collected are added; but the memoir is altogether an antiquarian one, illustrative of recovered fragments useful to the genealogist and topographer, and without pretension to the character of a legal disquisition.

In the Introduction to the *History of Cheshire* (i, p. xxix) will be found a brief view of the almost regal powers of the Norman Earls Palatine, their officers of state, and their local parliament or council. The Palatine Court, the assembly of the “*plenus Comitatus Cestresirie*”, to which this Record relates, was distinct from such Council, and was held by the Justiciary of the Earl, sitting there, along with the barons and greater military tenants of the earldom.

The Earl himself presided sometimes, of which there is proof with respect to Ranulph III in the Sandbach case, although he was a party to the suit (No. vii), and with respect to the Earl John (Nos. xxii and xxiii); and there is another instance in which a *deputy* presides for the Earl, namely Sir Walkelyn de Arderne, “sitting in the place of the earl” (*loco comitis eo die*), which cannot be understood as designating the office of *Vice Comes*, as the *Sheriff* was present, and is named *after* the Abbot, Seneschal and Barons, the Deputy of the Earl being named *before* them.

There can be little doubt of the Justiciaryship commencing with the establishment of the Palatinate, and of the Record of Proceedings, either in this or some similar form, being coeval with that office, but the known remains of it only range from the time of Ralph le Mesnilwarin, Justiciary in the time of Henry II, to 1289.

THE RECORD itself has occurred under the name of *Rotulus or*

Magnus Rotulus, with or without addition of *Cestrie*, or *Comitatus Cestrie*, or *qui vocatur Domesday*, in all legal documents which the author has seen, as well as in its own enrollments, and always as *Rotulus* or *roll*, not as *Liber* or *book*.¹ Sir P. Leycester, nevertheless, in citing a Mobberly Charter, writes "this *Book* of Record is now lost" (*Hist. Chesh.*, i, 322), but in his account of Barterton (*Ibid.* 548) he mentions it as "the *Roll* of Ancient Chartes called Domesday".

A more direct statement is given by Mr. Black, on the authority

¹ The following extracts, from the collected fragments from the time of Richard I to that of Edward I, prove the continuous application of the term "Rotulus" to this Record, both simply, and as "*Rotulus Magnus Comitatus Cestrie*", and "*Rotulus qui vocatur Domesday*"; and they also illustrate the forms connected with entering the Record in the Roll.

VII. Sandbach Cause. This document is subjoined at length from Council Rolls, in p. 7, following.

IX. Ne id humanum possit in posterum preterire, huic *Rotulo* presenti censuimus commendare.

XXII. Et ut hoc perpetue (tradatur) memorie ibidem in hoc *Rotulo* decretum est (irrotulari).

XXXV. Preceptum fuit in pleno Comitatu quod ista Finalis Concordia in *Magno Rotulo* irrotuletur.

XXXIX. Et hanc quicta clamacionem procuraverunt irrotulari in *Domesday*.

XLII. Et ut perpetue commendaretur Memorie ad instanciam parciun decretum fuit istud scriptum hic irrotulari et in *Rotulo qui vocatur Domesday*.

XLIII. Perambulacio—perfecta est et concordatur, et irrotulatur in *Domesday*.

XLIX. Willielmus de Venables sigillum Domini Thomæ de Boulton tunc Justitiarum Cestrie una cum suo apponi fecit et in *Rotulo qui vocatur Domesday* irrotulavit.

LXIII. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto in modum cyrographi de expresso consensu parcium confecto, partes alternatim sigilla suæ fecerunt apponi et in *Rotulo qui vocatur Domesday* procuraverunt irrotulari.

LXIV. Scripto in modum cyrographi confecto partes alternatim sigilla sua fecerunt apponi et eandem (composicionem) in plena curia Comitatus Cestrie recitatam in *Rotulo qui dicitur Domesday* procuraverunt irrotulari.

LXIX. In *Magno Rotulo Comitatus Cestrie qui vocatur Domesday* irrotulari fecerunt.

LXXI. (Aug. 29, 1284.) Irrotulata est hec Finalis Concordia de consensu parcium in *Rotulo qui vocatur Domesday*.

LXXII. (1289.) In *Magno Rotulo qui vocatur Domesday* irrotulata.

of a document dated 15 Edward I, 1286-7, subscribed "ista carta irrotulata est in *Libro* qui vocatur Domesday", from which he infers "that the Chester Domesday was *not a Roll*, as repeatedly it is called in the Record before quoted,¹ but a *book*, similar perhaps to the *Black Book* and *Red Book* of the Exchequer of Westminster".²

Without assuming the possibility of the ancient scribe having written *libro* erroneously in this document, instead of the usual abbreviation "*rotlo*", it may be stated that an agreement, recorded in the Red Book of St. Werburgh³ in 1289, two years later, has the expression "in magno *Rotulo* qui vocatur Domesday irrotulata", which proves that the word *libro* was not then constantly used; and even if the entries of this later day were made in a book, such usage in no way disproves the more probable *roll* of former ages.

Sir Henry Ellis⁴ has shewn that the phrase Domesday has been applied to many records, besides this and the general Norman Survey; but in noticing the Cheshire Record he confines himself to reciting what Mr. Illingworth has said on the subject in the Introduction to the *Abbreviatio Placitorum*. The contents of this *Roll* have been strangely mistaken, at different times, and misrepresented, and by none more than by the late Dr. Gower in his *Sketch of Materials for a History of Cheshire*.⁵ The appended summary of the contents of the several extracts or abstracts collected will at once explain their nature. They consisted of judgments of the Palatine Court, enrollments of charters, grants, concessions and agree-

¹ The Record of the Sandbach cause, of which a copy is here subjoined.

² First Report of the Deputy Keeper of Records, p. 111.

³ Harl. MS. 2148, p. 4 b.

⁴ Dissertation on the Domesday Book.

⁵ Dr. Gower cites Sir P. L.'s extracts and account of the disappearance of the Record (p. 13), and adds as follows: "But with the leave of our great Antiquary, this invaluable Record, or at least a Record which ascertains the lineal and uninterrupted succession of almost every single acre of Cheshire Property, for at least five hundred years, is now in my possession. I should be sorry to suppose it the stolen and the precious casket of ancient Charters which Sir Peter tells us was taken away; but I own my heart leaps with a provincial joy when I reflect that accident has put in my power to oblige my countrymen with this *Opus Aureum*, etc. etc." Messrs. Lysons (*Magna Britannia*, vol. ii, part ii, p. 467) suppose that the MS thus described "was a Calendar of Clause Rolls", and mention Dr. Wilkinson's assurance that no such documents had passed with the Gower papers into his possession. See Hist. Chesh. i, p. xiii.

ments, which had taken place within the Court, and also enrollments of charters, and other documents of antecedent periods submitted to the examination of the Justiciary. Contemporary grants were sometimes sealed by the parties in Court, and occasionally by the Justiciary, and, after recital in full Court, ordered to be registered in the Roll for preservation, at the expressed wish of parties interested therein. An instance of inspection and authentication, with reference to charters of earlier date, occurs in the certificate prefixed by Sir Guncelyne de Badlesmere, in 8 Edw. I, to the Foundation Charter of Chester Abbey, and printed together with it in Leyeester, p. 109, and *Hist. Chesh.* I, p. 12, although it is not stated that enrollment followed on that occasion.¹

The Document or series of Documents, called the Domesday Roll, or an ancient volume or roll (as it may be), containing transcripts therefrom, and bearing its name, was in Chester Exchequer in 1580, when the heralds Flower and Glover visited Cheshire, under Commission for that purpose, and entered in their Visitation Book extracts, "*ex Rotulo Cartarum Antiquarum qui vocatur Domesday*", transcribing also some Latin verses, in a later part, headed with "*in initio prefati ROTULI scribitur sic*". Sir Peter Leyeester, stating the loss of this Record, cites extracts from it made by John Booth of Twemlow, who was born 1584, and deceased in 1659. The loss was before Feb. 23, 164 $\frac{7}{8}$, when Dugdale, writing to Vernon, observed, "*It is a great pittye that the Roll which was called Domesday for Cheshire is imbecilled, for had you but a short touch of the particulars which were in it, by way of abstract, it would give much light.*"²

In thus writing Dugdale must have overlooked the abstracts and extracts preserved in Flower's *Cheshire Visitation*, another copy of which series exists in the Library of Eaton Hall, which the author transcribed by permission of the late Marquis of Westminster, and another in the Bodleian Library, Dodsworth's MSS., vol. xxx. The Eaton MS. is the basis of the author's collection, but has been collated with the original series of transcripts

¹ In No. xi will be found an enrollment relating to the manors of Elford in Staffordshire, and Cassinglond in Norfolk, *beyond* the lyme of the County or the Palatinate, but these were part of the endowments connected with a Cheshire wardship.

² Harl. MSS. 1965, p. 67, and printed in Hamper's *Correspondence of Sir William Dugdale*, p. 211. See also *Hist. Chesh.* i, p. xiii.

and abstracts by permission of Sir Charles G. Young, Garter, and the additions are from the Holme MSS., the Chartularies of Chester Abbey, and the Coueher Book of Whalley, being charters noted therein as enrolled. An Analytical Calendar, giving the matter of these, is subjoined, arranged under the heads of the Justieiaris during whose years of office they were enrolled.

Specimens of these entries will be found in *Hist. Chesh.*, I, xiv, and in various extracts, given in that work, to which this Calendar of titles will supply easy referenee. The accuracy of the herald Flower's abstract has been tested by collations, where opportunity occurred, and particularly by comparing its account of the SANDBACH CASE with the exemplification of the same in the record of a later trial relative to the same advowson, brought by appeal before the King's Judges in 125 $\frac{3}{4}$, which is still extant in the Council Rolls, and of which the following account may be interesting, as an illustration of this subject from existing legal evidenee.

IT MAY BE DESIRABLE¹ to premise as follows :

SANDBACH, in Northwich Hundred, at the time of the general Norman Survey, was held from the earldom by BIGOT Lord of ALDFORD, execept two virgates and a half, which the EARL PALATINE himself retained. The church and priest are named in the account of the part granted out to Bigot; but it appears from the DOMESDAY ROLL (peculiarly so called), as hereafter mentioned, that Earl Ranulph I who died in 1128, and Earl Ranulph II who died in 1153, presented to this church as the patrons, and that a dispute between Earl Ranulph II and the then Lord of Aldford, respecting the advowson, was appeased by the latter quit elaiming it and also the advowson of St. Bridget's in Chester to the Earl Palatine.

In 38 Hen. III (November 1253) the subsequent dispute took place, which gives an opportunity of comparing an extract from the lost Domesday Roll, as preserved by Flower's transcript, with an official one made by the Justieary of Chester at that period,

¹ The matter of the Pleadings here abstracted is given in the *Abbreviatio Placitorum*, published by the Record Commissioners, p. 142, but very inaccurately. The names of most of the jurors in the Chester suit of 1223 are omitted, and also *their Verdict* here subjoined, the Record of which (as preserved in the Domesday Roll) was the *precise* object of the return obtained by the Judges, in 125 $\frac{3}{4}$, from the Justiciary of Chester.

received by the King's Council, on appeal to it from the Palatine Court, and still preserved in the Record of that appeal.¹

In this year, namely 1253, ROGER DE SANBACHE (the mesne Lord of Sandbach under Aldford, and military tenant of Sir Walkelyn de Arderne, who was chief Lord of Aldford Fee under the Earldom) claimed the advowson in right of the manor of Sandbach. The Abbot of Deulacres claimed the same in right of a grant from Randle III, still extant, and made between 1229 and 1232.² A claim was also made on the part of the Crown, in which the Palatine Earldom was then vested.

The cause was brought forward by an application for an assize of last presentation by Roger de Sandbache; and subsequently the Abbot appeared in full court before Sir Alan la Zuche, Justiciary, the Abbot of St. Werburgh, Geoffry de Dutton, Seneschal of Halton, Fulco de Orreby, William de Boidele, Thomas de Menegarín, Ranulph le Roter, and other Barons, Knights, and Free-tenants of the King, as of his Earldom of Chester.

The Abbot stated that it was unnecessary for him to plead, in consequence of enrollment, in the Cheshire Domesday Roll, of an Inquisition, admitting the right of Earl Randle II, and of the grant of the advowson, in frank almoigne, by his descendant, Earl Randle III, which he produced, demanding judgment. Fulco de Orreby put in a claim for the Crown, and Roger de Sandbache objected to the validity of the Charter, and its irrelevance to a writ of last presentation. He further objected to an enrollment, when made in favour of an Earl Palatine; using these most remarkable words, "that the said Earl Ranulph, in his time, was so powerful in Cheshire as prince of the district, that he could at will make inquisitions and precepts, and have what he pleased enrolled in Domesday, then in custody of himself and his clerks".

The parties then left the court, and judgment was given in favour of Roger; and the Abbot, after successive admonitions by Knights, at last reentered, but refused to accept the judgment, and departed.

A claim for the Crown was then renewed, and Roger de Sandbache persevering, the Justiciary demanded a warrant of indemnity to himself from the court, regarding more particularly the claim of the King, and obtaining it, "according to law and custom of

¹ Coram Consilio Rolls, 38 Henry III, a 3, No. 27.

² Harl. MSS. 2074, 195. Vernon, named as Justiciary, became such in 1229, and Earl Randle III, the grantor, died in 1232.

Cheshire", took an inquisition on a writ of last presentation. The list of the jurors includes the names of Sir William de Venables, Sir Hugh de Waverton, and Sir Thomas de Crue; and they found that — de Sanbache, grandfather of Roger, presented the last parson, now deceased, without dispute, in the last time of peace, and it was adjudged that Roger should recover his advowson, and that the Abbot was at mercy.

An appeal was now made, from the Earl Palatine's Court, to the King's Council by the Abbot, and mandates were issued to the Justiciary of Chester for a certified account of the proceedings, and an extract from the Cheshire Domesday Roll. The preceding matter is abstracted from his certified account, and the extract from the Roll may be translated as follows, a few imperfections being supplied from Flower's copy.¹

¹ The following EXTRACT from the Coram Consilio Rolls, Hilary Term, 38 Henry III., 125 $\frac{3}{4}$ (a 3, No. 27) supplies that portion of an enrollment therein which contains the Mandate to the Justiciary of Chester to return a Record from the Domesday Roll, relative to the preceding Sandbach Cause, in or shortly after 1223; the extract from that Record returned by the Justiciary, and the judgment given thereon, affirming the authority of the Domesday Roll.

This extract is printed in words at length, instead of the abbreviations in the Office Copy obtained, and shews the conformity between this passage, as given in the existing Coram Consilio Roll, and as preserved in Flower's extract from the last Domesday Roll. Both agree in all the parts which are not distinguished by brackets or italics. The former indicate the parts, now illegible in the existing Council Roll, which are supplied from Flower's MS.; and the latter mark some small omissions by Flower, which the Council Roll supplies.

(*Memb.* 10.)

"CESTR. MANDATUM FUIT eidem Justiciario quod inspiceret ROTULUM DE DOMESDAY, etc., et Recordum illius mitteret, et ipse misit Recordum de Domesday quod tale est.

²"(Anno quarto) translacionis beati Thome Martiris orta est contencio inter Dominum Randulphum Comitem Cestrie et Lincolnie et Ricardum (de Sant)bache super advocacione Ecclesie de Santbache. Ita quod electi erant sexdecem liberi et legales homines de (visineto de) Santbache ad faciendum recognicionem per juramentum suum et erant hii juratores :

² The translation of the body of Thomas à-Becket was on the morrow of the Octaves of St. Peter and St. Paul (July 7) 1220. Roger of Wendover, iv, 65.

“ *In the fourth year of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, contention arose between the Lord Ranulph, Earl of Chester and Lincoln, and Richard de Santbache, respecting the advowson of Santbache Church, so that xvi free and lawful men of the vicinage of Santbache were chosen to make recognizance thereof on oath, and these were the*

Robertus de Pultford, (Joceramus de) Hellesby, Ricardus de Kingsle, Petrus de Suteulham, Randulphus de Pr(aers) Randulphus de Alsacher, Guillelmus de (Somerford, Helias) de Sutenham, Gilbertus de Tabbelega, Johannes de Aeulvestona, Mattheus de Hulgreve, Hamo Brito, Simon (de Holt, Robertus) de Rode, Philippus de Bruera, Randulphus de Arkled.

“ Veniente igitur Assisa in Curiam Domini Randulphi Comitis Cestrie et Lincolnie (presentibus eodem) Randulpho Comite et Philippo de Oreby tunc Justiciario Cestrie Rogero de Monte Alto Seneseallo Cestrie, Guillelmo de Venables W(arino de) Vernona, aliisque Baronibus, Militibus et fidelibus dicti Comitis, recognovere per sacramentum suum advoacionem dicte (Eeclesie de) Santbache ad memoratum Randulphum Comitem pertinere, et quod Randulphus Meehinus, proavus prenominati Randulphi Comitis dedit (prefatam) Eeclesiam de Santbache Steinulfo Presbitero, et postea ipso Steinulfo deeedente, Randulphus Comes, heres predicti Meehini, avus Domini Randulphi sepedieti Comitis Cestrie et Lincolnie dedit eandem Eeclesiam de Santbach Randulpho de (Lech, et) tenuit pacifice et sine contraditione per quadraginta annos.

“ Recognovere eeam per sacramentum suum, quod tempore Randulphi, avi Domini nostri Randulphi Comitis Cestrie et Lincolnie erat quandoque discordia inter ipsum et Dominum de Aldeford qui (ita erant) pacificati, quod Dominus de Aldeford quieta clamavit de se et heredibus suis Domino Randulpho Comiti et heredibus advoacionem Eeclesie de Santbache et advoacionem (Eeclesie) Sanete Brigide in Cestria, et ut hoc perpetue (tradatur) memorie hie irrotulari deeretum est.

“ *Et quia convictum est per Domesday Cestrie quod perpetuam habet firmitatem et omniaque in eo continentur in perpetuum sunt stabilia, in quo continetur quod Comes Randulphus Cestrie disraicionavit advoacionem dicte Eeclesie prediete Eeclesie versus Ricardum de Santbache, per inquisicionem, et quod Comes dedit dietam advoacionem Deo et Eeclesie de Deulaeresse, que Eeclesia numquam post tempus ipsius Comitis¹ advoacionem illam disraicionavit vacavit, nec aliquis ab illo tempore usque nunc presentavit, Consideratum est quod Abbas de Deulaeresse cui predictus Comes dedit predietam advoacionem, qui eam, ut predictum est, disraicionavit, recuperet seisinam suam. Et Justiciarius Cestrie faciat litteras Domini Regis Episcopo, quod ad presentacionem ejusdem Abbatis idoneam personam admittat.*”

¹ Seemingly a clerical error for “post tempus quo dictus Comes”, etc., as in the recital of this judgment in Pat. 39 Henry III, Memb. 14.

“ Jurors, Robert de Pulford, etc., as given in the note preceding. This Assize coming into the Court of the Lord Ranulph, Earl of Chester and Lincoln, before Ranulph the Earl, and Philip de Orreby, then Justiciary of Chester, Roger de Montalt, Seneschal of Chester, William de Venables, Guarin de Vernon, and others, Barons, Knights, and Lieges of the said Earl, they declared on their oath, That the advowson of the said Church of Santbaeche belonged to the said Earl, and that Ranulph Mesehin,¹ the great-grandfather of the said Earl Ranulph, gave it to Steinulf the Priest; that afterwards, on the death of Steinulf, Ranulph the Earl, heir of the aforesaid Ranulph Mesehin, and grandfather of the Lord Ranulph, Earl of Chester and Lincoln, often before mentioned, gave the same Church of Santbaeche to Ranulph de Leeh, and he held it peaceably, and without opposition, forty years. They also declared that in the time of Ranulph, grandfather of our Lord Ranulph, Earl of Chester and Lincoln, there was discord between him and the Lord of Aldford, who were pacified by quit-claim on the part of the Lord of Aldford, from himself and his heirs, to the Lord Ranulph the Earl and his heirs, of the advowson of the Church of Santbaech, and that of St. Bridget in Chester. And that this may be handed down to perpetual memory, it is decreed that it should be here enrolled.”

The judgment is recorded in the pleas already quoted, and recited in the letters patent mentioned hereafter; the latter giving it more completely with the names of the judges, Henry de Bathonia, Henry de Bracton (the celebrated justice itinerant), Henry de la Mare, and Nicholas de Turre. By these it was decided (in the Octaves of St. Hilary 38, H. III, 125 $\frac{3}{4}$) in the King's Council,

¹ “*Ranulph Meschin*” (a soubriquet signifying “the youth” in mediæval French) was maternal nephew of Hugh Lupus, and cousin and heir of Earl Richard. Paternally he was grandson (through his father Ranulph Mesehin) of Ranulph Fitz-Anschitel, and from him inherited the Vicompté of Bayeux, as explained in Stapleton's *Rotuli Normanniæ*.

A further point as to the descent of Ranulph I from Alice wife of Ranulph Fitz-Anschitel (for which see Vincent's Brooke, p. 96, and Anselme's *Hist. Geneal. de France*, ii, 468) must only be glanced at. It involves consideration of the disputed illegitimacy of her alleged brother Nicolas, Abbot and Restorer of St. Ouen's under the Conqueror's patronage.

“*Ranulph the Earl, heir of the aforesaid,*” was Ranulph Gernons, son of Randle Mesehin by Lucia, daughter of Earl Algar, according to old authorities, but more probably daughter and heiress of that earlier Lucia, according to recent elaborate researches by Mr. J. G. Nichols.

“*Ranulph, Earl of Chester and Lincoln,*” was son of Earl Hugh Cyvelioc, successor of Ranulph II.

“ That because proof has been given by the Domesday of Chester, which has perpetual validity, all contained therein being stable for ever, that Earl Ranulph of Chester justified his right in the advowson of the aforesaid Church, against Richard de Sandbache; that this Earl gave to God and to the Church of Deulaeres the said advowson; that the Church has never been vacant since the time when this Earl justified his right in the said advowson; and that no one has presented from that time to this. It is considered that the Abbot of Deulaeres, to whom the Earl who justified his right in the advowson thereof gave the same, should recover his seisin, and that the Justice of Chester should send the King’s letters to the Bishop, directing him to admit a fit Parson thereto, on the presentation of the Abbot.”

In the following year the decision was confirmed by the King’s letters patent, dated at Reading, May 8, 39 H. III, 1255, and directions were repeated to the Bishop to admit on the Abbot’s presentation, regardless of the opposition of Roger de Sandbache. Subsequently however, in August, 43 Hen. III, 1259, the Abbey paid a hundred shillings to Roger de Sanbache for a surrender of his claim, and for a grant of some privileges as to woods and commons; and the confirmation was ratified by Sir Richard de Sandbache in 1280.

So ended this remarkable contest, which is most important in the identification of the precise nature and contents of the “DOMESDAY ROLL OF CHESTER”. It affirms its “perpetual validity and stability for ever”, on the highest legal authority, that of the Judges of the King’s Council, to whom the appeal from the Court of the Earl Palatine was made. The extract, certified by the Chester Justiciary, and still preserved in the Record of the pleadings, is thereby identified, beyond dispute, as having been a part of the original Domesday Roll; and the exact agreement of this certified extract with the corresponding document transcribed from the Chester Roll, examined by the Herald Flower in 1580, gives fair presumption of the identity of the Roll, cited by him, with such original Record itself.

All other citations in the following series, made in most cases from Flower’s selection from the same Roll, in one case from Vernon’s MSS, and in the rest from Monastic Chartularies, have their respective authorities appended.

CALENDAR OF SUCH ENTRIES IN THE CHESHIRE
DOMESDAY ROLL AS HAVE BEEN RECOVERED
FROM THE DOCUMENTS CITED.¹

I. IN THE TIME OF RALPH LE MESNILWARIN, JUSTICIARY IN
THE REIGN OF RICHARD I.

1. Quit claim by Leuca, widow of Ranulph de Kingslegh (coming into the full Court of the County of Chester, before Ralph le Mesnilwarin, then Justiciary, and the Barons and lieges of the Lord Earl there present), of the whole vill of Berthreton, on which her dower was charged, to Richard de Kingslegh. (F. 11.)

*2. Quit claim of lands in Upton by Richard, son of Richard the Clerk, of Chester, to G(eoffry) Abbot of Chester, receiving v bovates, ii mess, and common rights within the wastes and approved lands of the Abbot, after removal of crops. (Legier Book of St. Werburgh, Harl. MSS. 1965, xxix, Col. i.)

II. IN THE TIME OF PHILIP DE ORREBY. 1209-1229.

*3. Record of sale of a Wood, Capital Mansion, land, and all buildings, etc. etc., within the vill of Stapleford by William de Stapleford to Philip de Orreby. (F. 14.) The purchaser is not styled *knight*; and the document might have seemed anterior to his Justiciaryship, had not Richard de Perpunte been named as Sheriff, whose shrievalty is fixed by Leycester within Sir Philip's time of office.

4. Enrollment of Grant by Alienor, daughter and co-heiress of William de Malbanc, of all her lands in Cheshire within the Lyme, to Henry de Alditegh. Tuesday before St. Mark's Day, seventh year of the Interdict. (F. 7.)

¹ Asterisks prefixed imply that the date is collected from circumstances or persons named but is not expressed; and the letter F. appended, shews that each particular extract so marked is preserved in Flower's Visitation of Cheshire, the numeral denoting the order in which it occurs in his series.

5. Quit claim by Gilian, Basilia, and Alicia de Pulle, sisters, of iv bovates in Pulle, of which they had been previous claimants, to William le Hare de Pulle, Tuesday before the Feast of St. Simon and Jude, next after the journey of Ranulph, Earl of Chester and Lincoln, to Jerusalem. (F. 6.)

6. Quit claim by Alan de Tatton of all his land in Bolinton, to Sir Hamon de Massey, in the second year after the return of the Earl of Chester and Lincoln. (F. 12.)

7. Record of Proceedings, in the fourth year of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, between Ranulph III, Earl of Chester and Lincoln, and Richard de Santbach, respecting the advowson of Santbach, reciting a previous dispute between Ranulph II and the Lord of Aldford. (F. 13.)

8. Claim of John, son and heir of Augustin de Brehtmet, against his unele, Patric de Modburli, of the reversion of one moiety of Modburli, held for life only by the said Patric, with acknowledgment of the same by the latter, and confirmation to John, son of Augustin, by the Lord of Aldford and Earl Ranulph III. (F. 8.)

On this occasion the Earl Palatine presided along with the Justiciary.

9. Enrollment of a Grant of the moiety of Malpas, etc., formerly belonging to Gilbert le Clerc, from Robert Patrie to David de Malpas. (F. 9.)

10. Acknowledgment of agricultural services due from William de Bostoc to Warin de Vernon. (F. 10.)

*11. Agreement between Sir Philip de Orreby, Justiciary of Chester, and Sir Roger de Montalt, Seneschal, for the purchase by the former of the custody of estates in Elford and Cassinglond, belonging to Agnes, daughter of Philip de Orreby the younger and of Leuca his late wife, daughter of Roger de Montalt, (by inheritance from Leuca) and of the future disposal of Agnes in marriage, subject to the approval of the parties and their friends. (F. 15.)

*12. Enrollment of Writ from Ranulph, Earl of Chester and Lincoln, to the Justieary, respecting elaims of dower on the estate of Robert le Grosvenor of Little Budworth. (F. 16.)

*13. Enrollment of acquittance by Ranulph Earl of Chester and Lincoln, to Hugh de Cholemundelegh and his heirs, from suit to the several courts of the county of Chester and Dudestan Hundred, and providing a judger in respect of lands in Cholemundelegh. (F. 5.)

IN THE TIME OF SIR WILLIAM DE VERNON. 1229-1232.

14. Memorial of recognition in court, that Walter de Meles, Walter his son, "et eorum sequela," are free men. (F. 17.)

15. Acceptance, by Dame Alice de Bamville, of dower in Cheshire, as assigned by her son, Fulco de Orreby, in Frankeby, Upton, Wylaveston, and Alwasdeley (Alvandeley), 1230. (F. 18.)

16. Enrollment of grant by Henry de Verdon of vi bovates, etc., in Teverton, in frank marriage with Alice his daughter, to Matthew son of Matthew de Hulgreve, 1231. (F. 19.)

17. Enrollment of grant by Matthew de Hulgreve, to Matthew his eldest son, of half his lands in Hulgreve, Herdeswic, and Furdac, saving the capital messuage therein, and with engagement not to give, sell, or pledge, the other moiety, or divert it from said son or his heirs by Alice his wife, 1231. (F. 20.)

18. Quit-claim by William de Bulkileh to his sisters, Felicia, Leuca, Letitia, and Emma, of his right in one fourth of Presland, 1232. (F. 21.)

19. Note of a charter made by William de Huxlegh, and the witnesses thereto, 1232. (F. 22.)

20. Enrollment of grant of ii bovates in Hellesby, by Richard son of Richard de Frodesham, to Adam de Hellesby, in 1232, which Emma, mother of Richard, had sold to Josceramus de Hellesby. (F. 23.)

21. Enrollment of quit-claim by Richard and Adam de Upton, sons of William de Cravene, to Sir Richard Phytun, of their rights in Falingbrom, 1232. (F. 24.)

IN THE TIME OF SIR RICHARD DE PHYTUN. 1233-1236.

22. Enrollment of verdict in suit between Sir William Venables and Reginald de Bradwall, respecting tenure from Venables, in 1233, the first year of investiture of John Earl of Huntingdon with the sword of the earldom of Chester and Cheshire. (The Earl presided with the Justiciary.) Harl. MSS. 1967, 30, b. (Vernon's MSS.)

23. Warrant by Alan de Tatton, to Hugh de Meinilgarin, of his previous grant, of one moiety of Northsake, as his demesne. Same date as last, Tuesday, after Trinity, the Earl of Chester and Huntingdon presiding with the Justiciary. (F. 25.)

24. Record of Robert de Alwaldeley (Alvandeley) and Maud his wife, bringing the Earl's writ into court against Sir William de

Vernon, Alice his wife, and Fulco de Orreby, respecting his free tenement in Alwaldeley. In same year of Earl John. (F. 26.)

25. Warranty, by William de Boidele to Geoffrey de Dutton, of a charter of Hugh de Boidele, granting half of Warburton to Adam de Dutton, in pursuance of writ of warranty of charter in the Palatine Court. Wednesday, morrow of the Assumption, 1233. (F. 27.)

26. Final concord between Thomas son of Hugh the Clerk, of Chester, claimant by writ of entry, and Sir William Vernon, Alice his wife, and Fulco de Orreby her son, respecting ii mess. in city of Chester, and three in suburb. In the second year of Earl John. (F. 28.)

27. Enrollment of grant made in the Palatine Court by Robert de Merbury to his son Peter, and Leuca his wife, daughter of Wrono Fitz Osbert, to staunch a feud between the grantor and his kindred and the kindred of Wrono. (F. 29.)

28. Enrollment of grant by Henry de Audithlegh, with consent of Bertred his wife, to Helias son of Walter de Langesdon, of half his lands in Pikemere. (F. 1.)

BEFORE SIR WALKELYN DE ARDERNE, PRESIDING IN
THE PLACE OF THE EARL. 1236.

29. Enrollment of grant from same to *Thomas*, son of *Walter* de Langeston, of half his lands in Pikemere, read in Court by Philip, Seneschal of Sir Henry de Audithlegh. Tuesday after the Feast of All Saints, in the fifth year of Earl John, 1236. (F. 2.)

IN THE TIME OF SIR RICHARD DRAYCOT. 1237-1238.

30. Agreement, in the Palatine Court, between Mabell de Mostun, widow of Ranulph de Kingslegh, claiming dower in Northlegh by writ of the Justiciary, and Richard de Kingslegh, deforciant, 1237-8. (F. 3, with *erroneous date*, 1233.)

This is after the appropriation of the earldom by Hen. III; and the entry closes with the words, "et aliis liberis et fidelibus *Domini Regis* tunc ibi presentibus." (F. 3.)

31. Enrollment of grant by William de Venables to his son Sir William Venables, of the entire villis of Winton and Lyndewood, 1238. (F. 4.)

32. Enrollment of grant from Walkelyn de Arderne to Richard de Sandbache. (F. 45.)

IN THE TIME OF JOHN L'ESTRANGE, 1244-1245.

33. Enrollment of grant from Simon de Ormesbie to Robert de Pulford, of his castle of Pulford, and of all his lands within and without that vill. (F. 42.)

BEFORE SIR N. DE WILIB', CONSTABLE OF CHESTER CASTLE,
AND SIR WALKELYN DE ARDERNE. 29 H. III.

34. Obligation entered into, in the Palatine Court, by the heirs of Riehard de Kingslegh, namely William de Seneville, Dame Margery de Cholmondelegh, Randle le Roter, and William Laneelyn, to set out full dower for Dame Jane, widow of Riehard de Kingslegh, as of her late husband's lands. 29 Hen. III. (F. 47.)

IN THE TIME OF SIR JOHN LE GREY. APPOINTED 1245.

35. Quit-claim by Robert de Cotes, brother of Hugh, of a tenement in Cotes (Abbott's Cotton), to the Abbot and convent of St. Werburgh, and undertaking by the latter for contingent grant of lands in Aldford, or release of rent to him, etc. Morrow of St. Bartholomew, 32 Hen. III (1248). Red Book of St. Werb., Harl. MSS., 2148, p. 21.

*36. Demise by William Laneelyn and Jane (Agnes?), daughter of Riehard de Kingslegh, his wife, to Robert the Chaplain, of Weverham. (F. 43.)

*37. Final concord between Roger de Montalt, Seneschal of Chester, and Thomas, Abbot of Chester, respecting ii bovates in Neston and advowson of ehureh, with confirmation of the grants by all the said Roger's aneestors. (F. 57.)

*38. Enrollment of grant by Adam de Barwe, and Alee his wife, to Thomas, Abbot of Chester, of iii bovates of land in Great Cotes, in exchange for lands held by Thomas the Brewer, in Aeston, from the Abbot, subject to homage and rent. (Legier Book of St. Werburgh, Harl. MSS., 1965, p. xxix. Col. 1.)

*39. Quit-claim of iv bovates of land in Wodeehirehe, by Henry son of Adam de Laethon (Landiean?) and Margery his wife, daughter of Hamon de Wodeehirehe, to T. (Thomas) Abbot of St. Werburgh. Ibid., p. xxix, Col. 3.

IN THE TIME OF SIR THOMAS DE ORREBY. 1261-1262.

40. Note of an appearance in the Palatine Court of Alda, wife of William Trumwyn, daughter of Warin de Vernun, 46 Hen. III. (F. 48.)

41. Note of a charter by William de Hatherton, and of the witnesses thereto, namely Sir Thomas de Orreby, J. C., other Knights, and Richard de Orreby, Chamberlain, John de Wetenhale, Constable of Chester Castle, Robert de Bulkelegh, Sheriff of Cheshire, etc. 46 Hen. III. (F. 49.)

IN THE TIME OF WILLIAM LA ZUCHE. 1262-1264.

42. Quit-claim by Richard de Kirkby to Abbot Thomas and the Convent of Chester, of all rights in the church of Kirkby. Tuesday after Ascension Day. 47 H. III, 1263. (Red Book of St. Werburgh, Harl. MSS., 2148, p. 24.)

IN THE TIME OF JAMES DE AUDLEY. 1266-1267.

*43. Note of a perambulation of Frankby (as agreed upon in Court in presence of Robert de Huxlegh, Sheriff) having been made by P. (Peter) de Arderne and the Abbot of Chester, who had been impleaded by said Peter de Arderne, respecting Turbary therein pertaining to his manor of Frankby. 50 Henry III. Ibid., p. 100, b.

*44. "Robertus de Huxlegh, Vicecomes Cestresirie, etc., anno Regis Henrici, patris Domini Edwardi, 1^o." This extract was probably inserted by Flower to mark the peculiarity of distinguishing King Henry as father of the Lord of the Palatinate. (F. 44.)

*45. Enrollment of a charter by Maud, Lady of Arundel, dated at Braundon (her brother's castle in Warwickshire), 52 Hen. III, relative to John Fitz Alan, her son, having assigned the entire manor of Trohford for her dower. (F. 50.)

IN THE TIME OF THOMAS DE BOLTON. 1267-1270.

46. Enrollment of grant by Peter de Arderne, Lord of Aldford, to John his eldest son, and Margaret his wife, daughter of the Lord Griffin of Bromfeld, of the entire manor of Congleton.

A note is added, that the said Peter de Arderne had to wife Margaret, mother of the said John. (F. 54.)

47. Confirmation and quit-claim by William de Venables, son and heir of Sir Roger de Venables, of a moiety of the vill and the advowson of Estbury, with recognition in the Palatine Court, that the same were the rights of the church of St. Werburgh, by gift of Gilbert and William de Venables, his ancestors. Sealed by the Justiciary and by Venables before enrollment.

Legier Book of St. Werburgh. Harl. MSS. 1965, p. xvi, Col. 4; also F. 51.

48. Final concord between William, son and heir of Roger de Venables, and Simon, Abbot of St. Werburgh, wherein the former recognizes the right of the Abbot in a moiety of the vill and the entire advowson of Estbury. 53 Henry III. (F. 52.)

IN THE TIME OF REGINALD DE GREY'S FIRST PERIOD
OF OFFICE. 1270-1274.

49. Enrollment of grant from Hamo de Pulford and Mabell his wife, to Richard their son, and his wife Cecilia, daughter of Robert de Huxlegh, in Eton and Burwardslegh in the shrievalty of Sir Richard de Wylburham 54, 55 Hen. III. (F. 38.)

50. Memorial of Perambulation, made in 56th year of King Henry, father of the Lord Edward, before Hugh de Hatton, then Sheriff, by Bertram de Meles, between the vill of Knoctyrum, the manor of the Abbot of Chester, and the vill of Bydeston, the manor of Dame Cecilia de Masey. (F. 38.)

51. Enrollment of Grant by Master Ranulph de Meyngarin of the vill of Wereford, to Laurence his son, to him and Margaret his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, in the shrievalty of Hugh de Hatton (56 Henry III). (F. 40.)

52. Enrollment of Grant by Richard le Vernun, and Mabell his wife, of all their land in Bexton, to Robert, son of Richard le Grosvenor. (F. 41.)

53. Enrollment of Grant by Edmund Phitun, son and heir of Hugh Phitun, to Reginald de Grey, of all lands in Rushton and Great and Little Eyton, which the Lord Edward, eldest son of King Henry, gave to the Lord John de Grey, father of Lord Reginald. Mention of Richard de Phytun, former Lord of Rushton. (F. 55.)

IN THE TIME OF GUNCELYN DE BADLESMERE, 1274-1280.

54. Enrollment of Confirmation by William, son of Robert de Lancelyn, to the church of St. Werburgh, of the advowson of the church of Bebington, with recognition of grant of the same to the same, by his great-grandfather, Richard de Lancelyu, with his body, and confirmation of the same by his grandfather Robert (son of said Richard) and by Robert his father. (F. 30.)

55. Enrollment of Confirmation by Ranulph, son of William de Lancelyn. (F. 31.)

56. Enrollment of Grant by Hamo de Masey, son and heir of Hamo de Masey the fourth, to God and St. James and the con-

vent of Birkheved, in frankalmoigne, of half an acre of land in the territory of Donam, etc. (F. 32.)

This is an imperfect abstract of a Charter given at length in the *Monasticon* (New Ed. ii, 241), which conveyed the advowson of Bowdon also. Sir P. L. mentions the enrollment of it "in the Cheshire Domesday Book, now lost." *Hist. Chesh.* i, 399.

57. Enrollment of Confirmation by Bertram, Lord of Great Meles in Wirral to Fulco, his son, of viii bovates of land therein. (F. 33.)

58. Enrollment of Release by Alexander de Bamville, and Roesia his wife, of all their right, by reason of dower, after the death of Robert de Stokeport, formerly husband of the said Roesia, in the manors of Echeles, Stokeport, Bredburie, Romelegh, and Hatreslegh. (F. 34.)

59. Memorial of Homage done in the Palatine Court by Griffin de Warren, for himself and Isabel his wife, to, and in recognition of their tenure of Stretton and Chidlowe from, Alienor, widow of Robert l'Estrange son and heir of William de Blanchminster, and of subsequent homage done to Robert de Pulford from whom these tenements were held by his feoffment of Isabella. (F. 35.)

60. Enrollment of Grant by Robert de Pulford, Rector of Codinton, to Isabel his sister, of all his land of Cisseley, to be held by said Isabel, and heirs of the bodies of her and Griffin de Warren. (F. 36.)

61. Quit claim by Thomas, son of Ralph de Hellesby, to Hugh his brother, of all the lands, of all his right in all the lands and tenements which Adam de Hellesby gave to said Ralph de Hellesby, in the villis of Acton and Hellesby, 4 Edward I. (F. 37.)

62. Final Concord in the Palatine Court, Tuesday before the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, 1277, between Simon, Abbot of Chester and the convent thereof, and Robert, Abbot of Stanlaw and that convent, respecting rights in Stanlaw Marsh.

From the *Coucher Book* of Whalley Abbey (published by the Chetham Society) p. 540, where it is *preceded* by No. 64, following, a document clearly of later date.

63. Decision at instance of Henry de Lasey, Earl of Lincoln, before Guncelyn de Badlesmere, J. C., in the dispute between the said Abbots, respecting the division of the heath between Wyteby and Staney. *Legier Book* of St. Werburgh, Harl. MSS. 1965, 15 b, and *Whalley Coucher Book*, p. 542.

The statement in the *Coucher Book* is of greatest length, gives the preliminary legal forms, and the closing form previous to Enrollment, and the date, Morrow of Epiphany, 6 Edward I, 1278.

64. Agreement between the same respecting marsh land, between Alriches Holme and Holpul, in the marshes near the Gowy, 1279. Legier Book of St. Werburgh, Harl. MSS. 1965, p. 15 b, and Coucher Book, p. 536.

The Whalley Book omits the date, but is otherwise more full, and has the closing form as in the last article.

65. Enrollment of Agreement between Simon, Abbot of Chester, on the one part, and Robert de Hokenul, William son of Hugh, and Adam son of Richard de Hoxelegg, on the other part, containing the Abbot's quit-claim of Estovers, for his manor houses of Boghton and Salhton, reserving his manerial rights in Hoxelegg and Schotewyk, 1279. Legier Book of St. Werburgh, Harl. MSS. 1965, 39, Col. 3.

ENROLLMENTS OF DOUBTFUL DATE, BUT SEEMINGLY ABOUT THE
CLOSE OF BADLESMERE'S PERIOD OF OFFICE.

66. Extract from the Foundation Charter of St. Werburgh's, beginning at "Hugo Comes Cestrie atque Ermentrudis Comitissa," etc. (F. 56.)

67. A note of the Earls of Chester, naming the 1st, 3rd, 4th, and 5th, possibly referring to the series mentioned in successive Confirmatory Charters. (F. 46.)

It is possible that these relate to some inspection of Abbey Charters, such as that which was made by Guncelyn de Badlesmere, in August, 8 Edward I, 1280. Hist. Chesh. i, p. 12.

68. Notes of various deeds relative to premises in Bridge Street, Chester, granted by Bertram, son of William de Ernwey, to Master Andrew de Tawell, by the latter, by Austin, husband of Margaret de Tawell (grantee from Andrew) to Geoffry de Tarvyn, and by him to John de Ernevey, possibly the "Sir John Arnewey", Mayor from 1268 to 1276, and connected with the Chester Mysteries. Austin's grant is stated to have been enrolled in the Domesday Roll. Legier Book of St. Werburgh's, Harl. MSS. 1965, p. 40, Col. 3.

69. Quit-claim by Sir Philip Burnell and Isabel his wife (daughter of William Patrick) to St. Werburgh's Church, of all rights in the manors of Salghton, Chevele, Huntinton, and Boghton. Ibid. p. 17, Col. 1.

70. Enrollment of Grant by Richard Lord of Cholmondeley, to Hugh, his son and heir, of lands in Cholmondeley and Wegthull. (F. 53.)

71. Enrollment of Grant from Sir Peter de Arderne, Knight, to

Simon, Abbot of Chester, of an Essart, called Iehineote, lying between Alvandelegh and Donam, in exchange for abbey land in Aldford. (This would be between 1265 and 1289.) Register Book of St. Werburgh, Harl. MSS. 2074, 60 b.

IN THE TIME OF REGINALD DE GREY'S SECOND TENURE OF
OFFICE OF JUSTICIARY, AFTER HIS REAPPOINTMENT
IN 9 EDWARD I.

72. Final Concord between Simon, Abbot of Chester, and Ranulph, son of Peter de Thorneton, respecting reparations of the bridge and road at Fulford, in the highway from Chester toward Ynes. Legier Book of St. Werburgh, Harl. MSS. 1965.

This Agreement is added in a later hand, at the end of Harl. MSS. 1965, and occurs on a slip of parchment inserted in the other copy of this book, in Harl. MSS. 2062.

73. Suits of Novel Desseisin and a Final Concord, between Simon, Abbot of Chester, and Hugh de Hatton, respecting rights in Salghton and Hatton, an Assize being impracticable, on account of the multitude of Hugh's connexions and relatives, and the Abbot's friends. Provision respecting mutual use of the heath extending from the highway leading from the bounds between Castleton (the precincts of Aldford Castle?) and Hatton, up to Goldeburne Ford. 1289. Red Book of St. Werburgh, Harl. MSS. 2148, fo. 4 b.

74. Quit-claim of Sir Richard de Stokeport to St. Werburgh, in perpetuity, of all his right and claim in the vill and advowson of Prestbury. Enrolled on feast of St. Matthias, Feb. 24, 17 Edward I, 1289. Legier Book of St. Werburgh, Harl. MSS. 1965, fo. 35 b.

BRIEF NOTICES OF JUSTICIARIES WHO PRESIDED IN THE
COURT OF CHESTER DURING THE PERIOD TO WHICH
THE PRECEDING CALENDAR RELATES.¹

I.

JUSTICIARIES WHO PRESIDED BEFORE THE ASSUMPTION OF THE EARLDOM
BY KING HENRY III.

SIR RALPH LE MESNILWARIN, KT., the first Justiciary named in the fragments of the Cheshire Domesday Roll, presided in the time of Richard I, and previously, according to Leyeester. He is supposed to be heir male of Ranulfus, Lord of most part of fifteen Cheshire vills, and also of Wabrunne in Norfolk, at the time of the Domesday Survey. At that place the Justiciary founded a priory; and having married Amicia, a daughter of Earl Hugh II (the subject of the celebrated genealogical controversy), was ancestor, by her, of Manwaring of Warmineham, and its numerous branches.

1209. SIR PHILIP DE ORREBY, KT., Justiciary in this year, resigned at Easter 1229 (Annal. Cestr.). From him came Arderne of Alvanley, in female line. See Hist. Chesh., ii, 37; iii, 290; Miscell. Pal., p. 105.

1229. SIR WILLIAM VERNON, KT., considered to have been a younger brother of the Shipbrook family, and identical with Sir William Vernon, second husband of Alieia de Bamville, widow of his predecessor. See Hist. Chesh., iii, 133, 386; Miscell. Pal., pp. 104, 109, and references in Index. He continued to hold office in 1232.

1233. SIR RICHARD PHITUN, KT. (Annal. Cestr.), had ceased to hold office in 1236 (Chesh. Domesday, xxix). An account of the Fittons, of Bollin, and of Gawsworth, will be found in Hist. Chesh., vol. iii, 308, commencing with Richard Phitun, or Fitton, father of the Judge, and grantee of Falybrome in Wilmslow, from Earl Hugh II. There was an ancient Bedfordshire family, which bore this name as a *local* one, at an early period; but their connexion with the Cheshire line does not appear. Maud, widow of Richard de Fitton (alias De Cunton, as Compton was then written), and Robert, son of Richard, occur in a suit respecting lands in "Fiton" in Bedfordshire, in 1199 (Rotuli Curie Regis, i, 359.)

¹ An asterisk is prefixed to the names of those Justiciaries during whose several periods of office no enrollments have occurred.

1236. SIR WALKELYN DE ARDERNE, KT., presided "in place of the Earl," Tuesday after All Saints, 5 Com. Johan. 1236 (Chesh. Domesday, xxix). See Hist. Chesh. ii, p. 38; and Miscell. Pal., p. 77.

In 1237, JOHN EARL OF CHESTER, last of the Norman Earls Palatine, died on June 7, and the list of Justiciaries presiding under this Local Dynasty closes.

II.

JUSTICIARIES PRESIDING AFTER THE ASSUMPTION OF THE EARLDOM BY KING HENRY III.

1237. SIR RICHARD DRAYCOT (of Draycot, Co. Staff.), Kt., was the first Justiciary after the assumption of the Earldom by Hen. III, the Earl of Lincoln being its Custos. (Annal. Cestr.) He occurs afterwards with Sir John Gobaud, and Sir Simon de Norwich, who were associated with him. (Chesh. Domesd. xxxii.)

*1241. SIR JOHN DE LEXINTON, KT. (Leycester). Not noticed in Annal. Cestr. He was ultimately a Baron of the realm. Dugd. Bar., i, 743.

1244. SIR JOHN L'ESTRANGE, KT. (Leycester.) It is noticed in the Annales Cestrienses, that in 1245, "Johannes Extraneus" the Justiciary, was removed from office, and that it was committed to John de Grey. For the numerous offices held by this ancestor of the Lords Strange, see Dugdale's Baronage, i, 663.

N. DE WILIB, Constable of Chester Castle, and SIR WALKELYN DE ARDERNE, occur in the Chesh. Domesday Roll, in 29 H. III, as presiding, possibly as Commissioners during vacancy. (No. xxxiv)

1245. JOHN DE GREY (Annal. Cestr.). In 33 H. III, he had custody of the King's lands in Cheshire and North Wales ("Ros, Rewennyoe, Differen Cloed, and Englefeld") for one year, for D marks; and custody of castles (Rot. Pat. in Turr. L. m. 8); and in 34 H. III (Rot. Pat. m. 7), had a similar grant, from Candlemas to the Quintaine of Easter, paying proportionately. For more respecting this Baron, see the article on Grey de Wilton, Dugd. i, 713.

Leycester mentions Sir Roger de Montalt, 31 Hen. III. He was possibly *locum tenens*, as Henry Torboe is termed in 32 Hen. III, and Richard Vernon in the year following. About this time he was a Justice Itinerant.

*1251. ALAN LA ZUCHE was appointed (Annal. Cestr.). Dugdale i, 688, notices him at length as Baron la Zouche of Ashby; and in i, 713, states that he outbid his predecessor, and in p. 668 notices his patents of 34 and 37 H. III. The former mentions demise of Cheshire and Welsh Crown lands, for two years and a quarter, for payment of M marks per annum, and subject to custody of castles in time of peace, repair of houses, payment of alms and Chaplains' salaries, and saving to the King advowsons, reliefs, wards, marriages, fisheries, parks, vert and venison in forests,

with limitation of pasture there, toll in free boroughs, and escheats. He had also letters patent, commanding obedience to him as Justiciary; and other letters patent were issued with respect to his predecessor, directing delivery of castles, etc., in repair as received. Rot. Pat. 34 Hen. III.

This Justiciary resigned in 1255 (*Annales Cestrienses*).

*SIR GILBERT TALBOT succeeded Alan la Zuche immediately, at Michaelmas in 1255, and was removed about Ascension Day, 1257 (*Annales Cest.*). He was most probably the Justice Itinerant of that name, made governor of various castles near Monmouth in that year, and husband of Gwenllian, daughter of Rhese, Prince of South Wales, for whom, see *Dugd. Bar.* i, 326.

*ROGER DE MONTALT, Baron of Hawarden, and Seneschal of Chester, succeeded at Whitsuntide, and resigned in 1259 (*Ann. Cestr.*). A memoir of him will be found in *Miscell. Pal.*, p. 96. Walkelyn de Arderne, inserted as his predecessor in *Leycester's* list, seems to be inserted in error, or to have held office for some brief period only.

* SIR FULCO DE ORREBY (of Stapleford) succeeded Roger de Montalt about All Saints' Day 1259, and vacated by death on the Eve of St. Bartholomew, 1261. *Ann. Cestr.* He was second son of Sir Philip de Orreby, and is noticed at length in *Dugd.* ii, 57, *Hist. Chesh.*, and *Miscell. Pal.* p. 104. Fulco de Orreby, most probably identical with this person, appears on behalf of the Crown in the Sandbach case in 1253.

SIR THOMAS DE ORREBY was appointed by Pat. 45 Hen. III, succeeding to Fulco immediately in 1261, and resigned after Christmas in 1262, as by *Annal. Cestr.*, which MS. names him as kinsman of his predecessor. See *Hist. Chesh.* iii, p. 290.

SIR WILLIAM LA ZUCHE, who succeeded, came to Chester on February 11, 1261-2 (*Ann. Cestr.*). His preparations for defence against the Barons and Welsh, which interfered with the Abbey property, are given in *Hist. Chesh.* (i, p. 194) from the same authority, which mentions his farewell to Chester, at Christmas 1264, and imprisonment in London for excesses, after the occupation of Cheshire by Simon de Montfort.

* SIR LUCAS DE TANEY was constituted Justiciary of Chester by Henry de Montfort on his return through Chester from a meeting with Llewelyn ap Gryffydd, and Gryffydd ap Madoc, at Hawarden Castle, in January 1264-5. The *Annals* (*Hist. Chesh.* i, p. 194) give his defence of Chester Castle against the adherents of Prince Edward, and his submission, at mercy, in 1265, to the Prince himself, from whom, when imprisoned, *Erdswick* states him to have had warrant for holding office. *Harl. MSS.* 280, p. 54.

It is probable that he was of the family of Stapleford-Taney in Essex. One of his name occurs in *Hunter's Rotuli Selecti* in the reign of Henry III, and also in the Patent Rolls of Edward I, as Seneschal of Gascony, and Justiciary of Forests south of Trent. See also *Dugd. Bar.* i, 509.

JAMES DE AUDLEY was Justiciary in 1266, and resigned in 1267

(Ann. Cestr.). For an ample notice of this powerful Baron, see Dugd. Bar. i, 747.

SIR THOMAS DE BOULTON succeeded Audley in 1267, and resigned in 1270 (Ann. Cest.). One of the same name was a Commissioner of enquiry into rights of Royal Manors, and conduct of Sheriffs in Yorkshire, October 11, 2 Edward I, 1274 (Rymer, i, pt. 2, p. 517), but he is not positively identified with this Judge.

SIR REGINALD DE GREY (son of John de Grey, an earlier Justiciary and progenitor of the Barons of Wilton), succeeded in 1270, and continuing after the accession of Edward I, resigned in 1274. Ann. Cest. See Dugd. Bar. i, 713.

SIR GUNCELYN DE BADLESMERE succeeded in 1274, and with him the series in the Annales Cestrienses closes. Dugdale (ii, 57) names him as a "great rebel to Henry III", and as afterwards obedient, and as continuing in office to 9 Edward I.

SIR REGINALD DE GREY was again restored to office by Patent of 9 Edward I (Memb. 2), and continued Justiciary for many years, having Ralph Hefham associated with him in 13 Edward I, and Richard de Masey, as deputy, in 20 and 25 Edward I. (Leycester.)

No portions of the Domesday Roll of later date than the Justiciaryship of Grey have occurred; but it is desirable to add the Appointment of his Deputy and Successor, as it is particular in DESCRIPTION OF THE OFFICE. This was RICHARD DE MASCY, considered to be the patriarch of the Podington line. He was sheriff in 6 Edward I, and his PATENT, dated June 7, 28 Edward I, is addressed to the inhabitants of Cheshire, Flintshire, and Englefeld Cantred.

This PATENT states grant of the office of Justiciary of Chester, and of the Castles of Chester, Rothelan, and Flynt, and the County of Flynt, with farms, rents, appurtenances, purprestures, and forest rights, *excepting the lead mine in Englefeld*, and saving wards, reliefs, marriages, dowers, Church advowsons, vert and venison of forests and parks, and with prohibition of fallage or sale of oak on the hither side of Dee, for five years from Michaelmas ensuing, reserving rent of M marks.

Then follow other obligations on the Justiciary, to guard the Castles during peace, at his own expense, pay accustomed alms, fees to Chester Castle, and usual payments to Chester Abbey, Chester Nuns, Hildburgheye Hermitage, Vale Royal Abbey, St. John's Hospital at Chester, and the Friars Preachers.

Also to pay a sum of xlv pounds, charged on Chester Mills and on the Fishery, granted by the king to Robert de Crevequer, in consideration of a surrender of one moiety of the Manor of Soham, and also viiis. vd. part of a salary granted to Robert the Engineer.

Charge to the parties addressed is added, requiring due obedience to Richard Masey as Justiciary of Chester, and as Custos of the Castles, before mentioned, in all things regarding such office and such custody.

NAMES OF PLACES MENTIONED IN THE PRECEDING
CALENDAR.

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| <p>Acton, 61. Aeston, 38. Aldford, 7, 8, 35, 46, 71, 73. Alriches Holm, 64. Alvandeley, 15, 24, 71. Bebington, 54, 55. Berthreton, 1. Bexton, 52. Birkeved, 56. Boghton, 65, 69. Bolinton, 6. Bowdon, 56. Budworth, Little, 12. Burwardslegh, 49. Bradwall, 22. Bredburie, 58. Bridge Street, 68. Bromfeld, 46. Bydeston, 50. Cassinlond, 11. Castleton, 73. Chester, 26, 68. Chester Abbey, see Abbot, etc. in List of Names. Cheveley, 69. Chidlowe, 59. Cholmundelegh, 13, 70. Cisseley, 60. Codinton, 60. Congleton, 46. Cotes (Abbot's Cotton), 35. Cotes, Great, 38. Donam, 56, 71. Echcles, 58. Elford, 11. Estbury, 47, 48. Eton, 49. Eyton, Great and Little, 53. Falingbrom, 21. Fulford, 72. Frankby, 15, 43. Frodesham, 20. Furdac, 17. Goldeburne, 73. Hateslegh, 58. Hatton, 73.</p> | <p>Hellesby, 20, 61. Herdiswic, 17. Holpul, 64. Hoxeleigh, 65. Hulgreve, 17. Huntindon, 69. Ichincote, 71. Kingslegh, 1, 30, 34, 36. Kirkby, 42. Knoctyrum, 50. Landican, 39. Lyme of Cheshire, 4. Lyndewode, 31. Malpas, 9. Meles, 14, 56. Modburli, 8. Northlegh, 30. Northsake, 23. Pikemere, 28, 29. Pulford, 33. Pulle, 5. Prestbury, 74. Presland, 18. Romelegh, 58. Rushton, 53. Salghton, 65, 69, 73. Santbach, 7, 45. Schotewyk, 65. Staney, 63. Stanlaw Abbey, 62, 63, 64. Stanlaw Marsh, 62, 63, 64. Stapleford, 3. Stokeport, 58. Stretton, 59. Tiverton, 16, 17. Trolford, 45. Upton, 2, 15. Warburton, 25. Wegthull, 70. Wereford, 51. Winton, 31. Wodechirche, 39. Wylveston, 15. Wyteby, 63. Ynes, 72.</p> |
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NAMES OF PERSONS MENTIONED IN THE PRECEDING
CALENDAR.

- Abbot, see Chester, Stanlaw.
Aldford, Lord of, 7, 8, 30, 43, 46.
Alditelegh, Henry, 4.
Alvandeley, Robert, Maud, 24.
Arderne, Walkelyn, 30, 45.
——— Peter, 43.
——— Peter, Margaret, John, Margaret, 46.
——— Sir Peter, 71.
Audithlegh, Sir Henry, Bertred, 28, 29.
Bamville, Alice, 15, 24, 26.
——— Alexander, Roesia, 58.
Barwe, Adam, Alice, 38.
Blanchminster, William, 59.
Boidele, William, Hugh, 25.
Bostoc, William, 10.
Bradwall, Reginald, 22.
Brehtmet, John, Austin, 8.
Brewer, Thomas the, 38.
Bulkelegh, Robert, 41.
Bulkiley, William, Felicia, Leuca, Letitia, Emma, 18.
Burnel, Sir Philip, Isabel, 69.
Chester, Abbot of, 2, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 47, 48, 50, 54, 55, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74.
Cholmundelegh, Hugh, 13.
——— Margery, 34.
——— Richard, Hugh, 70.
Clerc, Le, Richard, 2.
——— Gilbert, 9.
——— Hugh, Thomas, 26.
Cotes, Robert, Hugh, 35.
Cravene, William, 21.
Dutton, Geoffry, Adam, 25.
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Hugh I, 66, 67.
Ermentrudis, Countess, 66.
Ranulph I, 67.
Ranulph II, 7, 67.
Hugh II, 67.
Ranulph III, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13.
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Henry III (King), 30, 44, 50, 53.
Edward, Prince, 44, 50, 53.
Ernwey, Bertram, William, John, 68.
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Fitz-Osbert, Wrono, 27.
Fitz-Richard, Rich. 2.
Frodesham, Richard, Emma, 20.
Grey, Reginald, John, 53.
Griffin (Gruffydd ap Madoc) Lord of Bromfeld, 46.
Grosvenor, Robert, 12.
——— Richard, Robert, 52.
Hare, Le, William (De Pulle), 5.
Hatherton, William, 41.
Hatton, Hugh, 50, 51, 73.
Hellesby, Adam, Josceram, 20.
——— Thomas, Ralph, Hugh, Adam, 61.
Hokenul, Robert, 65.
Hulgreve, Matthew, Alice, 16, 17.
Huxlegh or Hoxlegh, William, 19.
——— Robert, 43, 44.
——— Robert, Cecilia, 49.
——— William, Hugh, Adam, Richard, 65.
Kingslegh, Leuca, Ranulph, Richard, 1.
——— Ranulph, Richard, 39.
——— Richard, Jane, 34.
——— Richard, Jane, Agnes, 36.
Kirkby, Richard, 42.
Lacthon, Henry, Adam, Margery, 39.
Lancelyn, William, 34.
——— William, Jane, Agnes, 36.
——— William, Richard, Robert, 54.
——— Ranulph, William, 55.
Langesdon, Helias, Walter, 28.
L'Estrange, Robert, Alienor, 59.
Malbane, William and Alienor, 4.
Malpas, David, 9.
Masci or Massey, Hamo, 6.
——— Cecilia, 50.
——— Hamo, Hamo, 56.
Mesmilgarin, Hugh, 23.
Meles, Walter, William, 14.
——— Bertram, 50.
——— Bertram, Fulco, 57.

- Merbury, Robert, Peter, Leuca, 27.
 Meyngaryn, Ranulph, Laurence, Margaret, 51.
 Modburli, Patric, 8.
 Montalt, Sir Roger, 11, 37.
 Moston, Mabell, 30.
 Ormesbie, Simon, 33.
 Orreby, Agnes, 11.
 ——— Fulco, 15, 24, 26.
 ——— Leuca, 11.
 ——— Philip (Sir), 3, 11.
 ——— Philip (Jun.), 11.
 ——— Thomas (Sir), Richard, 41.
 ——— See also Bamville, Alice.
 Patric, Robert, 9.
 ——— William, 69,
 Phitun, Edmund, Hugh, Richard, 53.
 Phytun, Sir Richard, 21.
 Pulford, Robert, 33.
 ——— Hamo, Mabell, Richard, Cecilia, 49.
 ——— Robert, Isabel, 59, 60.
 Pulle, Gilian, Basilia, and Alice, 5.
 See also Hare.
 Roter (Thornton), Randle, 34.
 Sandbach, Richard, 30.
 Seneville, William, 34.
 Stanlaw, Abbot and Conv. of, 62, 63, 64.
 Stapleford, William, 3.
 Stokeport, Robert, Roesia, 58.
 ——— Sir Richard, 74.
 Taryn, Geofriy, 68.
 Tatton, Alan, 6, 23.
 Tawell, Andrew, Austin, Margaret, 68.
 ——— Thomas, Walter, 29.
 Thornton (see Roter), Ranulph, Peter, 72.
 Trumwyn, William, Alda, 40.
 Uptune, Richard, Adam, 21.
 Venables, Sir William, 22.
 ——— William, Sir William, 31.
 ——— William, Roger, Gilbert, William, 47.
 ——— William, Roger, 48.
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 Verdun, Maud (of Arundel), 45.
 Vernon, Sir William, Alice, 24, 26.
 ——— Warin, 10.
 ——— Warin, Alda, 40.
 Vernun, Richard, Mabell, 52.
 Warren, Griffin, Isabel, 59, 50.
 Wetenhale, John, 41.
 Weverham, Robert, Chaplain of, 36.
 Wodechirche, Hamon, Margery, 39.
 Wylburham, Richard, 49.

JUSTICIARIES OF CHESTER, INCLUDED IN THE
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- ARDERNE, WALKELYN, 22, 22.
 AUDLEY, JAMES, 23.
 BADLESMERE, GUNCELYN, 23.
 BOULTON, THOMAS, 24.
 DRAYCOT, RICHARD, 22.
 GOBAUD, JOHN, 22.
 GREY, JOHN, 22.
 ——— REGINALD, 23.
 L'ESTRANGE, JOHN, 22.
 LEXINTON, JOHN, 22.
 MASCY, RICHARD, 24.
 MESSILWARIN, RALPH, 21.
 MONTALT, ROGER, 23.
 NORWICH, SIMON, 22.
 ORREBY, PHILIP, 21.
 ——— FULCO, 23.
 ——— THOMAS, 23.
 PHITUN, RICHARD, 21.
 TANEY, LUCAS, 23.
 TALBOT, GILBERT, 23.
 VERNON, WILLIAM, 21.
 WILIB', N., 22.
 ZUCHE, ALAN, 22.
 ——— WILLIAM, 23.

LONDON:

T. RICHARDS, 37, GREAT QUEEN STREET.

ADDITIONS AND INDEX

TO

PARENTALIA

AND

GENEALOGICAL MEMOIRS,

COMPILED BY

GEORGE ORMEROD, D.C.L., F.R.S.,

OF

TYLDESLEY AND SEDBURY PARK.



MDCCCLVI.

NOT PUBLISHED.

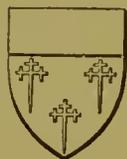
ADDITIONS TO PARENTALIA AND PRECEDING
MEMOIRS.

ARDEN OR ARDERNE of *Cheshire*, alleged descent of, from Arden of *Warwickshire* (p. 76). Since the preceding memoir was



printed, the author has seen the Rev. John Watson's transcripts from Arderne MSS. on this subject, which merely allege that there were many collaterals of the Warwickshire line; that an Earl of Chester, connected with Warwickshire by possessions, might patronize some of these, and that the *crosscrosslets fitchée* of the *Cheshire Ardernes* might be derived from the *crosscrosslets* of the *Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick*.

This compiler was evidently ignorant of the *certain* deduction of the *name, arms, and male descent* of the Cheshire line from those of the Northamptonshire family; or of Vincent's deduction of the last-named Ardens in *female* line from an earlier family of the same name.



ARDEN, JAMES, D.D. (p. 95). Much information respecting the local proceedings of Dean Arderne, in acquiescence with the objects of James II, will be found in Bishop Cartwright's Diary, excellently edited, in 1843, for the Camden Society, by the Rev. J. Hunter.

ARDERNE PEDIGREE REGARDING FOUNDER'S KIN, &c. (p. 100). The progress of the Commissioners under 17 and 18 Viet., cap. 81, will probably reduce all that relates to these, and similar claims, to the condition of relics of by-gone days.

CROMPTON OF SKERNE MANOR (p. 29). Read *Henry* for Herbert. The Lady Crompton, here mentioned, was Frances, daughter of Sir John Croftes, of Little Saxham, in Suffolk, Knt., by Mary his wife, daughter of Tho. Shirley, of Whiston, in Sussex, and *sister* of Sir Henry Croftes, the father of William Lord Croftes. Dugdale's Yorkshire Visitation erroneously describes this Lady as *daughter* of Sir Henry Croftes.

CROMPTON ARMS AND VARIATIONS USED BY SEVERAL LINES.

It is observable that the Arms *granted* in 1562, and 1595, to the Staffordshire Cromptons, and in later days adopted *as the basis of other Arms* by those of Woodend (see p. 4 following), consisting of a chief charged with three pheons, appear on the monuments of Francis Lady Crompton at Saxham, and of her daughter-in-law, Catherine (Holland), wife of Sir

Robert Crompton, at Quiddenham in Norfolk. (See Rokewode's Hundred of Thingoe, and Bloomfield's Norfolk).

The error is indisputable but was corrected in the next generation, and Catherine Crompton, daughter and sole heir of this Sir Robert, has the genuine Lancashire Arms on her memorial at West Woodhay.

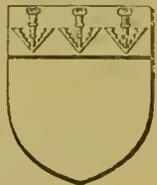
It has been mentioned (see p. 25), that the ARMS of the CROMPTONS, of CROMPTON, consisting of the wavy fesse and lions, are sanctioned by ancient usage, and by Dugdale's allowance in the Lancashire Visitation, 1664. The singularity of the error above-mentioned turns on the fact of these *genuine* Arms having been admitted to belong to the undoubted ancestors of the branch, which thus temporarily and erroneously assumed the granted Staffordshire Arms. The genuine ones were allowed by Dethick, as Garter, in or about 1588, to Thomas Crompton, Auditor of the Exchequer; and occur in 1631 in a funeral certificate relating to the family of his daughter, Sarah Theobald. Sir Thomas Crompton, his son, placed the same on the memorial of his wife, Meriel (Cary) Lady Crompton, at Aldenham, Herts; and their daughter and heir, Catherine Lady Lyttelton, had them on her monument in Worcester Cathedral. In Dugdale's Yorkshire Visitation of 1666, this Lancashire Coat is also given to this identical Sir John and Sir Robert Crompton, who were severally husbands of the Ladies on whose memorials the Arms of the Staffordshire Cromptons were placed in error as before-mentioned.

The statements in pp. 26, 27, will shew that the Lancashire Cromptons were not entitled to use the Arms granted to the Staffordshire ones, even as an additional Coat or quartering, but this may be more fully explained by a few notices of the latter.

William Crompton, of London, citizen and mercer, father of William Crompton, of *Stone Abbey*, as that dissolved *Priory* is called in the Crompton deeds, was also purchaser of most of the prebends of the dissolved *Collegiate Deanery of Stafford*, under a license of alienation in 1563, and they are named as his in his Inq. p. m., taken, in 1567, at Stone, where he died. Most of these prebends had been transferred to another William Crompton, father of Sir Thomas Crompton, the judge, and ancestor of the Cromptons of Stafford and Creswall, before the date of *this last-named* William's Will, in 1582.

Now, it is probable that these Cromptons, migrating to Staffordshire from London, participating in purchases of Abbey lands there, and taking grants of Arms, differing from each other only in the colour of the Field, were near kinsmen, and Vincent (MS. 139, 169) assigns the Lancashire "Lion Coat" to the Stafford branch, as well as the granted one, which shews, at least, that he referred *their origin* to Lancashire.

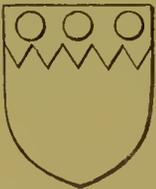
But leaving this remoter origin to conjecture, it is certain that the



granted "Pheon Coat" of the Staffordshire Cromptons had its commencement with the grants to them in 1562 and 1598,* *and, as it is impossible that either the Lancashire Cromptons or their acknowledged scions could descend from these grantees*, it follows that the introduction of these Arms on the monuments of the several wives of Sir John and Sir Robert Crompton was in error, and likely to lead to further confusion if unexplained.

Another peculiarity is also to be noted with respect to the Arms used by Sir Samuel Crompton, of Woodend, Bart., and the other descendants from John Crompton, Rector of Brailsford, whose collaterals of the Breighmet branch (see pp. 26, 27) originally used the Arms of the parent line, and continued to use them in 1741. The Rector's descendants, nevertheless, (the CROMPTONS OF DERBY) had a grant in 1751 of arms partly composed of the Pheon Coat (granted by the Elizabethan heralds to the *Staffordshire* Cromptons, from whom those of Derby do *not* descend), and partly of the Coat of Rodes, with whom the Derby line had intermarried. See Lysons's *Derbyshire*, lxxxii; Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete in Rookes Pedigree*; Burke's *Coumoners*, vol. 3, and *Baronetage*.

RICHARD CROMPTON, of BEDFORD GRANGE, in Leigh Parish, Lancashire, "*Apprentice del Ley, del Milieu Temple*," as styled in his "*Authoritie des Courts*," 1594, has not been traced from any of the other Lancashire branches. He was father of William Crompton, Minister of Barnstaple (see A. Wood and Calamy), and by dates of, and known issue from their several children, must be distinguished from RICHARD CROMPTON of CHECKLEY, purchaser of Clapham Manor, 22 Eliz., who is also styled "*Apprentice to the Law in the Middle Temple*" in 1601, in the marriage settlement of his cousin, William Crompton of Stone Abbey.



LATHOM OF LATHOM (pp. 68-72). Most of the records here cited have been given at length in the *Transactions of the Archaeological Association*, 1850, p. 415, from communications by Mr. W. Langton, made after the printing of this work.

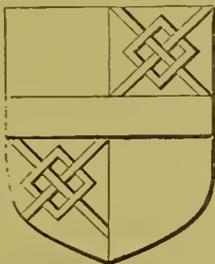
LATHAM OF BRADWALL (p. 60). John Latham of Bradwall, D.C.L., died there, January 30, 1853, and was interred in the parish church of Sandbach, where a Memorial Window has been subsequently placed. A sketch of his life will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1853, vol. 1, p. 442; and another is prefixed to a private edition of his Latin and English Poems, printed in 1853.

* In 1562 Flower granted to William Crompton, of Stone, these Arms, *arg.* on a Chief *vert*, three Pheons, *or*. In 1595 Lee granted the same, with a Field *or*, to Sir T. Crompton, of the Stafford line.

George William Latham, Esq., M.A., his eldest son, succeeded to his father's estates, and is an acting Magistrate for Cheshire. In consequence of his exertions, the Reformatory School for that County, now established on the Bradwall estate, was founded in 1855.

NORRIS, COLONEL, Royalist Governor of Warrington (Norres Memoir, p. 51). Some requisitions, signed by E. Norris, and printed by the Lancashire and Cheshire Historical Society, iv, p. 26, are considered to prove the identity of this officer with Col. Edw. Norris of Speke.

NORRES AND DUTTON FRETS (Norres Memoir, p. 43). In noticing the affinities of the Arms of De Lasey, Dutton, and Norres, allusion was made to the *frets* in the two latter coats as being probably earlier than the battle of POICTIERS, at which time, Dr. Gower states, on rather loose authority, that Dutton, and the other esquires of Lord Audley, adopted usage of a fret at his request. No authority for this armorial usage by Dutton has occurred earlier than the time of Sir Thomas Dutton, who lived *after*, as well as *before*, this battle, and this, therefore, proves nothing; but as the Norres Coat (which has the *addition* of the fesse) is supposed to be derived from the Coat of Dutton, and, therefore, *later* than it, the early use of the *fret* by Norres has some interest, and it is shown, by Mr. Watson's transcripts from the Arden MSS., to have appeared on the seal of Alan le Norcis, Lord of Daresbury, 19 Edw. I, which points to the probability of Dutton, also, having used a similar bearing *before* the time assigned by the legend to the first adoption of it.



NORRES OF BOLTON (p. 49). The will of Alex. Norres, dated March 24, 1602-3, and proved in 1604 at Chester (where it has been found in recent re-arrangement of the wills), mentions his brother, James Norres, and, besides the four sons already mentioned, another son, George Norres, of Bolton and of Leigh, deceased. The last occurs in Dugdale's Visitation of 1664 (C. 37, Coll. Arm.) as father of Margaret, wife of Roger Culeth, of Aburgham Hall, three of whose sons fell in the civil war, and their deaths must be added to the contributions to the national earname pile made by this family, and mentioned in the Norres Traet, pp. 50-52.

THE NORRES MANSION, "HALL ITH WOOD" (p. 52). From later examinations, it is probable that only *a part* of this fabric was erected by Alexander Norres. A tablet has been found on a western chimney, with the letters L. B. B., and the date 1591, referring, as it would seem, to Laurence Brownelowe, proprietor in 36 Eliz., as by pleadings in Ducatus Lancastrie, vol. 3, p. 322.

ORMEROD EVIDENCES (p. 3). It may be added that a complete series of evidences and references to original authorities, illustrating both the Ormerod and Tyldesley lines of Ormerod, is preserved among the muniments at Sedbury Park. Printed pedigrees of the elder line will be found in both editions of Whitaker's Whalley, and in Burke's Commoners, vol. i; and those of the Tyldesley line, in Hist. Chesh., vol. 2, Burke's Commoners and Landed Gentry, and the second edition of Whitaker's Whalley.



ORMEROD ARMS AND CREST. These were of that class of ancient Arms to which no CREST was attached. (See p. 25). The parent line assumed, for crest, a *fleur-de-lis*, possibly with reference to their descent from Haydock, who bore for arms a plain cross with a *fleur-de-lis* in the first quarter. The writer's line (under the sanction of the College of Arms) has adopted the Crest of their own *maternal* ancestor (*Wareing*), as in the printed pedigree.

ISSUE OF PETER ORMEROD OF ORMEROD (p. 8). From an omission in the calendar of the Prerogative Office, in 1655-6, the will of this Peter Ormerod, dated Sep. 28, 1650, and proved in London, Jan. 9, 1655-6, had escaped notice when these memoirs were printed, but reference to it was given by the original probate extant among the Ormerod papers, and a communication of it kindly made by Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., a descendant from Ormerod of Foxstones.

It supplies the additional matter which has been incorporated with p. 9, and names all the children of Peter Ormerod by his first wife, mentioned in p. 8, except the elder George Ormerod, and John Ormerod, who died before their father, the said Peter Ormerod of Ormerod.

It mentions the eldest son (Laurence Ormerod, of Monton) as deceased, and also mentions Peter Ormerod's *second wife* (MARGARET) previously unknown, and the two sons of Peter Ormerod by this second marriage, namely, WILLIAM ORMEROD, of CARRE-HEY BRIDGE, near Colne, from whom male descendants existed in 1718, and OLIVER ORMEROD, co-executor to his father with his half-brother, GEORGE ORMEROD, of MONTON. THIS OLIVER is considered, from unusually strong coincidences, to have been identical with Oliver Ormerod, the FOUNDER of the family of ORMEROD of FOXSTONES.

COHEIRS OF ORMEROD (p. 8). The eldest is proprietress of Ormerod, as stated; the younger of the two daughters of Colonel Hargreaves is Charlotte Anne, wife of the Hon. Major-General SIR JAMES YORK SCARLETT, G.C.B., one of the most distinguished Heroes of the Crimea.

ORMEROD OF TYLDESLEY AND SEDBURY PARK (PEDIGREE).

Sir Joseph Bailey was created a Baronet, June 28, 1852.

EDWARD STANLEY ORMEROD, third son of Arehdeacon Ormerod, was born at Redenhall Rectory, Jan. 28, 1852, and baptised May 16.

EDWARD LATHAM ORMEROD, M.D., of Brighton, in Sussex, married, on April 12, 1853, at Hove, in that county, Mary Olivia, eldest daughter of Edward Robert Porter, of Brighton, Esq. She died June 21 following, and was buried at Hove, June 28.

The said Edward L. Ormerod married to his second wife, on March 29, 1856, at the Parish Church of Send, in Surrey, Maria, second daughter of Frederic Millett, Esq., of Woodhill, near Guildford, some time Member of the Supreme Council of India.

TOTTINGTON FOREST and CHASE OF HOLCOME (p. 39). The forestal limits, within which the Nuthalls may have executed the office to which tradition and their arms relate, were referred only to Holecombe Hamlet, out of deference to Dr. Whitaker, who states, in his Whalley (third edit., p. 228), very incorrectly, that "*Tottington belonged not to the Forests,*" and that the Montbegons were its *mesne lords* under the Laeies. Both these statements are incorrect, as the writer has found, in a late investigation of Montbegon's connexion with Hornby and Tottington. A reference to the Testa de Nevill for the viii Knights' Fees of Montbegon, *which included Tottington*, will prove his tenure *in capite*, and a referencè to the printed Placita de Quo Warranto, p. 387, will show a *Forest of "Totynton,"* in which, conjointly with Rossendale, the Forest Laws were enforced as late as 1292. To either of these districts, namely, to Montbegon's Tottington, or Monkbretton's Holecome, local forestal serviees might relate; but if in Tottington, they must not be confounded with those of the hereditary bailiffs, the Lords of Brandlesome.

TYLDESLEY OF TYLDESLEY (p. 15). The ruinous connexion of this restless House with plots and evil discords, from the accession of Charles I to 1745, may be traced in the Lords' Journals with reference to an alleged Lancashire Popish Plot of 1641; the Lancashire Civil War Tracts, edited by the writer for the Chetham Society; the Jacobite Trials in 1694, printed by the same; and the Trials published in the Historical Register of 1716.



GENERAL INDEX

TO

PARENTALIA, AND THE GENEALOGICAL ESSAYS.

*** THE NORRES MEMOIR, AND THE MEMOIR ON THE DOMESDAY ROLL, HAVE SEPARATE CALENDARS APPENDED.

The letters N, S, D, and A, affixed to numerals, refer, severally, to the Norres, Stokeport and Domesday Memoirs, and to the Additions which are appended to the PARENTALIA, to which latter alone the other numerals refer.

- Abbeys, etc., Grants to, see Arderne, Bigot, Chester (Earl of), Lathom, Montalt, Le Noreis, and Sandbach.
- Acres Hall, in Bolton, residence of Norres, and afterwards of Johnson of Tyldesley, 14, 52.
- Albini, Cecilia de, wife of Roger de Montalt, illustrious descent of, 105.
- Aldford, Lordship and Castle of, 80; Limits and Jurisdiction of the Fee, *ib.*
- Aldford, Richard de, 80; Probably father-in law of Sir John de Arderne, his successor, 81; Arms and Seal of, *ib.*
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CORRECTIONS.

PARENTALIA.

- Page 26, line 5, for "Priory," read "Collegiate Deanery."
- „ 49, seven lines from foot, for "Norris," read "Morris."
- „ 56, line 4, for "Edw. III," read "II."
- „ 65, Note, after "Ashton," read, "Father of Sir Robert."
- „ 87, line 12, and 88, line 2, for "Robert," read "Richard."
- „ 108, line 4, prefix "vi" to line.
- „ 109, line 14, and 110, line 2, for "vi," read "vii."
- Arderne Ped., *insert*—"Between Nicolas de Eton & Margt. de Arderne.
- „ For "Jane, wife of Thurstan Hyde," read "Holland."

GENEALOGICAL ESSAYS.

- Page 32, line 7, for "Cholmondeley," read "Chorley."
- „ 53, line 10, for "Sefton," read "Chester."

DOMESDAY MEMOIR.

- Page 4, Note, for "Norfolk," read "Suffolk."
- „ 11, line 12, for "receiving," read "reserving."

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OBSERVATIONS on certain SWORDS OF STATE belonging to the
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Sec. S.A. (Private reimpression from the "Vetusta Monumenta,"
vol. v.) Folio. London: 1828.

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